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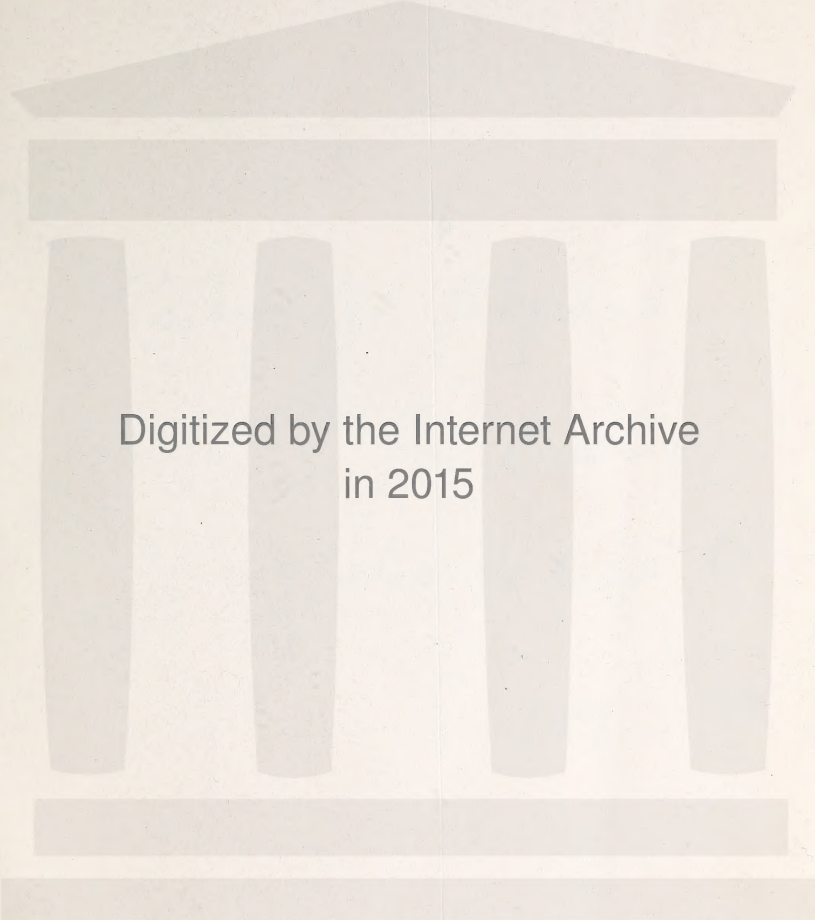
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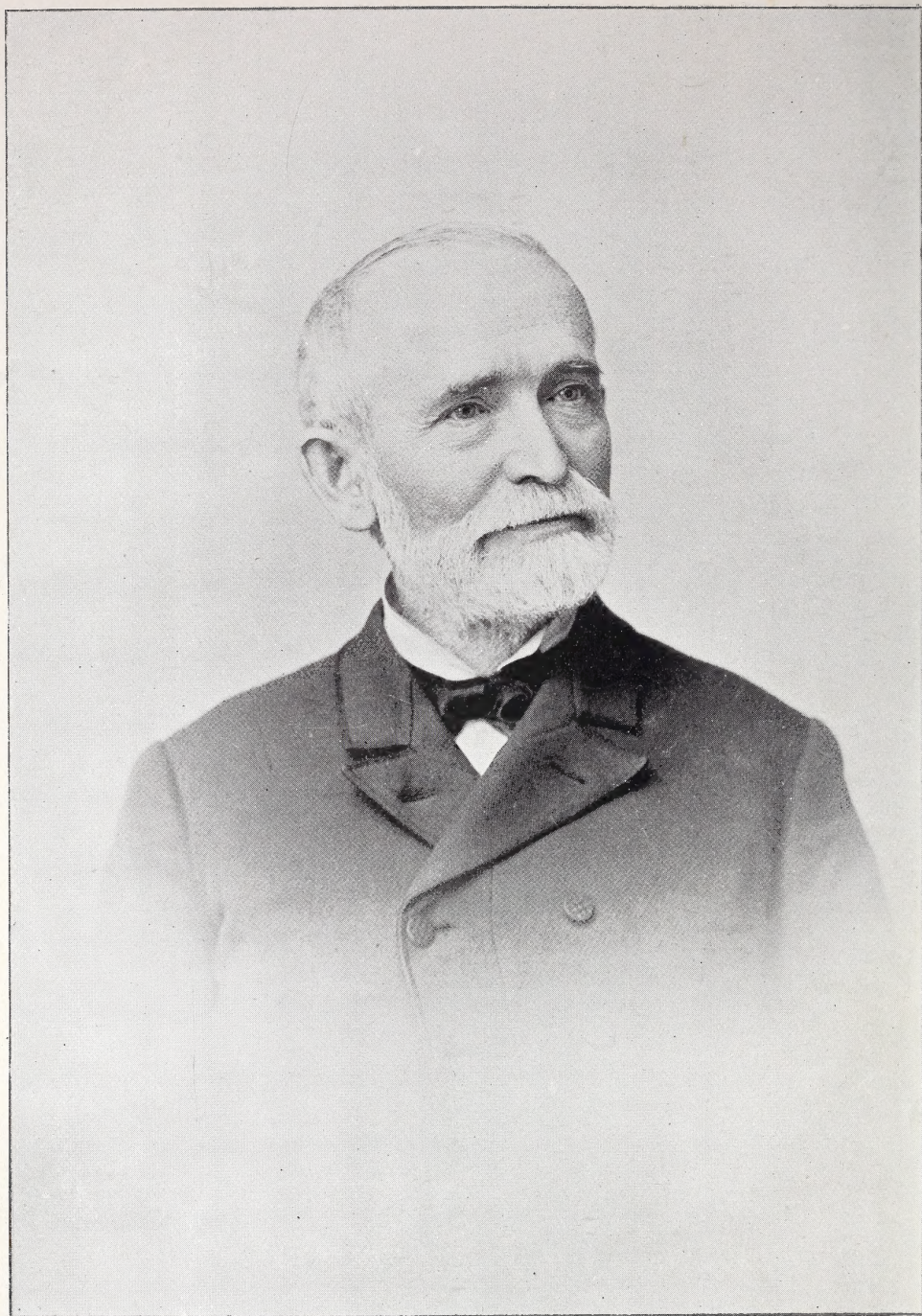
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Dr

Flora M. Taylor.
from her brother

John R. Van Wormer

Nov 19th 1896



Geo. A. Haddock

THE GROWTH OF A CENTURY:

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE

History of Jefferson County,

NEW YORK,

FROM 1793 TO 1894.

"The war-worn lived content upon his unmenaced pension, with no anxious thought as to penury or the poor-house. And when his work was done it was left to the historian to write that in material prosperity, in moral force, in the power which comes from the respect of other nations, the United States held a position never before attained."—[1880-92.]

DANIEL WEBSTER once wrote: "There may be, indeed, a respect for ancestry which nourishes only a weak pride. But there is also a moral and philosophical respect for ancestors which elevates the character and improves the heart—a respect which is laudably manifested by perpetuating their lineaments and describing their virtues."

COMPILED FROM STATE, COUNTY AND TOWN RECORDS, WITH MANY
ORIGINAL ARTICLES UPON INTERESTING SUBJECTS,

BY

JOHN A. HADDOCK.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PRINTED BY SHERMAN & CO.

1894.

DEDICATION.

UPON the Peristyle at the Chicago World's Fair, of 1893, were inscribed the words printed below—the author being President CHARLES W. ELIOT, of Harvard University. They are inserted here as strikingly appropriate for our purpose :

TO THE BOLD MEN, THEIR NAMES REMEMBERED OR FORGOTTEN.
WHO FIRST EXPLORED, THROUGH PERILS MANIFOLD,
THE SHORES, LAKES, RIVERS, MOUNTAINS, VALLEYS AND PLAINS
OF THIS NEW LAND.

TO THE BRAVE SETTLERS WHO LEVELLED FORESTS,
CLEARED FIELDS, MADE PATHS BY LAND AND WATER, AND
PLANTED COMMONWEALTHS.

TO THE BRAVE WOMEN WHO IN SOLITUDE, AMID STRANGE DANGERS
AND HEAVY TOIL, REARED FAMILIES, AND MADE HOMES.

A FEW DARED, TOILED AND SUFFERED,
MYRIADS ENJOY THE FRUITS.

OF MANY RACES, TONGUES, CREEDS AND AIMS, BUT ALL
HEROES OF DISCOVERY.

THE WILDERNESS AND THE SOLITARY PLACE SHALL BE GLAD OF THEM.

BUT BOLDER THEY WHO FIRST OFFCAST
THEIR MOORINGS FROM THE HABITABLE PAST.
AND VENTURED, CHARTLESS, ON THE SEA
OF STORM-ENGENDERING LIBERTY.

I, FREEDOM, DWELL WITH KNOWLEDGE ; I ABIDE
WITH MEN BY CULTURE TRAINED AND FORTIFIED.
CONSCIENCE MY SCEPTRE IS, AND LAW MY SWORD.

WE HERE HIGHLY RESOLVE
THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE BY THE PEOPLE
SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH.

THE desire to write a History of my native county first formulated itself in my mind in 1892, largely developed through the advice of Dr. A. R. THOMAS, now Dean of the great Hahneman College and Hospital in the city of Philadelphia, who was once a Watertown boy, born upon Beebee's Island about the same year as myself (in 1823.) His advice was gratefully received for he has had much to do with books, as student, reader, teacher and publisher. I hesitated long before undertaking such a task, but gradually the thought became one of simple "duty," and I was led to my final decision in a way which a judicious friend advises me it would not be proper to speak of in public, for fear that some hypocritical person might say I was "posing for effect." Suffice it to say that when my decision was reached my desire to take up the work became altogether predominant. It was like a consuming fire. I knew that the times were hard. Nevertheless I persevered, and have worked for about fourteen months continuously and conscientiously, early and late, with the result which is before the reader.

I am painfully conscious that the work has many imperfections. There are some errors that ought to have been avoided, and a few articles that might have been omitted. I have at the last been much puzzled as to what to leave out, for not half the material I have prepared has obtained a place. My promise was to make a book of 480 pages. This volume contains over 800.

My labors have been materially aided (and at a trying crisis) by Gov. Flower and his two noble brothers, John D. and Anson R., and by his nephew, Fred., son of Col. G. W. Flower; by Mrs. C. H. McCormick; and by Dr. A. R. Thomas, of Philadelphia city. In Mr. J. W. Brockway, of Watertown, a gentleman who knows full well the trials of publishing, I have been indebted for material aid, as well as for sound counsel, and for kindest words of encouragement. No man's friendship has pleased me more than his. Indeed the press of the county has given my work ample and hearty endorsement, while the great mass of the people have treated me fully as well as I deserved.

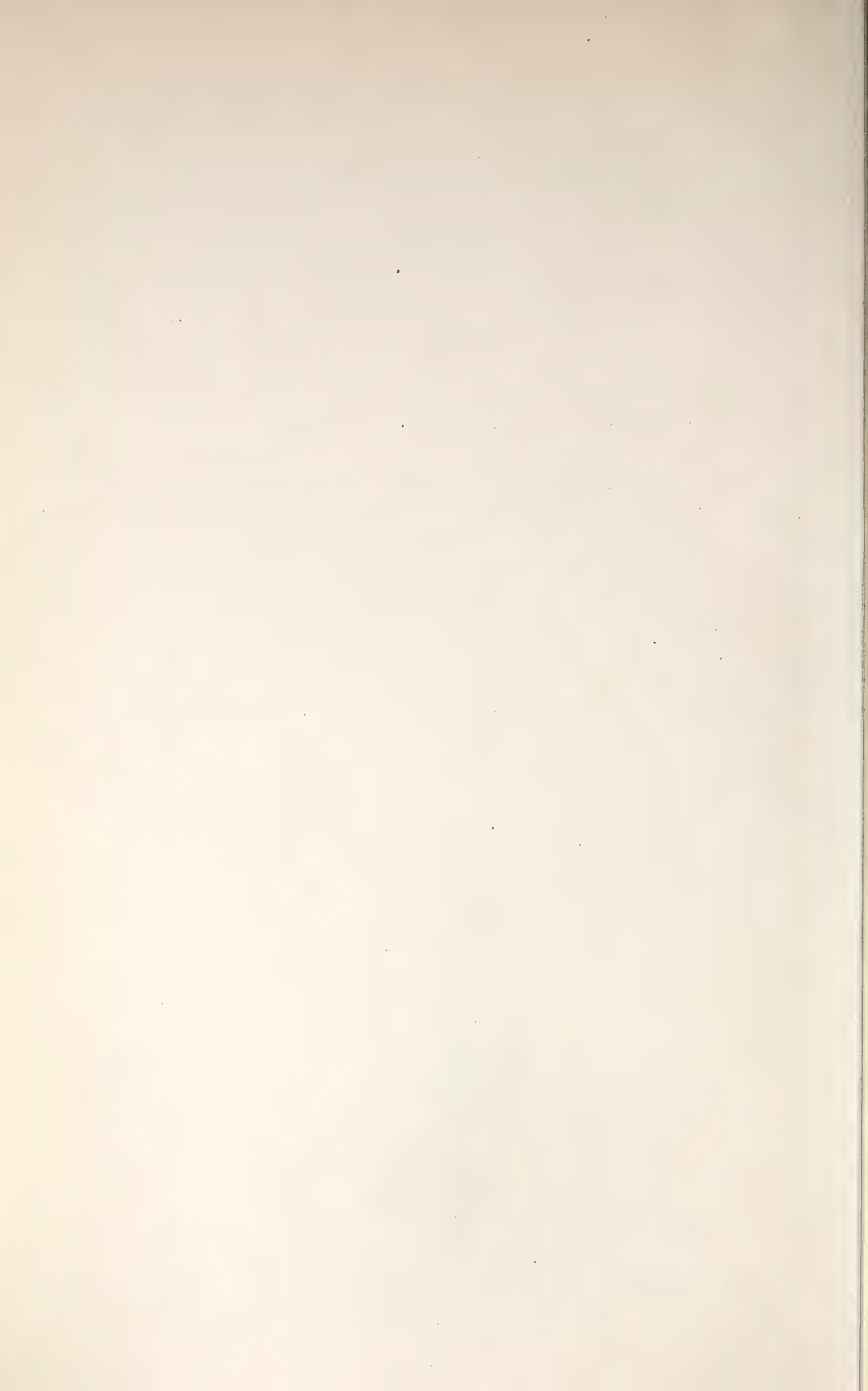
For assistance in editing and preparing matter for the History, I am under obligation to Hon. L. Ingalls, Colonel A. D. Shaw, Gen. Bradley Winslow, Col. D. M. Evans, now of Minneapolis, Minn.; to Mr. Geo. Allen, of Pierrepont Manor; to Mrs. E. J. Clark; to Mr. Joseph Fayel and his talented brother William, now of St. Louis; to Mr. L. G. Peck, of Carthage; to Major Durham, of Cape Vincent; to Mr. Theodore Butterfield, of Syracuse; to Lieut. Don M. Watson, of Redwood, and to my early friend, Mr. Andrew Fairbanks, one of the oldest Watertown-born citizens now upon the stage; and last, not least, to Miss Florence I. Bickford, my indefatigable assistant.

We beg indulgence from the reader if he perceives trivial errors. The page of "Errata" is referred to for a settlement of some crooked lapses, and the reader will perhaps be more charitable when he considers how many names and dates are herein recorded.

We are aware that in each town some deserving people have not been mentioned, and possibly that some are noticed who might well have been omitted. The public should remember that the history of a county is not a census report, nor yet would it be a history if none were named especially. Men and families are what make history so far as personalities are concerned, and these, after all, make up the greater part of what we call "life," and the delineation of "life" is history; add to this the indifference manifested by the average American citizen as to his own or parents' genealogy, and the reader will appreciate why some people are omitted who think they ought to have been mentioned.

Now that the work is done we become more and more conscious of its demerits. Another may come who will be glad to read what we have written and compiled, and if he be chastened by experience, to him the author willingly leaves his fate, and we shall perhaps rest easier if by chance he may say a word in praise.

JNO. A. HADDOCK.



INTRODUCTION.

WHEN, in 1893, I began to formulate in my mind the subject of a Centennial History of my native county, my determination was to present to the public, in one volume of 480 pages, the result of my labors. But as the hard times came on and grew more pronounced, I concluded to meet that changed condition by issuing the History in serial numbers—1 to 10—of 48 pages each. I have now the pleasure of presenting to the public No. 1 of the series. The remaining numbers will be issued promptly, and be as interesting and acceptable as the one now ready for distribution. I hope to complete the whole series early in 1895.

Issuing the work in separate numbers has some advantages, though under such a plan it is not practicable to keep the departments as distinct as might be desired. But even that may be an advantage, since each number can thus be made instructive and yet attractive in itself, and much more diversified than if the whole of any general subject were grouped solidly together. The reader will therefore find in every number biographies and descriptive articles interwoven with the thread of history.

The majority of people are slow to realize the actual labor involved in preparing such a work as is here commenced. To verify every detail, and substantiate beyond dispute all the various statements, will require frequent visits to every town in the county. It is true that I have DR. HOUGH's History, published in 1854, to draw from (and I expect to draw from it liberally); but the forty years which have elapsed since the date where his researches closed, have been perhaps the most important the world has ever witnessed—certainly the most important and exciting ever experienced in America—imposing the heaviest responsibilities in gathering and collating the varied events which have transpired in Jefferson county from year to year since 1854.

It should also be remembered that as people advance in knowledge, they become more and more critical. That spirit of inquiry in a historian which would have satisfied a primitive people may fall far short of measuring the demands of the wealthier and more enlightened age which follows. Hence it becomes a more serious labor to formulate a history as the generations succeed each other, and as fresh ideas are evolved by those new discoveries which enlarge men's range of thought and ability to observe.

It is inevitable that the critic will discover some errors in dates, perhaps some in names; but it has been my constant effort to reduce them to a minimum. I conclude by repeating what was printed in my Prospectus: "I do not think it extravagant to indulge the hope that after another century shall have elapsed, some other historian will grasp the facts which this History presents, and supplementing them with the history of his own time, be able to weave the woof of local incidents into the perfect web of State and National life, and so become a help in the dissemination of knowledge in his day, as we have tried to be in ours. Thus, in its individual experience, will each locality (aided by the printed page) help to rescue from oblivion the memory of a great people, whose very existence might otherwise, in the lapse of ages, perhaps become a matter of dispute; even as we now see archaeologists arguing and doubting over the ruins of Baalbeck or Tadmour in the Desert, or over those yet older ruins of a prehistoric race now brought to light in Mexico and Central America."

JOHN A. HADDOCK,

Residence, 1321 N. 7th St., Philada., Pa.

APRIL, 1894.

A PLEA FOR PERSONALITY.

COLONEL SHAW, in his excellent "Founder's Day Oration," delivered at Cornell University in 1892, quoted HORATIO SEYMOUR as declaring that "Hisory was robbed of its most useful details through the omission of little things, which are the real basis of character, and enable us to become acquainted with the associations and conditions which have much to do with moulding the lives of past generations." HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, in her admirable "Old Town Folks," says there is so much that is human in every man that the life of a single individual, if really and vividly portrayed, in all its aspirations, struggles, failures, and successes, would command the interest of all.

Beyond this, however, it should be considered that every individual is part and parcel of a great picture of that society in which he lives and acts, and his life cannot be depicted without reproducing the picture of the world he lives in. It has appeared to me that by introducing many biographies and vivid descriptions of transactions which may be strictly classed as "personal," I shall be able to present to the reader the image of a period in Jefferson county's growth most peculiar and interesting, the impress of which has almost faded away. I mean those ante-railroad and telegraph times, the period when our isolated position made us a self-contained, ultra-democratic collection of farmers and denizens of small villages, shut out from the older portions of the State—and separated by a pathless ocean from the Old World, whose refinement and civilizing influences were almost forgotten—and yet, under all these depressing conditions, there burned, like a live coal, individual characteristics and personal yearnings which could only be satisfied by experiences (sometimes fruitless for good) with the great world which was beyond our limited horizon.

Before MACAULAY began his History of England, none but educated Englishmen were familiar with the early history of their native land—for the men who had up to that time written English history were learned pedants, with minds full of dates and naked facts, but lacking in a single spark of imaginative power, and their books were not read by the common people because uninteresting. When MACAULAY's book began to be known, however, the printing presses had to be forced to extra speed to supply the enormous demand; for he introduced his own inimitable powers of description into every chapter, and the reader saw real men and women parade before him upon the stage of what seemed to be real life. He neglected no fact or date or person, but he wove them all together in such a way that his History read like an attractive essay. When this distinguished author passed away with only a part of his great work completed, even the common people mourned his loss, and it was felt by all that a great light had gone out in England. No one has yet taken up the work he left unfinished.

If, then, in these pages the reader shall find considerable personality—in biographies, in political delineations and in the chronicling of leading incidents in certain prominent men's lives—let him not pass them over as unbecoming a "history;" but regard such efforts, rather, as really the best way of impressing history upon the human mind. Nor will these pages fail in trustworthy data, in statistics, or facts, with such other details (often dry as dust) as are demanded in a faithful portraiture of that condition to which we apply the generic term "life."

It should not be forgotten that the need for publishing personal biographies is much greater in this democratic government than in one where royalty rules, and by its titled

court gives tone to society, to literature, even to morals. Royalty beholds its own greatness reflected in its nobles, and their individual history is well looked after, published at public expense, and religiously preserved among the archives of that nation; and in England there are many noble families who can any day appeal to these records, printed and written, and trace their lineage back for a thousand years. But in our own Republic there is no public method of preserving a record of those (perhaps more truly noble) who, from generation to generation, perpetuate patriotism and love of goodness and respect for learning. For a record of such lives we must depend upon private publications and upon such histories as local pride or the hope of gain may bring forth from one era to another.

EMERSON, in his admirable lectures upon "Representative Men," strikes the true note as regards greatness and our present duty to perpetuate its memory; not as slavish idol-worshippers, but as men who, by their common humanity, are in some sense allied to a higher life, and may perhaps in their own breasts feel the latent yearnings of a sentiment which those we call "great" can deliver to our listening ears or to our ready understanding with such facility. Nature, he says, seems to exist for the excellent. The world is upheld by the veracity of good men (and he might have said of good women, too, for he doubtless meant it); they make the earth wholesome, and those who live with them find life glad and nutritious. They grow to be good in an atmosphere of goodness, and such noble ones we immortalize by calling our children and our towns after them. Their very names are wrought into the verbs of languages; their effigies are in our homes, and each day we recall them by some apt remembrance. The knowledge that from Wattertown emanated the cunning device (long sought and needed in every household) by which any oil can be burned without a chimney; and that in that town was born the inventive mind that produced a railway car in which the sick, the wounded, the aged or the weary may be borne in a decent bed from ocean to ocean; or that, soaring above pure mechanism into the realms of deductive philosophy, a Jefferson county man discovered, by analytical chemistry, that God-sent anæsthetic which gives painless forgetfulness under the surgeon's cruel knife—we say that such a knowledge raises the credit of all that county's citizens, and loosens a thousand streams of ambitious emulation, and may quicken the womb of all futurity.

The great moral of biography is that it brings us in touch with the good who have preceded us, or (better still) are yet spared to our daily observation. Every ship that comes to America got its chart from Columbus; every novel-writer (not excepting our beloved WM. DEAN HOWELLS, the printing-office graduate), is a debtor to Homer and to Shakespeare. Every carpenter who shaves with a fore-plane is in debt to some former inventor. We may justly be said to be as great gainers by finding a new property in the old earth as if we had discovered a new planet.

Men are helpful to one another, too, through the affections and the finer sensibilities. One cannot read Plutarch in his delineations of the characters of great warriors or rulers without a tingling of the blood. One obscure sage may be the instructor of an hundred ages. Plato, through the mechanism of the printed page, speaks to a thousand millions, while in his own day he ranked as only the teacher of a village. How long ago Confucius lived no archæologist can tell, but his influence is the one grand gift of the oldest people to all later mankind.

Human society has been compared to a Pestalozzian school, where all are teachers

and pupils in turn. We are equally served while receiving or imparting. Men who know the same things are not the best company for each other. But bring to each an intelligent person of another experience, and it is as if you let off water from a lake by cutting another basin. It seems a great mechanical advantage, and becomes a decided benefit to each speaker, because each supplements the other; and so when we read of genius or exceptional moral worth or proud achievements, we desire that our inward aspirations may conform to what we read. Who will deny that we are in some indefinable way linked for good to those we admire? For we know that every possibility must have for its germ a resolution to achieve.

The genius of humanity is the right point of view of history. The endearing and desirable qualities abide—the men who exhibit them serve their purpose and pass away, but their qualities are preserved, and adorn some other life. The vessels upon which the beholder reads sacred emblems, turn out to be common pottery, but the sense of the picture is sacred, and may (by the printed page) be transferred to the whole world. At last we shall doubtless cease to look to even the best men for completeness, and content ourselves with their social or delegated qualities. In all things there are some imperfections. Even the finest marble reveals some coarser specks. And it is well that such should be the fact; else man, conscious in his inner soul of many imperfections, would cease to press upward and onward, discouraged by the perfection around him. But he struggles forward, approaching completeness as closely as his limitations will permit; and, with such thoughts in his mind, the writer begins the work upon this History.



1793-1893.

As THIS is an "alleged" History, and is expected to be read 50, 60, perhaps 100 years hence, it may be appropriate, in its first pages, to concentrate a few thoughts connecting the year 1893—which has just closed as we begin the preparation of this work—with that '93 of a century ago.

These '93s seem to be phenomenally unpropitious years. In 1793 terror reigned in France, then just past its zenith as the first political power in Europe. The infuriated people took their poor fat king, who did not know enough to act as conductor upon a city trolley car, and with no more harm in him than there is in a watermelon, and barbarously guillotined him. And his wife, the beloved Marie Antoinette, a peerless, charitable, eminently religious Catholic lady, they took her from her miserable prison one morning and chopped off her head, in the name of "liberty, equality and fraternity"—and this, after the mob had led before her grated window her poor, deluded little son, the legitimate heir to the throne of France, and made him shout, for her to hear; "Vive la Commune!" After that inhuman cruelty, death must have been a glad release.

The '93 of the last century was a dreadful year—none darker in all the centuries. France was literally crazy, and the insanity spread even to surrounding countries. Would you believe it?—in the grand old Quaker city of Philadelphia, American patriots in various conditions from grog, danced the can-can and sang disreputable communist songs. Then try to realize the contagious panic which swept over sedate England, when Burke, one of the greatest statesmen that or any other country ever produced, even with his sovereign reason and capacity for thought, dashed a dagger down upon the floor of the House of Commons, to emphasize his hatred of the French, an animosity which seems to have taken possession of every Englishman. And then the Germans—who have about as much business in France as we would have in Brazil—must needs invade France and be shrivelled up at Valmy and Jemappez. And Napoleon, that Corsican scourge, just beginning his fateful career, that was to end with the allies in his capital, and he a caged prisoner in St. Helena.

Passing to our own '93—the rounded century in the development of that once wilderness Black River country, now "blossoming as the rose," and literally "abounding with fatness," and again concentrating our thoughts upon France, we see, not heads chopped off—but what a chopping of credit, of public reputations, of national self-respect!—the culmination of the Panama business developing a state of morals that found but poor vindication in sending the principal promoters to prison; the most distinguished engineer of his time dragged down to

the level of a common swindler. The head-chopping of 1793 could hardly have been worse, and may possibly be excused on the plea of "general insanity"—but the France of 1893 made public that dry-rot which had eaten away the vital honesty of so many of its high officials.

And has the '93 of our day been much kinder to Germany? Take her young, ambitious, restless, meddling, fussy emperor—can you imagine any thing more trying to the nerves than to live under such a ruler, when any midnight whistle of the wind may suggest a summons to mobilize that vast human machine, his army, and start it any day on the familiar road to Paris, via Sedan and Strasburg.

And Italy, that land of the she-wolf's suckled infants—the home of modern art and artists—so rich in storied memories, sun-kissed, and environed with purpling vineyards—she is bankrupt, almost beyond any fate short of repudiation. And then Austria, with her antagonistic nationalities, threatened by destruction between the South and that ponderous Russia, halting between barbarism, anarchy, or war.

And then England—the country from which we so largely sprung; which has amiably sought, by two wars, to bring us back to her motherly protection and her peculiar love, but failing in her benevolent and unselfish designs, becoming our clamorous competitor in the markets of the world; and then, in our hour of sorest need, turning loose upon us armed cruisers, to burn our unarmed merchant-ships, and drive our flag from the ocean. And then, when the gallant Winslow had brought one of these English-built-and-manned pirate ships to bay, and had left her decks level with the sea, just then a watchful British ship interferes, and rescues from capture the pirate's captain, bearing him away to a reception in England's capital. This is that friendly England which is even now attempting, in many ways, to shape to her own selfish ends the tariff laws of the country her great Gladstone sought to dismember. Think of the losses brought upon her by her overreaching greed; the fall of her greatest banking-house, and the later disclosures of mal-administration in the Bank of England itself. Staggering under these and kindred disadvantages, her heavily taxed people are asked to add new war-ships, to cost \$125,000,000, to her already enormous navy, because her supremacy in the Mediterranean is threatened by Russia and France.

And the United States—possessing the bravest, freest, most enlightened people under the sun (if we are not greatly mistaken)—even we are finding this fateful '93 the worst year of the century: surpassing even '57 or '73—all springing from a senseless newspaper and monometallist crusade against silver, thus weakening public confidence, and resulting in a far-

reaching panic that has stopped mills and foundries all over the land, and thrown nearly half of the railroad mileage of the country into the hands of an unprecedented body of men known as "receivers," responsible to no body on earth save the judges who appoint them. All this has come about by a wicked and senseless attempt to destroy silver as a circulating medium, when the whole land is filled with plenty; with storehouses bursting with every earthly product that contributes to man's comfort or happiness; with good flour at \$3.50 a barrel, wheat 70 cents a bushel, and other grains in proportion. The strongest moneyed institutions have trembled to their foundations, and feebler ones have fallen in every direction. It has indeed been a year of gloom and of profound sorrow to men as well as nations. But it has passed, and the worst has been endured. We are already emerging from the dark cloud that so suddenly darkened the whole mercantile world, and we shall go forward with loftier ideas of human brotherhood, and will press on to new achievements and a more advanced civilization.

We add the two following articles, as they throw some additional light upon the year 1893:

From the *Philadelphia Times* (Democratic), Dec. 31, '93.

THE END OF 1893.—The year will be remembered all over the world as the year of "hard times." It has not been everywhere or in the same degree a panic year, but it has been everywhere, from Hindostan to Oregon, one of commercial and industrial depression. We have not yet got quite free from the habit of our forefathers of regarding every nation as separate from and antagonistic to all other nations. This mediæval conception still maintains on the continent of Europe, to the great cost of the people—but every year demonstrates more plainly that the real relations between nations are those of trade, commerce and finance, and that the railway, the steamship and the telegraph have knit them together so closely that the conditions which affect one affect all. While the universality of the depression of 1893 shows this, it also shows how closely the extent and effect of such periods of depression are connected in every country with either particular misfortunes or with particular mistakes. In Germany we see this very plainly. That great empire is oppressed by the diversion of the best energies of a large part of its population to the unproductive pursuit of war. The cost of the imperial army is not only in direct taxation, but in its bad effect upon the industrial development of the country. The effort to overcome this result of militarism by an unreasonably high protective tariff, enhancing prices without thereby establishing sound industrial conditions, has simply aggravated the disease, and has brought Germany to a condition of "hard times" which even the general recovery expected during the new year will not do much to relieve without a decided change of imperial policy.

Italy affords an even more conspicuous example of the results of excessive taxation. The existing poverty in that country is probably greater than in any other part of Europe, both because the military burden of Italy is relatively the greatest, and because the administrative machinery of the country

is very inefficient, and the taxes imposed upon the people are out of all proportion to any benefits received from them. France feels the military burden less because the French people are more industrious and thrifty, and because the political administration of the country, under whatever form of government, is well organized, efficient and economical. But France also has been dabbling in economic quack remedies, protective tariffs and the like, that have disturbed her commercial system more than it has been disturbed for many years past, while the wild speculations in canals, in copper, in all sorts of securities and insecurities indulged in during the past decade, have brought about the inevitable reaction, and France has been suffering with the rest of us the complaint of "hard times."

In Austria the conditions have been aggravated by an unsound financial system and by an effort to reform it, undertaken at an unfortunate time, and not as yet entirely successful. The connection of Russia with the rest of Europe is less intimate, and Russia might, perhaps, have profited somewhat by the misfortunes of her neighbors at this time had she been in a condition to do so. But the disastrous failures of the crops in the preceding year, the resulting famine and the following pestilence, the burden of her own great military establishment, and various arbitrary regulations that have hampered her commercial enterprise, have made Russia also a great sufferer from "hard times." Further off still, in British India, an artificial stimulation of industrial enterprise, arrested by the collapse of a debased monetary system, has plunged the people of that land into unusual distress.

Under such conditions England, the central clearing house of the world's business, could not escape the universal depression. Investments have failed in the East and in the West; the wrecks left by the bursting of the South American bubble have not yet been cleared away; trade has everywhere been lessened by the poverty of England's best customers, and the long strike of the coal miners paralyzed every branch of industry, and left nothing but poverty in its train. Alarmed by threatened naval supremacy in the Mediterranean, England sees that her influence there can only be continued by enormous expenditures for new ships-of-war.

The United States, closely united with England in finance and commerce, must under any circumstances have shared in the general depression of 1893. But with us there were special causes which converted mere "hard times" into what may be denominated a panic. The artificial stimulation of our industries prepared the way for the collapse that came with the farcical failure of confidence in our national currency. In this country, more than in any other, the government has practically assumed not only the regulation of commerce, but a monopoly of the most important functions of banking, so that our commercial credit is more than elsewhere dependent upon the condition of the public treasury. The result of a gradual substitution of silver for gold as a basis of the national currency had long been foreseen, but the critical point was reached just when the general conditions throughout the world presented the most imminent danger, and at the time when the turning point was reached there ensued a needless panic more severe and far reaching than any which this generation at least has known, and from whose effects the country is just beginning to emerge.

Such is the record of 1893. Happily it is a record that we may now regard as closed, not merely because we shall write a new date in our books, but

UNIMPORTANT ERRATA.

Page 7 : 2d column, end of 25th line from top, add "tion."

" 21 : 7th line from bottom of 1st column, 1854 should read 1856.

" 21 : 2d line from bottom of 1st column, 1842 should read 1852.

" 22 : 13th line from top of 2d column, '48 should read '50.

" 23 : 1st line top of 1st column, 1852 should read 1856.

" 25 : 12th line from bottom of 1st column, for "had" read "has."

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because the signs of revival are everywhere apparent. Here and there the silent factories are starting up again, not a few of them with the confession that they are behind with their orders, and must work hard to make up for lost time. The integrity of our currency is absolutely assured (indeed it should not have been questioned); the economic policy of the government is virtually decided—a policy that will stimulate industry and make possible the wide extension of our commerce. There are difficulties remaining as the fruit of past mistakes, but they are not beyond the power of Congress and the people to correct with reasonable certainty and promptness.

The one thing needed in closing the account of 1893 is that all true Americans should with it close the prejudices and partisan animosities that have contributed so much to increase the sufferings of the people, and come together with the new year in true devotion to our common national honor and prosperity. The country needs at such a time the honest help of every honest man, not so much to promote his private interests or personal views, but to build up mutual trust and a feeling of restful security. "Hard times" were never yet cured by bickering and scolding. If we but drop our minor differences and go forward with a genuine spirit of American loyalty and courage, the gloomy record of 1893 will soon be forgotten.

LONDON, Jan. 3, 1894.—In a review of English trade in 1893, the "Times" asserts that the year has been a more trying one than any in the decade. It recalls the lock-out of the Lancashire districts, the strike of the dock laborers at Hull, the lock-out on the Midland coal-fields and the attendant strikes in the coal-fields of South Wales and Scotland. All these dislocated trade, which was further disturbed by the long series of bank failures in Australia and the depression in American railway stocks, and by home-investment troubles. These depleted incomes and forced economy upon a large number of English people. In addition, manufacturers and traders had

to meet increasing foreign competition. The Kidderminster carpet trade and the screw-making industry at Birmingham, as well as the Leicester shoe trade, have felt the effects of American competition, while the lace-makers at Nottingham have felt the competition of the continent. Sheffield has had to endure German competition in cutlery, the Yorkshire woolen trade felt the effects of the American financial crisis as well as the wide-spread industrial depression at home, and English steel-makers have suffered from the effects of over-production.

Since the lock-out terminated, in the spring, the Lancashire cotton trade has been benefited by cheap supplies of raw material and by a good and steady demand from India. The lock-out and the silver troubles have, however, absorbed the advantages enjoyed during the latter part of 1893 by the cotton trade. On the other hand, the building and engineering trades have been in a generally satisfactory condition, and the silverware industry at Sheffield has received a fillip by the fall in the price of silver.

The inherent conditions of trade have been generally sound, and remain so. What is now lacking is confidence and stability of affairs abroad. In America, affairs are clearing, and there is likely to be a revival of trade. If uncertainty in Brazil and Argentina were removed, the deferred shipments to those countries would stimulate industry in England. The Indian financial situation may be the retarding element, and remain so until the price of silver becomes more specific. With abundant supplies of raw materials at almost bottom prices, and a steadily enlarging demand, the prospect for 1894 is more promising than was the prospect for 1893. The cycle of depression which followed the Baring collapse in 1890, is now showing signs of exhaustion.

With these articles before him, the historical student of the next hundred years will be able to get a fair idea of the condition of the commercial and financial world on the 1st of January, 1894, when our record ends.

J. A. H.

THE WATERWAYS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

BY HON. LOTUS INGALLS.

COMMENCING on the north side of the county, the Indian river first attracts the observer's attention. Rising in Lewis county, easterly of Natural Bridge in Wilna, it enters Jefferson county at the Bridge, crossing a corner of the town, and again enters Lewis county for a distance of 10 or 12 miles, and re-enters Jefferson in the town of Wilna near the Antwerp line—through which town it runs in a very crooked manner, making several large bends—as if heading for the St. Lawrence; but, correcting itself, concludes to water more country by turning westward for a distance, then southward—making an immense bow. Entering the town of Philadelphia on its northern border, it crosses the town southwesterly, enters the town of LeRay in the same direction, evidently inclining towards the valley of Black river, but again

changing its purpose when within a mile of Evans Mills, it turns abruptly on its heel and retraces its course northward, entering the town of Theresa on a northward by western trend, serving as outlet for several small lakes in its course—finally emptying its darkish waters into the Oswegatchie. The color of the waters of all these rivers that rise in the Adirondack region, is of a brownish cast, but soft, and classed by chemists as among the very best. The junction of the Indian and the Oswegatchie is not far from where they find their final resting place in the mighty St. Lawrence.

The Indian river has a good fall at Natural Bridge, a moderate one at Sterlingbush, one at Antwerp village, also one at Philadelphia, another 2 miles above Theresa, and two more (one of them of over 50 feet)

at Theresa village—affording good mill privileges at all these points. But in dry summers and in long, severe winters, the water supply is not adequate to the demands upon it for continuous work. Below Theresa village the river is navigable for steamers of light draught, and such are used there for business as well as pleasure. Maskollunge are caught in the river and lakes below the high falls, and mullet and suckers at the time of spring freshets. Bullheads and suckers are abundant above the high falls. The river has several tributaries, but they are scarcely entitled to historical mention, except as they serve the important uses of agriculture.

BLACK RIVER.—This is the most important stream of the county, and gave its generic name to this region of country. It rises in the Adirondacks, northeast of Boonville, and after reaching Jefferson county runs rather directly and centrally through it from east to west, though the territory of the county is larger north of the river than south of it.

Between Carthage, just above which important village this river enters the county, and Dexter, below which it enters the extreme northeastern end of Lake Ontario, Black river falls 480 feet, and is an almost continuous series of rapids, with several precipitous falls, varying from 2 to 15 feet in height, affording about 25 miles of continuous water power of rare excellence and usefulness. The bed and banks of the river are of limestone, affording firm foundations for dams and manufactories.

Black River Bay, into which the river discharges its waters, is accounted the finest and safest harbor on Lake Ontario, not surpassed by any on the entire chain of waterways between Sackets Harbor and Duluth on Lake Superior. The harbor is absolutely safe from heavy winds, being completely landlocked, and covers an area of 60 square miles, with a depth of water sufficient to float large steamers or sailing craft. It was this depth of water that led the government to build (at Sackets Harbor) the 72-gun frigate, the "New Orleans," near the close of the war of 1812 with England. This ship was never launched, but would have been had the war continued another year.

The waters of Black river are dark and soft. Its principal tributaries are the Beaver, Moose, and Deer rivers, receiving of course many lesser streams on its way to the lake. Many of the lakes of the Adirondack region find outlets into the head waters of Black river or some of its main tributaries. It is not a stream in which fish are plentiful—even the proverbial "oldest inhabitant" can scarcely recall the day on which he saw anybody fishing in its waters. But it is said there are more fish in it now than formerly. Black River Bay, however, at certain seasons of the year, furnishes ample supplies of pike and pickerel.

BLACK RIVER FLOODS.—Like most large streams,

this river is more or less subject to floods. It usually has two stages of high water in the spring—the first occurring when the early spring thaw dissolves the snows on the low lands and the cleared fields in its valley; and the second flood is due two to three weeks later, when still warmer weather melts the deep snows on the higher wooded ranges of the Adirondacks, where the river and its main tributaries have their rise. Out of one of these floods grew a memorable law-suit between the mill and factory owners on Black river and the State of New York.

THE GREAT FLOOD OF 1869.—This was an occurrence of more than passing interest, happening on the lower part of the river on the morning of April 22, 1869. It was occasioned by the breaking away of the Forestport dam, built by the State in creating a great reservoir to supply the lack of water in a dry time; but more especially to make up for the water diverted by the State from Black river to supply the canal of that name, and feed the 60-mile level on the Erie canal from the "Feeder," which enters that canal at Rome. This greatest of floods ever known here, damaged to a greater or less degree nearly every mill-owner on the stream from Forestport to Dexter, of whom there were over 300 in number. The circumstances were peculiar; there was the usual spring flood prevailing at the time, which had reached its climax on the 21st of April, and had begun to recede—when suddenly (in the night of the 21st, at Lyons Falls, and in the early morning at Watertown), the water rose prodigiously and with great rapidity. The water was high from the natural causes when the Forestport dam gave way, between 4 and 5 P.M. on the 21st, and that fact gave occasion for the State to excuse itself from paying damage, on the plea that it was providential; holding tenaciously to the questionable allegation that the mischief could not have been due to the water from the reservoir, for after the dam gave way there was not time enough for that deluge to have reached Carthage, Great Bend, Felts Mills, Black River, Watertown, Brownville, and Dexter soon enough to inflict the damage at the several hours and places it was claimed to have been done. This point proved to be the chief contention in the numerous suits brought against the State for damages. The plea of the State was that it was not possible for the waters of the reservoir to pass down the rapids above Lyons Falls, then through the 37-mile level to Carthage, and thence on to Watertown, in 12 or 14 hours—between 4 to 5 P.M. of April 21st, at the Forestport dam, and 5 to 8 o'clock the next morning at Watertown. This was at first rather a stunning plea to the complainants. But where else could the water have come from? The normal flood had reached its climax and began to recede, when suddenly there came a rise of 8 to 10 feet, in the

briefest period, like a tidal wave, and with herculean force.

The books upon hydraulics and hydrostatics were appealed to, and they solved the conundrum readily. Expert testimony was then introduced to show that the rise of water at Carthage (the lower end of the 37-mile level) was much quicker than if it had traversed that distance in the usual way—establishing the fact that the rise at Carthage was by what they denominated a “wave of translation,” which would inevitably soon occur on there falling into the upper end of the level 12,000,000 tons of water. It was estimated that 600,000,000 cubic feet of water poured over Lyons Falls into the upper end of the long level within the space of two hours. This enormous weight must mechanically make room for itself somewhere, and it could only do that by pressing the whole unbroken body of water below it (in the channel of the river) further down stream, as that was the direction of least resistance—very much as if the river bed were a huge pipe 37 miles long. The river, again, was likened to an open trough filled with water; pouring water into it at one end would raise it at the other end instantly without the added water flowing through the mass. Witnesses variously described it as a “wave of translation” and as an “impulse,” something like a passage of slow electricity. One witness testified that the pouring in of such a body of water at the upper end of the level in so brief a time would cause the water to level up at the lower end long before the added water could flow to that point. This extra water would make a river 25 miles long, 500 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, having a weight of 12,000,000 tons. The experience of eminent engineers and the dicta of the text-books successfully established the genuineness of the theory that the volume of water pouring into the upper end of the level was a force of herculean energy continuously applied, and when the pulsation or “wave of translation” reached the end of the level at Carthage, it would be kept up as long as the force was applied, which would be until the reservoir had emptied itself.

SOME STRANGE DECISIONS.—The taking of testimony in these important cases, and the interesting incidents at the trial, ran through two years. Elijah Brooks, Beman Brockway, and William Wasson were the canal appraisers, who rendered a decision only the day before some of their terms expired. This gave occasion for the State to ask for a new trial before new appraisers, which request the Legislature granted, and so the cases were tried before a new board. Their decision demonstrated to the public “the glorious uncertainties of law”—for some of the sufferers, with mills on opposite sides of the same flume, and the damage done in the same hour, were denied the right to recover, while neighbors on the other side of the flume, were awarded dama-

ges. This was the case as between Knowlton Bros. and Gilderoy Lord, located opposite each other (at Watertown)—the former recovering, while the latter got nothing. At Brownville, 3 men owned each a part of the same continuous flume. It was carried away bodily. One of these men received damages, but the other two were defeated.

In justification of such apparent inconsistencies, the appraisers are said to have found that the normal flood, just passing its climax, tore away the end of the Coburn dam at Carthage, setting free the waters of the level above, and that those waters did the earlier damage below Carthage; while the breaking of the Forestport dam and the rush of the reservoir waters did not reach the lower part of the river until an hour or two later—holding that the State was not liable for damage done by the flood which followed the breaking of the Carthage dam, but might be for that caused by the bursting of the Forestport dam. This is given by them as an explanation of the very strange and apparently inconsistent decisions they made. But the “vulgar” public is prone to believe that these commissioners were not above Lord Bacon in resisting temptation, and that peculiar influences modified their decision.

The amount of damages claimed by more than 300 suitors, aggregated nearly \$800,000, and the amount awarded was not far from \$450,000, scattered from Forestport to Dexter. It must have cost the State not far from \$600,000 for having a political superintendent, who resided 25 miles away from his post of duty—for if he had resided near the Forestport dam and hoisted the waste-gates in season, no damage would have resulted.

It appears to the editor of this History that if the counsel for the complainants had also alluded to the incompressibility of water they could have made their contention more readily comprehended. This mechanical quality of water is none too well understood. You can compress (make smaller) iron or any other metal in a normal condition, but water, a fluid, limpid, simple substance, declines to shrink in size in the least degree under the heaviest pressure.

In this connection we may mention that a serious earthquaking disturbance under the sea near Callao, in Chili, produced a tidal wave that was observed at San Francisco (over 2500 miles distant) within 3 hours.

A SUBLIME SIGHT.—This great flood will long be remembered by the inhabitants of the river region. Thousands of people flocked to the banks of Black river on the forenoon of April 22d, to gaze upon the sublime spectacle. One of the most imposing sights of the many presented by that raging flood was to be seen between the Knowltons' paper-mill and Lord's factory, where a volume of water like an improvised

Niagara poured through, half as high as the buildings. It was curious how it walled itself up in such a way, explainable only by the velocity of the current and the tremendous force behind it. It was an inspiring and a thrilling sight, not soon effaced from the beholder's memory. But Black river, when left unvexed by abnormal interference, has ever been a blessing to the people of its vicinage, and in spite of the State's deliberate robbery of its water, still brings healthful prosperity to the central part of the county, where her power has been harnessed to the varied machines that lighten yet greatly magnify man's intelligent labors, and so develops industries, thrift, and wealth among an intelligent and prosperous people, who surely join us in the wish that her volume may never be less.

SANDY CREEK.—The next important stream, as we pass southward, is Sandy Creek, sometimes called the Big Sandy, though it is not very large in a dry time. The bed of the stream is broad enough for a much larger volume of water. This creek rises in the south part of the town of Champion, two brooks uniting there to form the Sandy. Its first waterfall is at Tylerville (or South Rutland, as the post-office there is named). A grist-mill and saw-mill were erected here in the early days, and are yet used to do the work of that vicinity. Thence this stream flows southwesterly through Rodman, Adams, and Ellisburgh, emptying into Lake Ontario at Woodville. Its utilized falls are at Tylerville, Whitesville (otherwise known as East Rodman), at Zoar (or Unionville), at Rodman village, Adams, Belleville, and Woodville—making a serviceable stream for the people of its neighborhood, especially in the spring and fall, when an abundant supply of water for milling purposes courses down its rocky bed. The land bordering on Sandy creek is very fertile and productive, constituting some of the best farm lands in Jefferson county. The people along its banks are prosperous much above the average.

SOUTH SANDY CREEK.—This is the principal water course in the extreme south part of the county, passing through the towns of Worth, Lorraine, and centrally through the large and wealthy town of Ellisburgh, and empties into Lake Ontario, and into the same bay as Sandy Creek—hence it is sometimes called the South Branch of Sandy creek, though both streams are of nearly the same size.

This stream has some romantic gorges. It has cut its channel through the soft slate rock of its upper region, from 100 to 200 feet in depth, with a valley from 4 to 10 rods wide. The bottom lands, and sometimes the adjacent sides of the bluffs, are grown up to timber, or have been cleared and sown to grass for pasturage or culture. Across these bottom lands the stream has cut a zig-zag channel from bluff to bluff, causing a perpendicular cliff of quite imposing grandeur where it strikes the banks—illustrating,

in a smaller way, that erosive action of water ways so magnificently manifest in the cañons of the Yellowstone in the great National Park of Colorado.

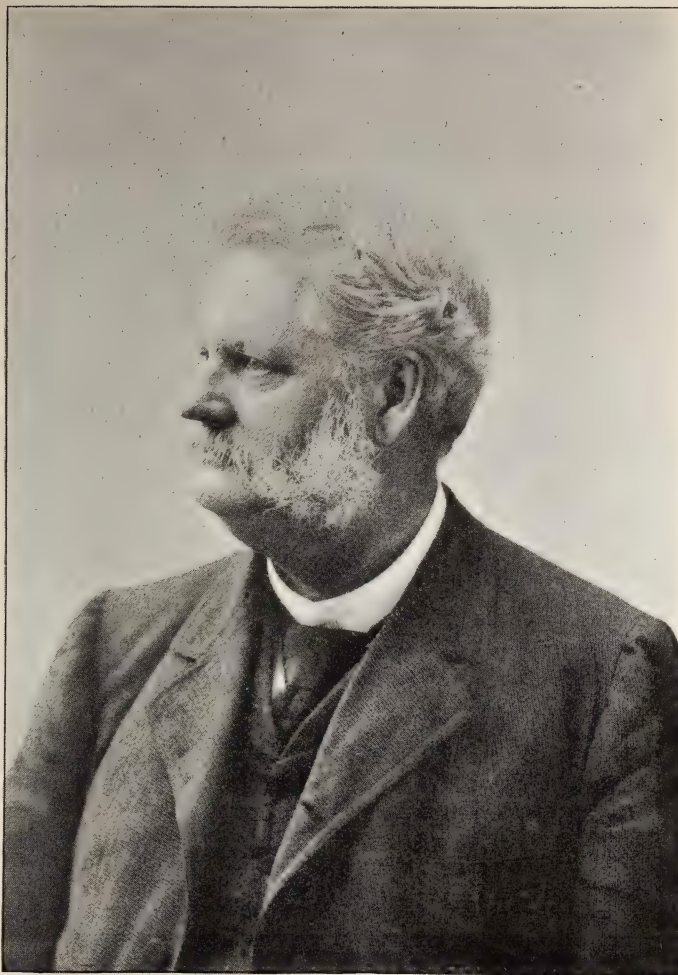
The South Sandy rises in the wooded region easterly of the town of Worth, receiving several tributaries in its descent to the lake. It has but few mill privileges, for in the summer and winter seasons the creek maintains only a small flow.

Other streams in Jefferson county are Chaumont river, Perch river, both slow streams or estuaries; Stony creek in Henderson, and Mill creek in Houndsfield. The "Gulf Stream" in Rodman (a tributary to Sandy creek), celebrated for its deep gorges, has cut through the shale rock from 50 to 200 feet in depth. Jefferson county abounds in small streams, some of them containing trout (notably Cold creek in Watertown), and has many springs, which have proved very serviceable to farmers in watering stock and for dairying purposes, and have been an important factor in maintaining the superior reputation of the butter and cheese marketed from Jefferson.

One spring, in particular, is worthy of mention. Bursting from a hillside on the Cooper farm, in Le-Ray, it discharges at least 1000 gallons of the purest cold water each hour, summer and winter, and undoubtedly much enhances the value of the farm on which it is developed.

So far as the writer is informed, the largest medicinal spring in the county is the sulphur spring in the town of Houndsfield, 5 miles east of Sackets Harbor. The water is beautifully clear, and strongly impregnated with sulphur, proving a great regulator to the secretions of the system. It is peculiar in this: when boiled, the sulphur taste and odor entirely disappear. The Haddock family, on whose sandy farm this spring was located, used the water for many years in cooking.

There existed, for a long time, at Factory Square, in Watertown, a flowing stream of the purest water, containing slight traces of iron and magnesia. A few public-spirited citizens had drilled out the rock and tubed the spring, and erected a watering place for horses, cattle and dogs. This beautiful spring was a great comfort to the people at that end of the town, and was very much patronized by teamsters and farmers. At a later day, perhaps early in the '50s, John Smith, an experienced mechanic, concluded that the flowing spring at Factory Square indicated a subterranean flow of water beneath the limestone rock. The Knowlton Brothers or their predecessors had long desired a flow of clear water for their paper mill. They put Smith at work, upon their premises, where once had flowed the south branch of Black river, and when that worthy had drilled a 6-inch hole through the rock, up gushed a delightful stream of water, and the theory of a flowing subterranean stream was demonstrated—for thenceforth the spontaneous flow at Factory Square ceased, resort being had to a pump in coaxing the water to the surface. The spring so fortunately developed by the Knowltons must have proved a valuable addition to their property.



A. R. THOMAS, M. D., DEAN OF THE HAHNEMANN COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HISTORIC and beautiful Watertown has contributed much more than her relative quota to the list of bright and able men who have hitherto filled, with only two or three exceptions, the whole catalogue of official positions in the United States. It is true that she has not yet furnished a President, Vice-President, nor a member of the U. S. Supreme Court—though one of her most popular citizens has at this date (1894) apparently the best coming chance for the Presidential succession. Watertown has supplied at least three governors to Western States, many representatives and several senators in Congress, while no branch of the learned professions, and but few courts of justice can be named in which some of

her sons has not added lustre to his position. I do not think any other town in the State can show so long a record of citizens who have achieved distinction—and even upon the roll of martyrs, the name of one of her sons is indelibly inscribed.

In one of the humblest dwellings on Peebee's Island, just east of William Smith's machine shop, on the 3d of October, 1826, was born AMOS RUSSELL THOMAS, whose faithful likeness appears on this page. He was the son of Col. Azariah Thomas (who commanded a company in the war of 1812), and of Sarah Avery, a descendant of the distinguished family of that name who came first to America in 1640, settling at Gloucester, Mass. Col. Thomas had been a farmer

at Perch River (owning the well-known Richard Buckminster place), but having unwisely endorsed for a friend, was forced to sell that fine farm, removing to Watertown in 1821. There he resided until he died in 1831, leaving the subject of this sketch and his elder brother, Avery, as the main dependence of this widowed mother. Avery Thomas was favorably known to Watertown's older residents as the apprentice and skilled journeyman of Dyer Huntington, whom he succeeded in business. He is somewhat known to the present generation by his interesting historical sketches lately published in one of the city papers.

Thrown upon his own resources at this early age, our embryo Doctor acquired his education, both literary and professional, without outside aid. His life was passed in the country until nearly 20 years of age, and by manual labor upon a farm he acquired a robust and vigorous physical condition. His early love for books led him to devote his evenings and other intervals of leisure to study, and in that way he qualified himself to teach school. This was his business in 1846, in Western New York.

Four years afterwards he engaged in merchandise at Ogdensburg, N. Y., but finding this occupation uncongenial, he again turned to his books, firmly resolved to devote his future to a profession. Getting possession of an old Indian skull, which had been exhumed in digging a cellar near his place of business in Ogdensburg, and borrowing a work on anatomy for the purpose of studying the skull, he became so deeply interested as to engage at once in the study of medicine. He became a student in the Syracuse Medical College in 1852, devoting himself assiduously to the study of his chosen profession, graduating in February, 1854. Thence he repaired to Philadelphia, the recognized seat of Homœopathic learning and education in the United States, where he attended a prescribed course of lectures, graduating from the Penn Medical University. His abilities now began to be recognized, and immediately upon graduation he was offered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy by this Medical School, which he accepted, and made Philadelphia his permanent home. In 1856 he was appointed to the Chair of Anatomy, holding the position 10 years. In the same year he was also appointed Professor of Anatomy in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, where he delivered annual courses of lectures to artists and students for 15 years. These lectures were the first of the kind ever given to art students in America. In 1863 he was appointed Lecturer on the same subject in the School of Design for Women, which position he held for 10 years. After Second Bull Run, he volunteered his services as surgeon, and was assigned to duty in Armory Square Hospital, Washington, where he remained in charge of one of the wards until the wounded from that disastrous battle were provided for. He then returned to Philadelphia and resumed his practice, which has always been lucrative and select.

Becoming interested in an examination of the

merits of Homœopathy soon after settling in Philadelphia, he was finally led to adopt that system of practice. In 1867 he was called to the chair of Anatomy in the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and in 1874 was elected Dean, the position he now holds.

As a lecturer on anatomy, Dr. Thomas has acquired a reputation for clearness and accuracy, and for an impressiveness of manner, which readily attracts and retains the student's attention. The institution at whose head he presides is the strongest and holds the highest rank among the Homœopathic medical colleges in the world. During his administration as Dean, largely through his personal influence, the college has advanced its curriculum of study, elevated its standards, secured its new buildings (which are in all respects equal to the best in the country), and entered upon a career of success never before attained.

In addition to the demands of a large practice, Dr. Thomas has contributed a number of important papers to various medical journals, besides writing a work on "Post Mortem Examinations and Morbid Anatomy," which has been highly commended by medical journals. For 5 years he has acted as general editor of the "American Journal of Homœopathic Materia Medica."

Dr. Thomas married Elizabeth M. Bacon, daughter of the late Deacon Bacon, of Watertown, and they have had two children—a son, Dr. Chas. M. Thomas, also a distinguished physician of Philadelphia, and a daughter, who died in 1880, wife of Dr. J. N. Mitchell.

Besides the County and State Medical Societies, of which he has been President, Dr. Thomas is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of the Fairmount Park Art Association, of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

A man who can show so fine a record for ability, and has left so marked an impression upon the young men of his college, usually traces to heredity the source of at least a part of his success. Dr. Thomas' father was but one of that grand procession of New England's sons which moved westward, in the beginning of this century, from the cold winters and peculiar hardships of the land of their birth, to find a more congenial environment. The "Black River country" seems to have been for them a favorite tarrying place; and though many who at first settled in Jefferson county, at a later day emigrated further westward, they left behind them the schools and the churches which were the characteristic evidences of their presence. The Doctor's ancestors were among those who landed as Pilgrims in New England. Their direct line has produced a long list of names distinguished in literature, arms, law, and medicine. Like so many of his people, he is of stalwart build, big brained, deep chested, bearing his 67 years like a man of 50. The graduates of his college, now numbering thousands, idolize him; his medical brethren (of both schools) hold him in the highest esteem, for wherever he has been placed, and whatever called upon to do, he has filled the position or done the work like a master. Of the medical professors occupying positions in the five medical colleges in Philadelphia when Dr. Thomas began his career as a teacher, but two are now living besides himself, and they have been retired for several years. Since the death of the lamented Leidy, Dr. Thomas is the senior medical professor in the city of Philadelphia.

J. A. H.



REV. GEORGE CHANNING HADDOCK, D.D.,
The First Martyr to the Cause of Prohibition.

COMPARED with humanity's countless thousands, the men who have proved themselves worthy to die for a great cause are but few. Lovejoy, John Brown and Abraham Lincoln, three names that have been heard at every fireside in America and in the homes of the whole English-speaking race, met untimely deaths because they had perceptions clear enough and hearts large enough to advocate the cause of the enslaved. They might have lived out common lives, and sunk at last into common graves, and the world would not long remember what they had said or done; but they seem to have been "chosen" by some invisible agency to fill peculiar positions, then to perish by violence, and finally to have their

names inscribed upon the roll of immortality—as if to show to those who come after them that the Creator's work moves steadily forward though the chosen workmen perish. Of these three men it is now sadly remembered that they seemed to have dim perceptions of their fate, and to comprehend, in moments of introspection, that their lot was not just like that of their fellows. They had a definite work to do, and could have no peace of mind until they took up that work and followed it out. Thus they had but scant time for trivial affairs. Lincoln's early life appears to have been inexpressibly sad. John Brown probably never had three days' pleasuring in all his hard-worked life; and Lovejoy, when

he became a printer and then an editor, knew that he bade adieu to ease, perhaps to happiness. These were earnest, thoughtful men—springing from the common walks of life; and their lonely and preoccupied habits in youth but too truly shadowed forth the fate they were to meet.

The subject of this biography was largely of such a nature. His brothers and sisters well remember that he never enjoyed childish sports like the other children, but seemed most happy when alone, communing with his own thoughts. Bright, handsome, sensitive, full of intelligence, he was never a companion for those around him—not that he disliked associates, but they appeared uncongenial. Silent and reserved he grew up, and none but his mother discerned in his childhood any promise of that bright capacity he was destined to attain. But the time arrived when all his reserve power developed itself, and he came to the front as the ablest, the most determined and unflinching advocate of Prohibition that had until then appeared.

In writing of such a man, a wise discrimination is demanded. Measured by conservative, common standards he would perhaps be classed as impetuous, unbalanced, too far in advance of his day—but regarded as a reformer, as a standard-bearer in the grand march of human progress, he seems worthy to be classed as a martyr in the cause for which he perished.

George Channing Haddock (youngest child of Samuel and Sabrina) was born, Jan. 23, 1832, near the Sulphur Springs, in Houndsfield, 6 miles from Watertown, 5 miles from Sackets Harbor. In his early childhood his parents removed to Watertown, and there, hand in hand with his labors in the printing office of his brother, he completed his education at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, in that early and prosperous period of its history, when Rev. James R. Boyd was the principal, and Messrs. Covert, Whitford, and Ramsey the leading professors. He graduated as the brightest scholar in his class. Marrying early, he accepted Horace Greeley's advice and went West. It had been the hope of his deeply religious mother that George should become a preacher—an idea, however, which he had never seriously entertained. While on a visit to his grandparents at Columbus, O., he attended a series of revival meetings, and was constrained to embrace the religion his parents had so long professed. Seeking membership in the Methodist E. Church, he was soon given "local work" by the presiding elder of that district. In that work he began to develop the pulpit and platform ability which afterwards made him so prominent. Having removed (in his 26th year) to Milwaukee, Wis., he was assigned to ministerial work on trial, and in 1862 joined the Wisconsin Conference as an ordained travelling minister. His first location was at Port

Washington, a town on the northern shore of Lake Michigan. Thence, year by year, growing more and more in the favor of the people, he was rapidly promoted. Perhaps his political sermons were among his best, though as a preacher of the gospel, pure and simple, he had no superior in the West, that land so prolific of able ministers. But in his sermons upon the stirring subjects which from 1861 to '65 agitated the public mind, he reached the sublimest heights of eloquence and his best command of rhetoric. He did much to elicit loyal sentiment, and though he did not himself go to the front, as his father and brothers had done, he was none the less a support to the Union cause in his own way. When General John A. Logan chanced to hear him speak at a great Union rally, he exclaimed, "Why, this is one of the brightest men I ever heard. He ought to be in the United States Senate."

Gradually he became more widely known for his eloquence and pulpit ability, and soon the largest charges in the Wisconsin Conference asked for him as their pastor. Clinton Junction and Waukesha, unimportant stations, were served after leaving Port Washington, and then he was called to Oshkosh, where he spent three very laborious but happy years. The ever-moving tide of the Methodist itinerancy transferred him to Ripon in 1867. This place was the seat of a Congregational college, and he was in his element when his pastoral labors led him among the young. Under the educating and elevating influences which the progressive Christian minister must ever feel and recognize as dominating his life, Dr. Haddock "grew," at Ripon, into the logical, rhetorical speaker, whose charm of utterance drew large audiences wherever he was announced to speak. He now began to make a special effort in behalf of temperance, for he was brought daily in contact with the evils which strong drink engenders in every community.

In October, 1869, he was transferred to Appleton, a vigorous town on the Fox river, containing 10,000 inhabitants. In 1871 he was at Fond du lac, and in 1873 was made presiding elder of the Fond du lac district. He was a preacher who attracted not only by his pulpit ability, but he charmed all who met him socially. His democratic manner, his undying sympathy with the young, and his quick appreciation of the common people, from whose ranks he was ever proud to say he had come—made him welcome everywhere in his district. In 1880 he was appointed to Milwaukee, the largest and most important city in Wisconsin. While here he took distinct and definite stand as an out-and-out Prohibitionist, and thenceforth his name became inseparably identified with that cause in the West.

At the Conference session of 1881, he preached for the presiding bishop. This was his farewell sermon, for he asked for and was granted a transfer to

the Iowa Conference—an unwise step, and soon to be fraught with fatal consequences. He had labored successfully in the Wisconsin Conference—his early friendships were among that people; there he had achieved his reputation as the chief preacher of his denomination in that State. But he felt that the cause of Prohibition had peculiar claims upon him; and so, impelled by that invisible yet potent force which so often shapes such lives, he deliberately went where the fight was the fiercest, and the wants of the cause most imperative. When Dr. Warren, Boston's most popular physician, volunteered to fight at Bunker Hill, he was asked to what duty or to what part of the field he desired to be sent. "To the breach, to the breach!" he cried; and there he fell, with an empty musket in his hand.

His first charge in Iowa was at Fort Dodge. He soon discovered that although the State had voted for Prohibition, the lawful action of its legislature was to be opposed by the worst element found in every community—those who countenance or favor the sale of rum. During his two years' pastorate at Fort Dodge he held a somewhat critical and independent congregation together by the sheer force of personal ability. The Iowans began to admire his broad-gauge, big-hearted, brainy sermons, the candor of his utterances, and his earnestness in all he undertook; and though some differed with him as to his premises and conclusions, all were ready to praise his ability and fairness.

In 1886 he was sent by his bishop to Sioux City. The power that assigned him to that place could not have properly appreciated the situation, or, if so, its decision must have resulted from a conviction that an extraordinary man was needed in that peculiar place. Dr. Haddock himself did not see what good he could accomplish as a pastor among a people almost unanimously opposed to Prohibition, restless under lawful restraint, case-hardened against appeals, and steeped in all the iniquities which grow up around grog-shops. But he writes: "We will work the year through, and do our duty."

His midst was a mixture of nationalities, promiscuous in all respects. Sioux City is far to the west, at the junction of the Big Sioux with the Missouri river, and in 1886 was of the true frontier type. It contained 20,000 people, more than half of them foreign born. It was a receiving and distributing point for a large area of country, a centre for adventurers of honest intent, and a harvest-field for thousands who found its atmosphere congenial to crime. Its 15 churches were offset by 100 saloons and a proportionate number of brothels. Every saloon was in full blast, and rum-selling was as open as if no law existed prohibiting it. Rum-drinking, prostitution and their inseparable evils had gained control of a sentiment that dominated prosecuting officers and juries, corrupting the press, the politics, the busi-

ness and a large part of society, and mocked at and defied everything which savored of legal or moral restraint. Even the religious sentiment was apathetic or discordant. With a mayor, a council, and the whole machinery of the municipality in its power, the rum interest ran riot, and terrorized the community into acquiescence or silence.

Thus matters stood, when one of the judges of the superior court openly declared that the temperance people of Sioux City were a "cowardly and a craven set," for the conditions of public morality would never have sunk so low if they had at the first made a judicious stand against crime. This rebuke stung Dr. Haddock as though it was a personal charge, for he recognized its justice. Just then, too, he learned that women were signing the complaint papers required by the law in punishing its violators. He now felt that he had ignored his duties as a citizen until further forbearance would be a sin, and he determined to step into the gap which no other man in Sioux City dared to fill. When admonished that his life would be in danger if he proceeded legally against the rum sellers and brothel keepers, he laconically replied, "So be it—I shall do my duty as a citizen as I understand it." With him the Rubicon was crossed—there could be no turning back.

His purpose and spirit is indicated in a letter sent out with one of his circulars: "We are engaged in a desperate encounter here. It is dangerous for a man to take an honest stand for Prohibition. It is currently reported (and believed) that 100 men are under oath to burn the churches if the saloons are closed by law. I have signed 25 complaints, and am satisfied that I took my life in my hand by so doing. But somebody had to do it." The saloon men and their adherents now began to "spot" the man to whom they attributed the responsibility for the State having gone Prohibition. The corrupt press of the city held him up to execration by jeering paragraphs and wilful misstatements. The Daily "Tribune" was particularly malignant.

On the evening of August 3, 1886, he procured a conveyance, and (accompanied by a brother in the church) drove to a small town near Sioux City for the purpose of procuring evidence to be used in the pending prosecutions. At 10 o'clock they returned, the Methodist brother having left the carriage at his home. The Doctor drove the horse to his stable, and started to cross the street, when he was set upon by a dozen men—some one of them fired a pistol, and the victim of their cowardly attack sank down in his very tracks, dying in a minute, while his cowardly assassins skulked away to their dens, scared at what they had done. The Doctor's body was taken to his home, where it was tenderly cared for by sympathizing friends. The bitterness of such a calamity to his own family and to his brother and sisters can be imagined better than described.

If every cause must have its martyrs, as history seems to teach and example prove, what shall we say of that Satanic spirit which rises insatiate in Christian communities, lacking only the opportunity to crimson its horrid front with human blood.

The cause of Temperance and Prohibition in the Northwest looked upon him as its special champion. That cause trembled when its ablest exponent fell. In a single man it lost a host. He had helped to shape a cause, and had fought its battles, but its ultimate triumph he was not permitted to enjoy.

His death, however, revolutionized Sioux City. For a day the Christian sense of the city appeared paralyzed; then rose the cry, "The saloons must go!" Outraged law and order began their suspended functions, and in less than a month every saloon was closed.

The funeral services were unusually impressive. The better element in Sioux City felt, at last, that their indifference might perhaps have contributed

to the calamity which had disgraced their town, and were ready to do anything in their power to make up for their delinquency. They realized that they had lost a personal friend. Even the wives of some of the saloon keepers came to the funeral to mingle their tears with the mourners. His own church could not hold the people, and the Presbyterian church was opened for additional services.

It is a fact that the man who shot Dr. Haddock was never punished. His name was Arensdorf, a German brewer. After a protracted trial before a jury packed to acquit, 11 of them declared him innocent, but one refused to acquit, declaring that he had been offered money if he would agree with the 11. Such a result is not to be wondered at when we consider that a single check for \$25,000 was sent by an association in the East to defend the prisoners, and \$25,000 will accomplish a great deal in a place like Sioux City.

THE POLITICS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, WITH SOME PERSONAL REMINISCENCES.

SOME really intelligent men may think that matters of a political character should be excluded from a local history. But in a Republic all questions relating to the public well-being must enter into more or less active consideration by the people, and affect their lives—for they are the only source of political power, and merely delegate to their servants (the office-holders) the functions of government. A complete History of Jefferson county would surely be inadequate if it failed to afford a place for the politics of the era covered by its pages.

The first settlers of Jefferson county (1791 to 1820) came mainly from Western Massachusetts and Vermont, with quite a Connecticut contingent. If you draw a line east by north through those States you will touch nearly every county that sent its sons and daughters into Northern New York—for it is a curious and instructive fact that nearly all considerable migrations have been from east to west, upon nearly the same parallels. Through Western Massachusetts into Northeastern New York poured in a steady stream those sturdy emigrants who settled the lands they tarried in, from the Hudson to the Mississippi in the North; while in the South we observe the same curious force impelling these living currents to move upon the same isothermal lines—

the Virginians from the James and the Rappahannock peopling first Kentucky and Southern Ohio and Indiana and Illinois, then Missouri and Arkansas, and so on to Southern California—transplanting to that distant region those characteristics that made Stockton and its homicidal Judge Terry eventual possibilities.

"The Southron to his warmer clime,
The Northman to his ice and snow."

These New Englanders became, by the mere force of personal ability, the dominating influence in the Black River country. The town meeting (as it had been that of their ancestors) became their method of deciding what should be done in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. They were men of enlightened ideas, profoundly respecting that independence which their fathers, and not a few among themselves, had helped to wrest from England by a long and peculiarly trying war. No man should call himself their master. They were a sturdy and an assertive race, entirely competent to govern themselves in their own independent fashion. Such a creature as an office-seeker could not be found among them, for to have it known that one of their number

desired or sought an office would have been fatal to his success. Each man soberly considered himself competent to fill any office his fellow citizens might impose upon him, but felt it as a burthen patiently to be borne, yet never sought. Public office was then indeed a "public trust," never a source of gain.

As early as 1791-92 settlers began to penetrate the wilderness now known as Jefferson county, though it was not until 1805 that the county was definitely set off from Oneida. But as an indication of what at that early day (1805-6) had been accomplished, we note that the taxable values of the landed and personal property in Jefferson county had reached nearly a million of dollars—fully equal to double that sum in our day. In 1805 preparations had been made to build a court-house. The specific details of such historical facts will be duly chronicled in their appropriate place in this History, and are alluded to here merely as indications of the primal conditions which preceded movements generally classified as "political." But the partizan spirit became for the first time manifest in 1807, when Daniel D. Tompkins received 765 votes as against 615 for Morgan Lewis for governor, Lewis being elected. Yet it was not until 1820 that one of Jefferson's own citizens (Hon. Micah Sterling) went into the National Congress, the district then being the 18th in the State, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence.

Gradually, as in the case of Sterling, able and ambitious men were coming into prominence, and questions that concerned the State and the whole Nation began to become intermingled with local considerations—and then was developed the county convention, made up of delegates from the towns. As there must ever be, in a Republic, two political parties—the one in power and the other trying to get in—so there naturally came to be two county conventions, each reflecting the views and making the nominations of its party—a plan found so acceptable as to have been continued for three-quarters of a century, essentially unmodified.

The name "Democrat"—the most important and dominant party name the county or the Nation at large has ever known—dates almost from the birth of the Republic: and we introduce the name thus early so that we may explain its origin, and that, when used in this chapter hereafter, the reader may catch our meaning. There was, at the end of the 17th century, an earnest sympathy in these United States with France during her revolutionary crisis, and that sympathy continued unabated until the French Directory nearly precipitated a war upon us. The French Revolution, revolting as it must ever stand in history, was regarded as a democratic uprising (and therefore justifiable), especially when our people saw that the beloved Lafayette was at the head of the National Guard, which had sided against their

king. The victory of France against the Germans at Jemappez was celebrated in the United States with joyful and noisy demonstrations, and was soon followed by the arrival in this country of Citizen Genet as the French minister, whose efforts seem to have been artfully directed towards embroiling the United States in a war with England. Under his guidance and patronage a Democratic Society was organized in Philadelphia, with Duponceau as secretary; and its cunning method was to denounce all who opposed them as aristocrats. This society spread rapidly, its first definite aim being to gain enough ascendancy in Pennsylvania to re-elect Gov. Mifflin. The effort was successful, and the Keystone State was rated as Democratic. In our own day it is not possible to realize how strong an influence European politics exerted in America. Obviously the country's interests lay in friendly intercourse with England, and the Federalists, bent on neutrality as to any of the wars of Europe, were accused of British proclivities, while the Democrats favored France. Democratic clubs multiplied, French cockades were worn in the streets, and French songs sung at the theatres. It is well established that the doctrine of government "by the people" was widely disseminated by these organizations. The name of "Democrat" was used opprobriously by the Federalists to designate their opponents, much in the sense in which we in our day use the term "anarchist."

Another factor in the rise and increasing popularity of the Democratic party had its growth in our own State, then the most plutocratic in the Union, where grants of immense tracts of land by the State had been the means of creating powerful families, whose political influence had proved almost irresistible. This power they had kept up by imposing a property qualification for voting, thus actually disfranchising a large body of the people. But during our Revolutionary struggle many of these wealthy families were on the Tory side, and at the conclusion of peace they found themselves disfranchised. The political control then passed into the hands of the Whigs, who in turn were dominated by the Sons of Liberty, under the leadership (in New York) of Hamilton, who had married a Schuyler.

When the Tammany Society was started (being a popular counterpart to the suspected Society of the Cincinnati), Aaron Burr was believed to control its policy, and he used that organization to undermine the influence of Hamilton, whom he regarded as a formidable rival. So long as Burr was in public life Tammany supported him, achieving his election to the United States Senate, and an even division between him and Jefferson of the electoral vote in 1800. But the House of Representatives elected Jefferson. Burr having made himself odious by killing Hamilton in a duel, Jefferson completed his ruin in 1806 by denouncing his treasonable plots in the West,

and thus Jefferson was rid of two formidable rivals, and became heir to the Democratic sentiment in the North, and his name was indissolubly blended with that party, which he founded and may be said to have named.

The Federalists, who were the only nationally organized opponents to the Democracy, from 1810 to 1822, were never popular in Jefferson county nor in the State at large. Those early settlers, as we have already shown, were essentially "democratic" both by education and occupation, and felt not the slightest affiliation with an organization which bore the merited designation of the "silk-stocking party." And, much as it has been denied, it is historically true, that from the disintegrated elements of the early Federal party was formed the later Whig organization, which, eminently patriotic and popular under the leadership of Henry Clay in the South and Daniel Webster in the North, was unable, with a single exception, to secure the electoral vote of New York—for it could not escape from the aristocratic reputation that clung to it—until at last (in 1854) it became merged in the Republican organization, which was destined (in 1861) to become the grandly victorious Northern patriotic force that took up the gage of battle the crazy South, under its desperate Democratic leadership, had so vauntingly thrown down in Charleston harbor. Having, under the wise leadership of Lincoln, brought the great civil war to its only rational conclusion by freeing the slaves, that party had in the meantime established a National system of banking and finance, and instituted other reforms in the government, that have proved of inestimable value to the country.

This somewhat lengthy yet purposely abridged explanation has appeared necessary in order to give definite names to (as well as trace the origin of) the two great political parties that now, in this centennial year of Jefferson county's history, are struggling for supremacy—with Grover Cleveland in the Presidential chair (since March 4th, 1893), and Roswell Pettibone Flower (since January 1, 1892), in the Gubernatorial chair of the great State of New York, both of them elected by the Democratic party and counted among its foremost advocates—a party, as described in one of our ablest Encyclopedias, that has "always maintained its cohesion, sometimes through difficulties and disasters which would have irretrievably destroyed any political organization with less discipline and partizan fealty. In its curious history, while reverting to certain original principles with tolerable persistency, it has in its exigencies advocated in turn nearly every doctrine of its adversaries, and voted at one time in favor of what it denounced at another. It is in these respects to the United States what the Tory party is to England, and it illustrates the value of organization in prolonging party vitality."

Returning to our own local history, we find the Whigs and Democrats keeping up their political antagonism in Jefferson county until about 1842, with varying success, but generally with results favoring the Democracy, though Thomas C. Chittenden, a Whig, had been elected to Congress in 1840, a phenomenal year in politics. From 1815 to 1834, the year of his death, Perley G. Keyes (a contemporary of Jason Fairbanks, Joseph Sheldon, Hale Coffeen, Norris M. Woodruff, Hart Massey, and the other worthies of that time), had been the unchallenged "boss" in the county, and his behests were law to his subservient followers. At his death his abler lieutenant, Orville Hungerford, caught his mantle as it fell, and in 1842 was elected to Congress. From that time the county became more intimately and generally associated with National politics—for in Mr. Hungerford a man had come to the front whose personal popularity and conceded ability proclaimed him a natural leader of men. He was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1790, and came to Watertown with his father in 1804. On reaching his majority he entered upon mercantile life, in which he rapidly broadened until he was favorably known to almost every voter in the county, being a second time sent to Congress. In his first term at Washington he was made chairman of the then important Committee of Accounts and Revolutionary Pensions, and displayed so much ability and integrity that at the beginning of his second term he was appointed chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important committee of the House. He was the author of the protective tariff of that Congress, under which the country was remarkably prosperous and its industries rapidly developed. The South was then, and continued so until the war, opposed to the principle of protection and in favor of free trade—for, as she was the great producer of our leading exports (cotton and tobacco) she naturally preferred to buy her goods from those who purchased those great staples, and bring in such goods free from taxation. Though Mr. Hungerford felt that he had alienated the personal regard of many admirers in the South by his course in strenuously advocating the system of protection, he never lost their respect for him as a man.

At home, however, he was destined to encounter serious opposition, and from a variety of sources. In the first place, he had been so long successful as a merchant and leading citizen, and as a member of Congress for two terms, that there had sprung up around him a sort of "junta," who assumed (in his absence) to speak for him politically, and they looked upon it as a sort of sacrilege if any man aspired to an office who had not sprung from their ranks or was favored by them. This had been going on for quite a number of years almost unchallenged, and, as had been and is yet the case with many other able

men, Mr. Hungerford had at times felt constrained to use his influence, or it had been used in his absence, to put in office men who had no just claim to popular favor, but who had managed to get through the polls successfully, impelled by the power of the "junta." In the second place, there was another, and a more potent influence which was destined to work disastrously upon Mr. Hungerford's political influence in the county and congressional district where he had so long and ably held sway. As early as 1846 there began to be heard the mutterings of that dreadful storm of fratricidal strife that was not to be stilled until half the families in the land were mourning for some kindred slain or maimed in the momentous struggle to maintain the national government and the incidental freeing of the slaves. Mr. Hungerford, however, was spared any feeling of humiliation over what may be called the "displacement" of himself and friends from local political power—for he died in 1851, universally regretted as one of the county's most respected, able and successful men.

The natural and increasing growth of the sentiment for universal freedom in the United States found quick acceptance in Northern New York, a section settled by freemen; and it brought into immediate prominence, under the aggressive name of "Barn-burners," a troop of able young men who did not hesitate to make war upon the "Hunkers," that astute and venerable political faction who affiliated with their allies in the South, and had long held the leading offices in the Northern States. Foremost among these younger men, and perhaps the ablest and least selfish politician the county ever produced, was Charles Brooks Hoard, a citizen of Antwerp, in which town he had held several important offices. [See his biography]. While not an orator, Mr. Hoard was an able organizer, and the inherent honesty of his purpose, joined to his powers of persuasion, made him especially acceptable to his political associates. These active "Barn-burners" of New York State helped to form, and in their localities became leaders in, the national organization known as "Republican," which continues to this time as the persistent antagonist of the Democracy and its dictatorial adjunct, Tammany Hall. The influence of these younger men, impelled as they were by the constraining force of a popular demand for freedom in the territories (now free States), soon proved too much for the "Hunkers" in Jefferson county and the State, as well as throughout the Northern States, and in 1854 the National House of Representatives became Republican, Charles B. Hoard having been elected the member from the Jefferson and Lewis district. He succeeded Caleb Lyon, after an interval of one term, filled by W. A. Gilbert. Lyon was elected (in 1842) as an independent candidate in opposition to the Democratic nominee.

THE IRRUPTION OF CALEB LYON INTO JEFFERSON COUNTY POLITICS.



HON. CALEB LYON.

PERHAPS nothing can more clearly illustrate the general political discontent in Jefferson county with the protracted dictation of "Hunkerism," as managed by the "junta" who had acquired their influence through Mr. Hungerford—than the remarkable manner in which the mass of the people supported Caleb Lyon when he ran for Congress. The tremendous political cyclone which had burst upon the Democratic party in 1840, and placed Gen. Harrison in the Presidential chair—memorable as the "log cabin and hard-cider" campaign—had elected Thos. C. Chittenden the Member of Congress, in his time the only Whig partizan who had held that important office. Caleb Lyon was also a pronounced Whig, but his father had been in his day an active supporter of his personal friend, Wm. L. Marcy, a distinguished and uncompromising Democrat. The elder Lyon had secured from the French (Cassenaix) Company a large tract of pine land about the high falls on Black River, and to these falls his name has been given. One day his horse came home without a rider, and an immediate search revealed his dead body by the roadside, where he had dismounted and died from heart-failure. His youngest son, Caleb, received a good classical education, and had also an excellent tutor in an older sister, who was well educated, and much devoted to her brother. He went to California in 1849, having sailed from New York with Bayard Taylor, on the "Tarolinta," which had among her passengers and crew many bright fellows,

"Who went, with hearts elate,
To found another empire, to build another State."

Lyon received from the California Constitutional Convention \$1000 in gold for designing the seal of that State, and this was a triumph over numerous and able competitors. Returning to his home near Lyons Falls, he made the tour of Europe and the Holy Land. These incidents in his life (at this day regarded as but slim foundation for a political career), gave him a certain character, and he courted notoriety by always appearing with a flaming neck-tie and curiously grotesque clothes. These, combined with his long hair (reaching to his shoulders) made him a striking feature in modern civilization.

His first attempt to run for office was in '48, when he appealed to the citizens of Lewis county to elect him to the Legislature, mainly because he was, as he expressed it, "a poor Black River boy." He was elected, and while serving his term in the Assembly there occurred that unique manœuvre which induced certain members of the State Senate to resign, and seek a re-election from their constituents as a vindication of their votes upon some party question affecting the canals; a proceeding paralleled, long afterwards, in the National Senate, when the dictatorial Conkling and his colleague, "Me-too" Platt, flouted out of that body in a "huff" because President Garfield had nominated a customs collector for the port of New York who was not a follower of those gentlemen, who called upon the Legislature (then in session) to condemn an independent and honorable President by re-electing them to the positions they had vacated in anger. Like these two worthies, these State Senators, having "shunted" themselves from the main line on to a side-track, were allowed by the people to stay "shunted" for life. The seceding Senator from the Jefferson and Lewis district was Alanson Skinner, of Brownville, a somewhat phlegmatic, but really a very respectable man. Lyon immediately proclaimed himself as a candidate for the vacant seat. He was elected—thus, with only a brief interval, becoming a member of both divisions of the Legislature. While the restricting limitations of his capacity must ever have precluded him from acceptably filling any position that called for industry and a thorough knowledge of public affairs or a proper understanding of the people's wants, he yet had a persuasive and a flattering tongue, which at times served him in the absence of sincerity and ability.

His term as State Senator having expired, he announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress. Fortunately for him, the Hunker Democrats put in nomination Mr. Pearson Mundy, an estimable gentleman, supported by the powerful and wealthy Woodruff family. But he had been nearly all his business life a wholesale grocer. The temperance vote was then (as now) an important factor in Jefferson county politics. Mr. Mundy had also been an active member of the Hungerford "junta,"

and that operated against him. Lyon began his canvass a month before Mundy was nominated. He spoke in school-houses and at cross-roads, and in some villages in the churches, calling his talks at such times "Lectures on the Holy Land." In many ways he worked himself into the favor of the religious and temperance people. The "Barn-burner" contingent among the Democrats looked on smilingly, for they soon saw that Lyon was gaining ground so rapidly that Mundy's defeat would be accomplished without their being called upon to lift a finger to effect that (to them) desired end.

Lyon had no newspaper organ, and perhaps one would have been an incumbrance, for his promises to the people were so varied, and at times so grotesque that to have printed them from cold type might have proved embarrassing. He was greatly aided and admirably coached, however, by an able young newspaper man whose sincere friendship he had secured, and this friend's disinterested counsel materially aided Lyon's prospects. Gradually, from one school-district to another, he drew nearer and nearer to the geographical and business centre of the county. The "grape-vine" telegraph had been active, and public curiosity was by this time wonderfully wrought up; so that when he finally burst upon Watertown on the Saturday evening previous to the election, the largest hall could not hold the people, the assemblage adjourning to Paddock's arcade, where Lyon spoke from one of the balconies. He pathetically reminded the vast audience that he was still the "poor Black River boy," who had all the newspapers against him because he was not rich enough to buy the editors; that he was then, as he had ever been, the poor man's friend, etc., etc. A sort of frenzy seemed to possess that audience; after the speech they swarmed out of the arcade, shouting "Lyon!" "Lyon!" Such another sight was never seen there before nor since. The few politicians at the meeting who retained their senses saw that the Democratic day was lost. Lyon won by a decided majority, and that ended any future attempt to elect to an important office in Jefferson county any man who had been a prominent "Hunker" Democrat.

Lyon was so well satisfied with the position of Representative in Congress that he made an attempt (in 1856) at re-election as an independent candidate. The "poor-Black-River-boy" and the "Holy-Land" methods were destined, however, to be far less advantageous than when he ran against Mr. Mundy. His competitor was now Charles B. Hoard, an able, wealthy, and energetic man, who had filled several important offices, and shown himself exceptionally capable in all of them. This time the "Hunkers" were in a position to enjoy the fun. The Democrats made no nomination, merely observing the contest, and throwing their influence (such as it was) on the side of Lyon. But in the intervening years be-

tween 1852 and his previous candidacy a party had arisen who "knew not Caleb," and, struggle and squirm as he might, his candidacy steadily diminished in popularity.

While skirmishing about the county he had met Gerrit Smith, who was running for Governor on the Abolition ticket, and Gerrit advised him to invite the people (as Gerrit was doing in his own meetings), to propound questions as to his political views—to the end that there might be no doubt as to his position. Lyon thought this a cunning idea, and attempted to carry it out at the next meeting, which happened to be in the important and highly intelligent village of Carthage. When the meeting was duly organized, and Lyon had spoken, he asked for questions. These rained down upon him in such a flood, and some of them were so insidiously and embarrassingly worded, that Lyon's limited stock of patience was soon exhausted, and the meeting broke up amidst great excitement. This was Lyon's first and last attempt to answer questions fired at him in public, the scheme proving not less disastrous to him than to Smith, its Quixotic originator.

There was another reason why Lyon was running behind his previous record. He had lost the friendship and support of that young newspaper man who had aided him so much when he was first a candidate for Congress. His second canvas was poorly managed, and notwithstanding his support by the Democrats and old-line Whigs, he was defeated by nearly 3600 votes—though his Watertown meeting, held just before the election, was enthusiastic and largely attended.

Mr. Lyon was upon friendly terms with President Lincoln, who often sent him to various points to secure special information. He was eventually sent out to Idaho as its territorial Governor, but the frontier life of that remote region, and his constitutional inability to discharge administrative duties, made a stay in Idaho irksome and distasteful; he resigned in 1866, returning to his home on Staten Island, where he died soon after. He had relinquished his Lewis county home many years previous.

THE ABOLITIONISTS.

The mention of Gerrit Smith in this Caleb Lyon political episode, makes this stage of our political history perhaps as opportune as any in which to introduce that highly intelligent and moral, but utterly impracticable organization, designated as "Abolitionists," who had, from 1838, for nearly 20 years, maintained an independent status upon the basis of opposition to slavery, and an uncompromising demand for its abolition by Congress. Dating from about 1840, which was a year of phenomenal political disturbance, resulting in a distinct Whig admin-

istration of the general Government, these Abolitionists increased rapidly in numbers and in the bitterness of their denunciations of the two older political parties for their acquiescence in the persistent demands of the South, which then, as it had long before, boldly claimed that they could carry their negro slaves into any free territory of the United States, and be protected there under their normal rights as citizens. In addition to these demands, which in our day seem altogether untenable, the free North had witnessed the arrest, by marshals of the United States, of black men in many localities north of Mason and Dixon line, who were claimed as slaves, and carried away, on ex-parte testimony, into darkest slavery. In one extraordinarily brutal instance, a poor escaping slave had been arrested in the city of Boston by a regular U. S. marshal; and though many offers were made to buy the slave at any price his alleged owner might demand—and thus that high-toned and historic free city be spared the unutterable shame of seeing a black man, in chains, marched down to slavery through the sorrowing and sympathetic crowd that lined those streets, up which, less than an hundred years before, the minute men from all New England had gladly marched to fight for freedom at Bunker Hill. Yet that was exactly what was witnessed there; and, as if that were not enough, a beloved and patriotic citizen of Boston who was bold enough to denounce such a proceeding as having brought disgrace upon his native city, was promptly arrested by one of these marshals, without any process, and locked up as a resistant to the execution of a law of Congress!

Such soul-stirring scenes as this (repeated but too often in the free North) gained for the Abolitionists many adherents, and really threatened the stability of the government—for thinking men began to argue that if the laws of the United States virtually made every Northern man a slave-catcher if so selected by a government marshal, then a time had come for such a law to be changed. Some of the Abolitionists stigmatized the National Constitution as a "league with hell," and bitterly denounced all laws which reclaimed slaves escaping into free territory. Independent men, meanwhile, were not unmindful of such demonstrations as we have named; and if the Abolitionists were able to do nothing more, they helped to educate the North up to a more complete understanding of the slaveholders' designs. But, as an independent organization, the Abolitionists could not have accomplished freedom for the slaves. They were composed largely from the discontented of the older parties, and had gathered into their fold the long-haired cranks of varied aims who are always found intermingled with American political life. It is true that so able a statesman as Charles Sumner, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was almost as bitter in his denunciations of slavery as were

the out-and-out Abolitionists themselves; but his astute mind clearly saw it was a political question, which could only be settled, if it were done peacefully, by some understanding which should be acceptable to both the North and the South. If it had not been that the country was destined to witness a startling illustration of the saying that "whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad," as was demonstrated in the insane attack upon Sumter, even before this year 1894 we might, by statesmanlike compromises, have beheld slavery abolished, and the slave-owners paid a just compensation for their loss. When the South deliberately resolved to secede, the Abolition party ceased to exist, for the first gun fired at Sumter made certain that the slaves were free—though President Lincoln's promulgation of that stupendous fact was delayed until 1863. And thus the Abolitionists' work was accomplished—not, however, by their own efforts, or by the adoption of any of their favorite plans; but by the insane conduct of the oppressors themselves—as, in all history, we behold the hand of evil stayed by the retributive action of its own despotism.

But, stepping beyond the limitations of parties, there remains the very elevated consideration that the well-being of no race is perfect while another race is degraded. It is a doctrine of the oldest as well as the newest philosophy, that the human race is one—a unit—so far as natural rights are concerned. The genius of the Saxon race, friendly to liberty; the enterprise, the very muscular vigor of the nation were averse to slavery. The Intellect, looking through history from the beginning onward and outward, beheld this blot upon our escutcheon, and it disappeared. The sentiment of Right pronounces for freedom. The power that has built up all these human fabrics affirms it in the heart, and in Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation that power made a sign of his will through all the ages yet to come.

"SMART" POLITICS.

This brings our political history down to 1858, two years before the civil war; and as we aim to introduce illustrative incidents in nearly the order of their chronological occurrence, right at this point is a good place to tell of some of the "smart" political moves of the Free-soilers:

In one of the "regular" Democratic nominating conventions, held early in the '50s, the Free-soilers had grown strong enough to outvote the Hunkers, and the result was the nomination of a clean Free-soil Democratic ticket for sheriff, county clerk, and the minor offices. The defeated Hunkers comforted themselves by a determination to defeat the ticket by staying away from the polls, and giving the Whigs a "walk-over." The Free-soilers became

possessed of this information late on Saturday night previous to the election, which was to occur on the following Tuesday. They immediately prepared a printed circular, to which was appended (in type) the names of the leading disgruntled Hunkers, declaring that "a full vote should be polled in the interest of Democratic harmony, and to perpetuate the party's ascendancy." Rufus Herrick, a very discreet and able man and an active Free-soiler, was then sheriff, and late on Sunday night he had all his deputies warned to hold themselves in readiness on the following day, with the fleetest horses and trustiest messengers, for an important service, as to which they would be notified later on. Late on Monday he caused to be put into the hands of these men sealed envelopes directed to one or more leading Hunkers at each polling-place in the county, and these sealed letters were every one delivered before daylight Tuesday morning. When these Hunkers read their "orders," duly authenticated (as they believed) they went to work with a will, and the ticket was triumphantly elected.

The Hunker Democrats whose names were appended to the circular were very angry, and talked about a prosecution for forgery; but as no names could be shown as forged, and as none of these leaders desired to publicly appear as bolting a nomination regularly made, the matter was quietly allowed to drop. It was a successful piece of strategy, worthy of Von Moltke or Sherman, and was applauded, for the mass of mankind admire success, even if won by methods that are a little shady.

A STUBBORN CONTEST IN A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

We venture to offer another illustration of the workings of political conventions in those days "before the war," when the Republican party had become so popular that its nomination was equivalent to an election. The year was 1858, and a very bitter and acrimonious contest had sprung up over a nominee for sheriff. Lotus Ingalls and John A. Haddock were at that time editors of the "Reformer," then the leading Republican newspaper of the county, and John W. Ingalls of Clayton (a cousin of editor Ingalls) was put forward as a candidate for sheriff, while Hon. Byron B. Taggart, of LeRay, and Jesse E. Willis, of Antwerp, were also prominently named, and each had warm supporters, for they were all of them able and deserving. John W. Ingalls could have been readily nominated but for a foolish blunder of his own. Haddock had been one of the clerks of the Assembly the previous winter, and Ingalls had gone out of his way to make some uncalled for criticisms, which Haddock heard of, and took to heart. He heartily espoused the candidacy of Taggart, for

they had long been intimate friends. Taggart, as it finally transpired, had made an unwise agreement with Willis, that whichever polled the highest vote on the first ballot, should receive the other's support, and withdraw from the contest—the design being to defeat Ingalls in any event. When the convention began to ballot, Willis showed more votes than Taggart, and Ingalls more votes than either, but not enough to nominate. When the next ballot was taken there was a tie between Ingalls and Willis. Some 15 or 20 ballots followed in quick succession, but with the same result—a tie. On perhaps the 16th ballot, Willis had 1 majority, but the venerable chairman, Hon. Levi Miller, of Antwerp (a neighbor of Willis), hesitated to declare the result for fear that he might be accused of favoritism. This occasioned considerable delay and confusion, and in the meantime the Ingalls men had “labored” with a weak-kneed Willis man, and vociferously demanded another ballot. The chairman so ordered, expecting that Willis would be nominated beyond dispute, but the result was a tie—thus proving the correctness of the preceding count. Then both sides were angry, and the utmost confusion reigned. As it was growing late, the convention having balloted over 6 hours, an adjournment for supper was agreed to—to meet again in an hour, but in a larger hall, with fewer side-rooms and less opportunities for caucusing.

On coming to order in Washington Hall, several more ballots were taken, but each was a tie. When it was near midnight the contest had become so hopelessly bitter that a delegate arose and proposed a new name, that of Frank Cross, of Cape Vincent. He was immediately nominated, making an excellent, efficient officer. Thus so trivial a matter as an unfair but perhaps thoughtless criticism, unapologized for, defeated a reputable man for an honorable office.

Having brought this political resumé down to 1860, when the Republican party had elected Lincoln to the Presidency, and when the South, ill-advised by poorly balanced pro-slavery leaders, had resolved upon secession, which involved the destruction of that Union of the States under which the whole country had been so prosperous, and had risen in population since 1776 to over sixty-five millions, the best manner in which to acceptably and yet clearly describe to the reader of this history the momentous events, and their political significance, then transpiring, becomes a matter of some difficulty, for there are yet living in every community hosts of men who mingled with the events of 1860 to 1865, and some of these men bore an important part in those events and have a natural right to freely criticise whatever may be said that has a bearing upon the civil war, either in its beginning,

its conduct or its ending. For full particulars, so far as now obtainable, relating to that war and the soldierly part borne in it by citizens of Jefferson county, we refer to the lengthy and important chapter upon that subject. We again venture to repeat that in this chapter we shall treat only of the politics and the legislation of that momentous era—the most critical that any community or government could have safely endured, and under which every power of man, whether it relates to property, or personal service, or to the workings of the human mind during great emergencies, seems to have been strained almost to the verge of breaking. The South was literally “worn out” in the struggle, and the North was so nearly so that three million paper dollars per day, seven days to the week, barely paid its current expenses during the last year. In 1863 the writer of this chapter exchanged \$100 in gold for \$280 in currency. The reader can himself figure out how much of the yellow metal was actually represented by the \$3,000,000 per day of currency expended, and in that way will be able to understand how the gold barons of Europe and their representatives on this side of the ocean grew so suddenly and mysteriously rich, and how, even to this day, the laboring man finds his burthens so heavy in paying off the national debt.

Many Democratic leaders in the North were somewhat slow in responding to the popular enthusiasm which swept over that whole region when Sumter was fired upon, but the rank and file—to their eternal honor be it said—responded quite as readily as the Republicans to the call for troops. One company from Watertown (E) had but two Republicans among its members. The ancient affiliation of Northern Democrats with pro-slavery legislation, and its consequent relation to treason, had been so well discussed by Lincoln and Douglass upon the platform in Illinois, and the whole question of permitting slavery to be engrafted upon the political existence of those territories which had but lately been asking for admission, and which are now rich and prosperous Western States, had been so ably discussed in the Northern newspapers, that it only needed the warlike demonstration made by rebels upon a National fort and the disloyal turning back of the steamer which President Lincoln had sent to provision the beleaguered soldiers there, to tell the common mind that its paramount duty was to support the government. It is true that sporadic and unpopular efforts were made by certain men—always Democrats—to embarrass recruiting for the Union army in Jefferson county, but they were secret in their work, and if one of them were now to be charged with his then unpatriotic course his cheek would mantle with shame, and he would make quick denial of the charge.

From 1860 to 1893 the political questions presented

and the patriotic action of the people of Jefferson County under them were so intimately associated with the country at large that we shall be pardoned if we make our description more general for those years at least, and confine our remarks generally to the history of the Democratic and Republican parties, since they were during that time the leading organizations. In passing, however, we will say here that all through the war and during the period of reconstruction in the Southern States, popular opinion in Jefferson county stood "like a stone wall," solid in sustaining Lincoln and Grant and the Republican administration in all their general plans and declarations. It was not until 1891 that the Republican majorities there were ever below 1800. But in that year her most dearly loved and intensely popular native citizen, Roswell Pettibone Flower, was the Democratic nominee for Governor, and after nearly forty years of straight Republican victories, by majorities varying from 2000 to 3000, Gov. Flower came within 339 votes of carrying the county over Fassett, who was also a popular man.

But to return to 1860. Let us try to get a clear understanding of the actual attitude of the two political parties as they then stood.

In anticipation of Lincoln's election, Howell Cobb so managed the treasury that government credit had sunk to the point of paying 12 per cent. for loans; Floyd transferred the war munitions in the government arsenals to the South, and Toucey dispersed the navy to points beyond the reach of a ready recall by a new administration. President Buchanan was compliant in all these movements, and when actual secession took place, declared himself without constitutional power to take any steps to thwart the schemes of the conspirators. Yet many prominent adherents of the party became War Democrats, of whom Mr. Lincoln had four in his cabinet. Still the Democrats kept up their organization, through which they contented themselves with obstructing the government. Fernando Wood, mayor of New York, who had recently been succeeded in the control of Tammany Hall by Wm. M. Tweed (who was to die in prison as a felon), proposed to separate that city from the Union, and make it a "free city." Peace meetings and lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle were organized, especially in Maryland and the Ohio valley, and were so treasonable an aspect that the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, first in and about Washington, but finally, in 1863, over the whole country by Act of Congress. In 1862 the influence of Tammany Hall made Horatio Seymour Governor of New York, and he took up the burthens of office resolved to "maintain the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the State." He applied himself to the postponement of the draft, which he claimed bore unjustly upon the

City of New York. The draft riots ensued. In 1863 the Ohio Democracy nominated Vallandigham for Governor. A stout opposer of the war and a contemptuous defamer of the government, he had been arrested by Gen. Burnside, and the President had sent him within the Confederate lines. He escaped to Canada. His arrest was bitterly assailed by Governor Seymour and the peace party, whose often proposed plan, in Congress and out of it, was to cease hostilities and call a convention of the States and make peace. This would have sounded like a reasonable proposition (as we now look back over the whole field), if it had come from Jefferson Davis, as the head of the Confederate States, but was purely impracticable as coming from any adherent of the Northern cause, which was committed to the plan of breaking down and destroying any and all armed attempts to subvert the government, and to eventually restore all the States to their normal position under the Constitution. Vallandigham was defeated for Governor of Ohio by the extraordinary majority of over 100,000 votes, and throughout the North the Republicans triumphed in the fall elections. The draft riots, the secret conspiracy societies, the copper-headed emblems unblushingly worn in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, the intemperance of the peace advocates, but above all, the victories of Gettysburg and Vicksburg, had turned the tide of sentiment strongly and unchangeably towards Lincoln. It may be said, to quote again from an Encyclopædia, to be "one of the marvels of history that the Democratic party did not then sink from view, as for a far less treason the Federalists had done 50 years before, and its persistence shows how much more organization and party discipline will avail than sentiment and opinion."

In passing upon the action of Governor Seymour, as alluded to above, it seems strange that so pure, well-developed and able a man and politician, reared in Oneida county, in the midst of a patriotic and refined people, should have been for a single moment lacking in any attribute of highest citizenship or of official integrity. The action of such a man at such a time will probably invite inquiry by the student of history in the future, as to whether the many constitutional questions involved in the civil war were really so self-evidently all upon one side, and whether there was not indeed much to be said to justify Governor Seymour's somewhat reluctant exhibition of patriotism, especially when his official position as Governor enabled him to understand how solidly founded in personal gain or groveling ambition were the so-called "patriotic" acts of many who shouted "Down with the South" with their lips, but had both hands clutching at the national treasury. One thing is certain: all of Governor Seymour's military appointments were of a superior order; he was prompt in his atten-

tion to all his duties as Governor whenever such duties affected the soldiers at the front, and has bore a prominent part—though evidently with many mental reservations—in the efforts the great State of New York so grandly made to preserve the Union.

In 1864 General McClellan's name became the rallying word for the Democratic party, mainly to please the soldiers, but perhaps partly because he cherished grievances against Secretary Stanton and President Lincoln, under the cover of which alleged grievances McClellan's friends attempted to excuse his palpable failures in the peninsula campaign against Richmond. The National Democratic Convention met late in August in Chicago, and the fugitive Vallandigham was permitted to write the material part of its platform, declaring the war "a failure to restore the Union, and that during its four years of continuance the Constitution had been in every part disregarded, and public liberty and private right alike been trampled down." McClellan was nominated, but in his letter of acceptance he repudiated the platform, hoping thereby to preserve his consistency as a soldier, while running as the peace-at-any-price candidate. He was so badly beaten that he carried but three States, which held only one-eleventh of the electoral college. There were many failures during the war, but viewed in all the lights that have been turned upon his career, McClellan now appears to have been the most complete and exhaustive.

To Andrew Johnson the Democratic party may be said to be indebted, at least partially, for its rehabilitation. He had been very active in Congress in demanding that treason should be punished, and when he became President, through the assassination of Lincoln, the question he had to meet was how to reconstruct the States lately in rebellion. Slavery was forever put out of the way by the thirteenth article of the amended Constitution, and having freed the slaves the Republican party stood morally pledged to protect them in their rights. This was done by adopting what is known as the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, which gave them all the rights of citizenship, and became the basis of reorganization of the States which had joined in the rebellion.

President Johnson had given these amendments his full support while in Congress, and it was naturally supposed that he would faithfully carry them out when he became the chief executive officer of the restored government. But soon after he was sworn into office his attitude underwent a marked change, perhaps influenced by promises of high social position in the South as the price of his treachery, that section having always denied him any other status than that which belonged to an average "poor white" who had come to the front in defiance of their ancient traditions. He appointed

provisional governors for the secession States, who summoned conventions to draft constitutions for reorganizing those States. Thus reconstructed, with the political condition of the freedmen wholly ignored, except that in some he was excluded altogether from voting, these States chose representatives in Congress; but as there was not the least authority for Johnson's attempt to thus reorganize State governments in the South, the whole scheme was rejected by Congress, and the representatives thus chosen were not recognized. An attempt to impeach Johnson soon followed, but it was not successful.

We will follow a little further the record made by the Democracy, mainly for the benefit of those who shall peruse this history in the years which are to come. The National Democratic Convention which met in New York on the 4th of July, 1868, placed Horatio Seymour in nomination for the Presidency, upon a platform denouncing the military usurpations of the Republicans in the South, hostility to the enfranchisement of the freedmen, and a declaration that the bonds which had been issued during the war, when not actually naming "gold" as the coin demanded in their redemption, should be paid in "lawful money," which, of course, meant greenbacks or any paper obligations of the government that the exigencies of the war had made a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private. Thus the Democrats abandoned their ancient "hard-money" principles, so ably advocated by Andrew Jackson and Thomas Hart Benton. General Grant defeated Seymour, carrying twenty-six of the States, with 212 electoral votes.

In this contest Tammany Hall carried the State of New York for Seymour. Only three of the seceded States were excluded from a share in the election, and the reconstruction era was practically ended, at least so far as the national government made any attempt in that direction, and all the seceded States were soon back in the Union, with the same general rights as were enjoyed by those which had remained loyal.

In 1872, what were designated as the "Liberal Republicans," put Horace Greeley in nomination for the Presidency in opposition to Grant. He had been the most conspicuous antagonist the Democratic party had ever encountered, yet he received their support in the North, such was their party fealty and the coherence of their organization; but their support was unavailing, that veteran Whig and celebrated newspaper editor and political writer was badly beaten, carrying but sixty-six of the electoral votes. He died before those votes were cast.

The country was now confronted with a "solid South," and it was Democratic, needing but New

York and one or two minor States in the North to give that party the control of the government. More than ever this condition forced the Democracy to become a party of expedients, in one part of the country advocating certain doctrines that were repudiated in another portion. Yet in the fall of 1874 they had gained control of the National House of Representatives, and, with the exception of two Congresses, have held it continuously since, and from 1879 to 1881 it had a narrow majority in the Senate.

In 1876 the nomination of the veteran Democrat, Samuel J. Tilden, came very near, through its affiliation with the "solid South," restoring that party to a full control of the government. Hayes was the Republican nominee, and if the disputed States of South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were counted for him he would have a majority of one in the Electoral College. Tilden's friends claimed, and it is now generally conceded that they were right in so claiming, that the popular votes in those States were in Tilden's favor, and should have been counted for him. After a winter of anxiety, when a resort to an armed collision of the opposing parties was much discussed, the matter was settled by an electoral commission, which seated Hayes. Thus, after sixteen years of exclusion from the White House, Tilden had led his party back to its old traditions, and on the popular vote he had 157,037 majority over all his competitors combined. His efforts in New York in driving from power the infamous Tweed ring had much to do with his popularity, and though defeated for the Presidency, Governor Tilden had the satisfaction in 1878 of seeing both houses of Congress Democratic. His lifelong labors in his native State had this satisfactory result: it restored the Democratic party to a position of respectability, and rescued it from the fate it had invited by its stolid opposition to the attempts of patriotism in suppressing the rebellion.

We come now to a date when even the young men of the country can trace in their recollection the issues between the Republican and Democratic organizations. There was but little actual antagonism between them, when, in 1880, the Democrats put General Hancock in nomination for the Presidency. Although he carried nineteen States, their united votes were but 155, and Garfield, his competitor, was triumphantly elected. Hancock's defeat could be traced directly to the tariff, the same issue that now in 1894 is the main contention between the two leading parties in the country.

THE STALWARTS.

Under the Hayes administration there arose the "stalwart" faction in the Republican party, under the domination of Roscoe Conkling of New York, who, with his fellow senator, Thomas H. Platt, had resigned his seat in Congress in umbrage because the

President had appointed an opponent of Conkling to the position of collector of the port of New York, the attachés of which office had for over ten years been Conkling's chief dependence in maintaining his hold upon the Republican "machine" in that great State. These men appealed to the New York legislature for re-election, which would be looked upon as a vindication of their course and a sort of expression of renewed confidence in Conkling as the party leader. But in this they were sadly disappointed, and the well-laid plan of Conkling, by which he had hoped to weaken Garfield's influence with his party by his own vindication in New York, proved a boomerang for that once powerful leader whose popularity had been wholly based upon his ability to keep his henchmen in salaried positions under the government. When these were withdrawn his political prestige came abruptly to an end: thenceforward he was of no account as a party leader. Indeed, he had never been a safe counsellor for any party, his egotism and aggressive personality unfitting him for high rank as a statesman.

The defeat of Folger (who had been put forward as the stalwart candidate for Governor in New York, by the enormous majority of nearly 200,000 votes, utterly squelched the Conkling stalwarts and brought into prominence the successful candidate against Folger, Grover Cleveland, who was thenceforward to become the Democratic leader of his party, which had, after many vicissitudes and several deliberate attempts at suicide, survived through war and peace, and at last was again dominant.

But the stalwarts, as a fitting testimonial of their desperation and general lack of principle in politics, deliberately defeated Blaine (as was evidenced in the vote of Oneida County, the home of Conkling), when he ran against Cleveland in 1884, and lost New York and the Presidency by less than 1200 votes—giving the Democrats entire control of all the national offices.

"LAWFUL MONEY."

For several years there was much discussion as to the policy of paying all the bonds of the government in gold coin, many of these bonds reading upon their face that they were to be paid in "lawful money," which included silver as well as greenbacks. The bankers and bondholders throughout the country insisted that gold coin was the "lawful money" they ought to receive, and the masses of the people felt that "greenbacks," being also "lawful money," were good enough to pay off the bonds with. This discussion brought into existence what was called the "Greenback" party, which, affiliating with the various labor unions throughout the North, at one time had quite a following. But as the several classes of bonds fell due, or were extended at a

much lower rate of interest, and as the banks themselves were obliged to hold large blocks of these bonds as security for their circulation, the actual question as to what kind of money should be used in paying them off was never definitely passed upon. By 1888 the Greenback party had no standing in the country, save as it was manipulated by certain politicians to further some individual end at the time of an election. The rise and decline of this organization are noted here more as a matter of perfecting our political record, than because the party was ever a national one. But the questions they brought forward for discussion are important and remain unsettled, and will probably remain so, since the United States government has never yet—1st January, 1894—failed to pay off any of its bonds, issued to put down the rebellion, in gold, when the yellow metal was demanded.

We have digressed a little, and again take up the main thread of our sketch.

THE TARIFF.

In the various mutations of its career the Democracy had been upon both sides of the tariff question. The high protective tariff of 1846 was the work of Mr. Hungerford, from Jefferson county, and it stood for many years as the policy of the Democratic party; but different views began to be entertained by many Democratic leaders, among them Mr. Cleveland, until the party drift appeared to tend towards an entire abandonment of a protective system, as one which taxed the people without equally replenishing the public treasury, and enriched manufacturers and fostered monopolies by an unjustifiable tax on the consumer. The National Convention of that party in 1892 finally threw down the gauntlet by declaring "protection to be robbery of the many for the benefit of the few," and demanded that "taxes be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered." That is the position of the party to-day; but, true to its traditions, it is "solid" on both sides of this important question, according to the varied interests of its adherents in different localities.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

Another question became prominent. In 1873 the coinage of the silver dollar was discontinued by Act of Congress. Its value relative to gold had begun to decline, a process which has gone continuously on with the opening of new mines, its elimination in Europe from international exchange, and the improvement of processes for reducing the ore. In 1878 Mr. Bland brought forward a bill in Congress to restore this coinage on the old ratio of silver to gold, and to make it a legal tender for all debts.

The bill was passed over the veto of President Hayes. Provision was made for the purchase and coinage by the treasury of \$2,000,000 per month, with discretion granted to the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the amount to \$4,000,000, or in fact to make the government the buyer of nearly all the average annual silver production of the country. Against this coinage the treasury was instructed to issue silver certificates, or current notes payable in silver coin, and in fifteen years the government had accumulated in such coin and in silver bullion over \$300,000,000, and the fund was constantly increasing. The seigniorage went to increase the public revenue.

Perhaps no two questions have ever been presented to the people that admitted of such earnest discussion and such diversity of views as the tariff and the silver questions. Neither of them ought to be looked upon as partisan questions, for they are both practical matters and should have been kept outside of politics. But they were both unsettled in June, 1888, when Cleveland was nominated at St. Louis, and the Republicans opposed him with Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, who was elected, having a majority of sixty-five in the electoral college. The defeat of Cleveland was generally attributed to David Bennett Hill, then Governor of New York, who controlled Tammany Hall, which was said to be solidly opposed to Cleveland. In the 51st Congress the Republicans had a fair working majority, and they passed the revenue measure known as the McKinley bill, which was moderately protective.

In June, 1892, the National Conventions of the two parties were held, and Cleveland and Harrison were again nominated. In the Republican convention there was evinced much personal feeling between delegates who favored Harrison or Blaine. Harrison secured the nomination, but was defeated by Cleveland at the polls.

The condition of business, having very rapidly deteriorated early in 1893, or almost as soon as Cleveland was inaugurated, he called Congress together in extra session. After nearly three months spent in discussion that body repealed what was known as the purchasing clause of the "Sherman Silver Bill," and the monthly purchase of silver immediately ceased, but the Secretary of the Treasury was empowered to coin the silver on hand into silver dollars at his discretion.

Having brought this political record down to 1894, and having shown, as we think, whence the two leading parties, Republican and Democratic, have sprung, as well as chronicled their varying fortunes, each having intelligently borne rule for many years, and each having been represented by the ablest men the country has produced, we may now pause and leave for those who follow us to complete the fur-

ther record. It may be that our delineation of the workings of the Democratic party will be considered by some as partisan or unfair. The writer of this chapter is a Democrat who voted for Cleveland and while he has tried to be entirely impartial he has been everywhere confronted by the record Democracy has left behind it, and those records, from 1859 to 1865, prove that party to have been lacking in the patriotism and dignified statesmanship which its earlier and later record seemed to demand.

It will be observed that this chapter has made no allusion to the position of the two parties upon the subject of pensioning worthy soldiers who went to the front and fought for the Union. After careful search the writer has been unable to discover any essential difference between the two leading parties upon this question, though it has been charged that President Cleveland has not favored the later pension legislation. But Congress makes the laws; the President's duty is merely to see that they are faithfully executed.

GETTING NEAR TOGETHER.

After nearly half a century of strife between the Republicans and Democrats there is, in the beginning of the year 1894—the one hundredth since the Black River country began to be settled—actually only one divergent question which keeps these two great parties separate, that of the tariff—whether the government expenses shall be collected mainly through a tariff upon imports high enough to really amount to protection for the American manufacturer—and this is the Republican contention—or whether, as is desired by the Democrats, a lighter tariff shall be imposed upon imports and the balance needed to carry on the government be raised by a slight tax upon incomes above \$4000 a year, and perhaps an increased tax upon some article of domestic production, say whiskey or tobacco, or both.

And since so slight a difference separates these two veteran organizations, it is not improbable that the future will develop new questions of a more engrossing character, and then we shall perhaps see both of these parties disintegrate, and become merged into new organizations, whose rallying cries are yet unspoken, and springing from exigencies and needs as yet undeveloped.

THE POPULISTS.

In this chapter I have made no direct allusion to the Populists, who have had an organization in a part of the West, particularly in Kansas and the Dakotas, and now count at least two Senators and two or three Representatives in Congress. As an organization, the Populists appear to have been unfortunate in their selection of the few officers whom they have pushed to prominence, for from

none of these has there ever come an intelligent setting forth of the principles or the demands of that organization. They have limited their efforts to a mere obstruction of most of the legislation proposed by either of the older parties. It is true that Senator Pepper, of Kansas, solemnly proposed that the government should issue \$300,000,000 of lawful money and loan it to farmers in the West at 2 per cent. interest, and another of these office-holding Populists advocated the establishment of depots by the government into which the farmers would be allowed to empty their wheat and receive ready cash for it at an established rate. But these propositions, and others which might be named, appear so childish as not to demand serious consideration from any one. That organization is not likely to send any further representatives to Congress.

JEFFERSON COUNTY'S LOCAL POLITICS.

The strictly local political history of Jefferson County for the years between 1860 and 1894 may be divided into three general periods: the war period; the reconstruction epoch, embracing the modifications of the constitutions of the returned seceding States so as to adapt them to the abolition of slavery; the amendments to the United States Constitution and their ratification by the requisite number of States. Then followed twenty or more years of great prosperity and continued growth of the country under the system of protection to American industries. In all this period Jefferson county was in full accord with the East and North, and bore an heroic part in all the great crises of that eventful period. She sent her full quota of volunteers to the defense of the Union, and for the whole of the politically tumultuous period of actual conflict and reconstruction, sent clear-headed and patriotic representatives to Congress, whose voices and votes were uniformly on the side of the largest liberty, the cleanest politics and the greatest reasonable economy.

From the time of the organization of the Republican party in 1856, beginning with the Fremont campaign, Jefferson county has not failed to sustain the Republican candidates for President and Governor and Members of Congress. During that long and very prosperous period she once elected a Democratic sheriff, and on another occasion a Democratic county judge. These occasions were wholly due to internal strife between local Republican leaders. In 1878 Leonard Seaton, the Democratic nominee, was elected sheriff over Dewitt C. Wheeler, by 642 plurality; and in 1889 a similar event occurred in the election of a county judge, when John C. McCartin, Democrat, was elected to that office over Elon R. Brown, Republican, by 176 plurality. These events, however, were only tem-

porary eddies in the steady current of Republicanism in the county.

During the War of the Rebellion, from the time Fort Sumter was fired upon and the first call for 75,000 men till the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, the thought and heart of the great body of the people were with President Lincoln, and heartily aiding the Union cause. After it became fully evident that a prolonged war was inevitable, most of the Democrats in the county called themselves War Democrats, and eminent men of that party spoke side by side with Republicans at recruiting meetings, but their distinct party organization was kept up, and in the campaign of 1864 they generally voted for General McClelland, though their platform declared the war to be a failure. The organization of the Democratic party was kept up with the prophetic belief that it would most likely be needed some day. Then, as now, War Democrats and Anti-war Democrats voted together the same as Protection Democrats and Free Trade Democrats now vote together, without rhyme or reason. The era of reconstruction brought no marked changes in the strength and membership of the Republican party in Jefferson county. Its majorities may have diminished somewhat owing to a lack of the all-absorbing interest felt during the war period.

Passing from the reconstruction epoch to the quieter period of the past twenty years, the questions of temperance and protection to American industries have taken the place of the slavery question, war and reconstruction, the Republican organization appearing to manifest more interest in the progress of temperance and industrial protection than the Democratic. This has served to keep up party divisions about where they were during the slavery agitation. At this writing the threatening effort to repeal the protective principle has undoubtedly given the "bulge" to the Republican side of politics.

For nearly twenty years there has existed in Jefferson county, as elsewhere, a Prohibition party, which has cast from 500 to 1000 votes. It reached its highest vote six years ago, since when it has declined to about 600, where it has remained rather stationary for some years past.

We append a tabulated statement showing the pluralities given for Representatives in Congress from 1820 to 1893, and with this table and the lengthy note relating to Silas Wright we close this political chapter in which we have steadfastly striven to be impartial, confining ourselves to relating facts and incidents, but seldom venturing any opinion of our own; but when that has occurred, we have only drifted with the current of political events, never antagonizing or indulging in argument or special pleading. Parties must be prepared to go

into history like individuals, upon their undisputed record and the general trend of their influence.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, 1820-94.

Yrs.	Representatives.	Plur.
1820	Micah Sterling, D.
1822	Ela Collins, D.
1824	Egbert TenEyck, D.	14
1826	Silas Wright,* D.	30
1828	Joseph Hawkins, D.	12
1830-6	Daniel Wardwell, D.	6
'36-40	Isaac H. Bronson, D.	1016
1840	Thomas C. Chittenden, W.	461
'42-44	Orville Hungerford, D.	769
1846	Joseph Mullin, W.	44
1848	Charles E. Clarke, W.	209
1850	Willard Ives, Ind. D.,	419
1852	Caleb Lyon, Ind.	1083
1854	William A. Gilbert, R.	644
'56-60	Charles B. Hoard, R.	3503
'60-64	Ambrose W. Clark, R.	3478
'64-70	Addison H. Laffin, R.	2607
'70-74	Clinton L. Merriam, R.	883

* The fact that (in 1826) the distinguished Silas Wright represented the Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis district in Congress, is now recalled by but very few of our people. He was without question the ablest statesman the northern part of the State has ever produced.

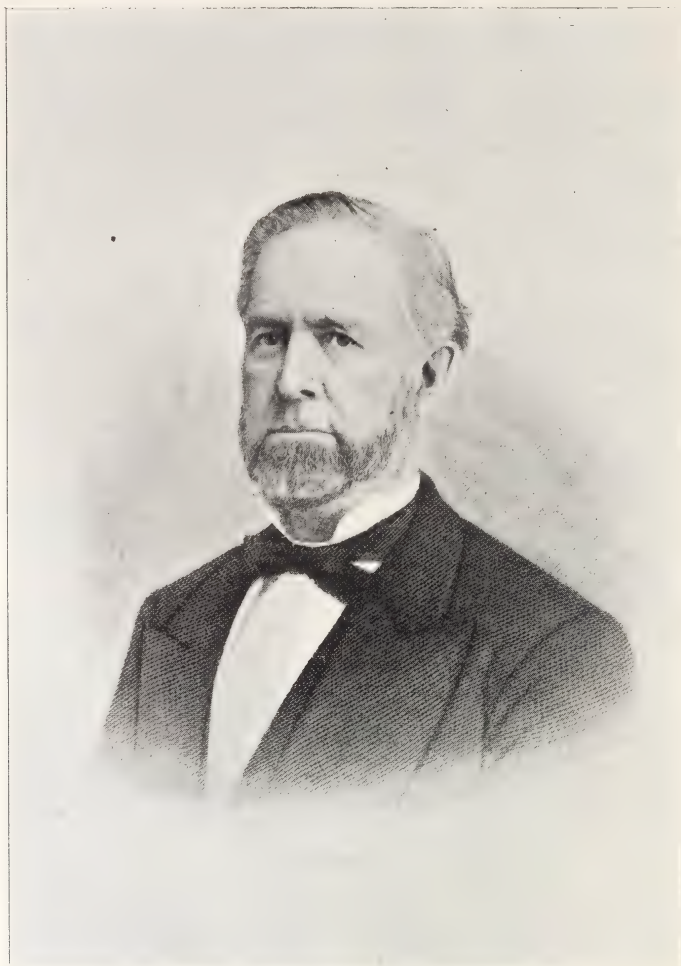
Mr. Wright came of humble parentage, but rose by uninterrupted growth to become a member of the State legislature, a Member of Congress, and then a U. S. Senator from the great State of New York. While Senator he became the popular Governor of his State, and refused the nomination to the Vice-Presidency at a time when it was considered the almost sure stepping-stone to the Presidency itself—a position he could certainly have reached, for he was the idol of his party in the free States, and that party (the Democratic) had for many years ruled the country, for its doctrines appealed to the judgment of the common people.

He was of sturdy build, above medium height, of a serious deportment, easily approached by plain people (for he came of such), and maintained a quiet dignity that seemed exactly to fit him. I first heard him in a political speech at Watertown, during the Polk campaign of 1844. His audience was composed largely of farmers and other toilers—just the kind of people he loved to address. He spoke for nearly two hours, but not a man left while he was speaking. His mind was judicial in its character, his diction pure and spontaneous, never halting for a word, and never repeating. He addressed the understanding, and would have been embarrassed if any one had laughed or applauded what he said. Pure in life, a poor man when he might have made himself rich in office, it is not strange that he was held in such high esteem by his party and the people. It was justly said of him that he spent as much time in declining office as others did in seeking it. His manner, his language, his every public action, indicated the sincere, earnest, able man. Had he been willing to pledge to the Southern Democrats what Mr. Polk had been constrained to promise as the price of their favor, Mr. Wright could have been nominated and elected instead of Polk—but Silas Wright was not a man to tie his hands by any such agreement, for he doubtless apprehended the speedy coming of a time when of necessity the country would become all slave or all free—and he wanted it free. He was fortunate in passing on to join the "silent majority" before the civil war—and his loving neighbors in Canton, St. Lawrence county, so long his honored home, have placed a modest memorial stone over his early grave, where rests all that was mortal of one who was surely the foremost of his time.

Yrs.	Representatives	Plur.
'74-78	George A. Bagley, R.	1263
'78-82	Warner Miller, R.	1090
1882	Charles R. Skinner, R.	1450
'84-86	Abraham X. Parker, R.	2063
1888	Fred Lansing, R.	2378
1890	Leslie W. Russell, R.	1204
1891	Newton M. Curtis, R. (to fill vacancy)	107
'92-94	Charles A. Chickering, R.	2674

(These figures relate only to the vote in Jefferson county, not to the whole district. At first the Congressional district comprised Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis; then Jefferson county alone; then Jefferson and Lewis; then Jefferson, Lewis and Herkimer; then Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis. The district is now the 24th, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Oswego and Lewis, having 170,495 population).

J. A. H.



THEODORE TUTTLE WOODRUFF,

INVENTOR of the sleeping-car, was born, April 8, 1811, in Watertown, N. Y. He came from New England stock, his parents (Simeon and Rosanna) having

removed to Watertown from Litchfield, Conn., in 1800, there being then less than 100 families in the entire county. Theodore was brought up on his

father's farm, attending the district school in winter, until his 16th year, when he was apprenticed to the Colwells, on Factory Street, to learn wagon-making. In his 18th year his inventive faculties began their development, evidenced by his building the model of a mowing-machine, adopting the same shear-bladed device in use at the present day, and from patents on which have sprung half-a-dozen large fortunes. The skilled machinist to whom the model was shown, while admiring the ingenuity of the invention, declared it of no practical utility! Young Woodruff was discouraged by this verdict of what he considered a superior mind, and dropped the matter from his thoughts. He finished his apprenticeship at carriage building, and then became the expert pattern maker in the Geo. Goulding (now Bagley & Sewall) machine works. While employed there the idea of a railroad sleeping-car came into his mind. It was not, however, until several years afterwards, and when he had removed to Alton, Ill., that his ideas took definite form. There he made his model, and from that city he forwarded his formal application for a patent, which was issued in due time.

Unique as was the design, however, and wholly unprecedented the invention, as soon as its intrinsic value had been demonstrated there were not wanting certain unprincipled railroad officials who attempted to defraud him of the benefits of his invention, claiming it not a novelty, but as something used and discarded years before. Like many other inventors, Mr. Woodruff was obliged to defend his patents in the courts at heavy expense before his priority of invention was fully established. He had a car built at one of the railroad shops in Massachusetts, and thenceforth he became a sort of "citizen at large," Jefferson county being no longer his home—entering upon an enlarged experience that involved daily (sometimes unpleasant) contact with leading railroad men, which soon made his name prominent throughout the United States as an inventor, and later as a civil engineer.

Having procured a car, he succeeded (after much persuasion, and perhaps as the readiest way to get rid of his importunities), in obtaining Mr. Corning's consent to attaching his car to the night express between New York and Buffalo on the N. Y. Central. Mr. Woodruff personally managed the car, charging 50 cents extra for its use, and was delighted when a dozen passengers took lodging with him for the trip. Gradually his car became talked about among travellers, and it was not long before so beneficent an invention began to take position as a factor not to be overlooked in the economies of life's pilgrimage. Surprising as it may now appear, the railroad people were among the very last to appreciate this invention, now so popular on all the railways of the civilized world. It may be truthfully said that the sleep-

ing-car was actually forced upon the railroads by the persistent demands of their patrons. This will be perhaps better understood when the fact is recalled that the N. Y. Central actually charged Woodruff full fare while he was conducting and working his car, and trying to introduce its merits to public attention. A vigorous appeal to Mr. Corning finally resulted in a free pass, and he was thus relieved from handing over to the road about 70 per cent. of the earnings of his car.

The cheese-paring parsimony of the N. Y. Central at last wore out Mr. Woodruff's patience, and he resolved to try some other company. Having heard a good deal about the superior management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, he concluded to try what could be done with its officials. He transferred his car to Pittsburg, and had it open for inspection. It attracted the favorable notice of Thomas A. Scott, the superintendent, and Edgar Thompson, the president of that great road. These two men have passed into history as the ablest railroad men of their day, and their intelligent minds immediately grasped the importance of this new development in railroading, and thus the Woodruff sleeping car was at last appreciated by the right men.

Several of the leading officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad became interested in the matter, and a strong organization (known as the Central Transportation Company) was soon formed, and the manufacture of cars began. This Transportation Co. is still in existence, and has been for many years carrying on a law-suit against the Pullman Company for nearly a million dollars' worth of property sold to the Pullman Company, and alleged not to have been paid for.

Thenceforward Mr. Woodruff's life and name were for nearly 10 years connected with the sleeping-car. He called to his assistance his son George, now a rail-road man in California, and his brother Jonah, the artist, who is buried at South Vineland, N. J. Success attended all his efforts, and after several years of decided and well-earned prosperity he sold all his patents to his associates in the Transportation Company (they afterwards selling to Pullman), and removed to Mansfield, Ohio, where he built and occupied for many years the fine mansion now owned by Hon. John Sherman, and used as his homestead. At Mansfield he was connected with a bank, and honored as an influential citizen.

He had now reached nearly his 60th year, an age when most men would have been content to give up business and take their ease. But idleness was to him intolerable, a wicked waste of time, and he resolved to return to Philadelphia, where opportunities for engaging in business would be more frequent, and where he had left many friends. He established himself in handsome quarters on Broad Street, the finest thoroughfare in the city, and be-

gan to look around for an investment of his means. He had \$120,000 in government bonds, the income from which would be an ample support, for his personal habits were inexpensive. But he craved an active business that would give employment to his means and afford congenial occupation for his mind. Against the advice of his friends he finally bought the Norris Machine Works, at Norristown, Pa., 16 miles from Philadelphia. The plant was an old one, which had been for a time prosperous as a locomotive manufactory, but its fame had departed. The venture was a losing one from the start, and in 5 years Mr. Woodruff had sunk his entire capital, and was not worth a dollar. Relinquishing his home, everything, to his creditors, he returned to Philadelphia, making his home with his daughter, Mrs. Gerson.

For a time his financial ruin bore heavily upon him, for he was near 70, but he gradually recovered his tone of mind, and went resolutely to work to earn a living for himself and his aged partner, who died in 1888, and her remains were brought to Wattertown and buried in Brookside. He was yet erect and straight as an arrow, bearing his years as if he were only 50. He was a gentleman always, firm yet mild in speech, and had more the appearance of a retired banker or merchant than of an inventor.

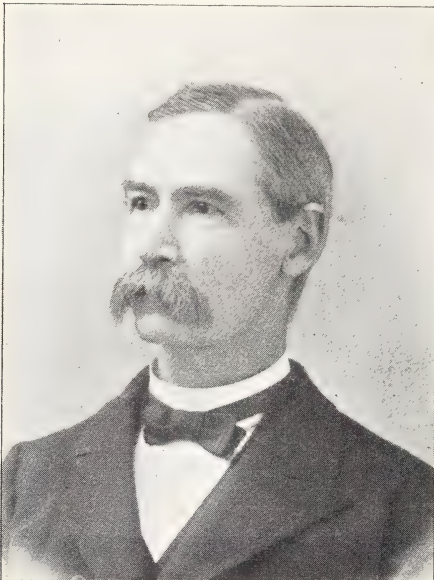
After his losses in business he procured several valuable patents, among the most noted being his steam plow (a wonderful piece of mechanism); an important addition to the surveyor's compass; a method of applying propulsive power to vessels by screws at the side instead of the stern; a metallic self-folding bedstead, and several other inventions of less importance but of great utility. His mind was eminently mechanical; he possessed the rare faculty of constructive ingenuity, and his place in history should be with Goodyear, and Howe, and Robert Hitchcock—men who grasped the needs which life's experiences daily demonstrated, and wrought out in their minds and by their own hands those mechanical appliances which have made life easier for all mankind. Few men have been more successful than Mr. Woodruff in that work to which he gave the very flower of his life; and his loss of wealth in his old age, joined to the awful tragedy of his death, fills the heart with inexpressible sadness.

He was struck by an express train at Gloucester, N. J. (opposite Philadelphia), where he had gone on business connected with his propeller, and instantly killed, in May, 1892, in his 81st year. He, also, is buried at Brookside.

J. A. H.

THE DISCOVERIES OF A CENTURY.

BY COL. D. M. EVANS, PRESIDENT REDFIELD COLLEGE.



COL. D. M. EVANS.

THE achievements of one generation cannot be properly valued by another, for the conditions and circumstances attending the work of the earlier generation cannot be thoroughly apprehended. However generous be the disposition of the historian to accord full measure to the labor done, many important elements, contributing to results, elude his most careful scrutiny, so that, at best, he can convey only a vague impression of what has been most gloriously achieved. Though every generation esteems itself superior to its predecessor, this is a very superficial estimate. There has been progress, of course. While supplied with the accumulated advantages of ages, and armed with the improved implements of science and skill, things impossible before may be done with ease, it does not follow that the generation is more deserving. Energy, industry, and perseverance, and the virtues of honesty, truthfulness, purity, patriotism, and fidelity, the substrata of all manly character, cannot be truly measured by the comparison of mere material achievements.

The pioneers of Jefferson county entered upon the task of subduing the wilderness under circumstances testing their self-reliance, courage, sagacity and fertility of resources to the degree of heroism. Their success in producing a civilization surpassed in no part of the world, and in developing manhood and womanhood of the most noble type under unfriendly environments, stamps them as men and women worthy of the highest honor, morally, intellectually and phy-

sically. Macaulay expressed the idea that men who do not hold in grateful remembrance the noble achievements of their ancestors, will themselves not do anything worthy of being remembered by their own posterity. Though this be true, there is no danger that such a reproach will rest upon the sons and daughters of Jefferson county, for the influences of their ancestors are so palpably interwoven in the texture of their lives that no obliteration is remotely possible. A survey of the early conditions of victory cannot fail to constantly brighten its lustre and rekindle continually any waning of regard and esteem. What were these conditions? What progress has been made in the century past?

The treaty of peace concluded at Paris, September 3, 1783, between Great Britain and the Colonies, represented by John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, John Jay, Henry Lawrence and Thomas Jefferson (who did not serve), secured independence. The country was dormant, or, rather, slowly recuperating from the long struggle of the war, during the following ten years. Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and their compeers who piloted the people through the grand ordeal were consolidating them into a nation. The fierce conflict of opinions on political affairs left but little time for plans for developing the material resources of the young nation. The settlements still hugged the seaboard and navigable rivers. But after the adoption of the Federal Constitution in 1788, the inauguration of Washington as President at New York in April 1789, and the meeting of the first Congress at the same place, and which passed as its second Act a measure for the encouragement and protection of home industries, the people seemed to take a long breath, as if a great work had been accomplished, and gird themselves for the laborious undertaking of subduing the interior wilderness of our vast domain. The lake region of northwestern New York was the first to feel the throbbing impulse of this progress and to receive the embrace of the most enterprising and self-reliant of the pioneers who blazed their pathless way to Jefferson county. This was not a speculative immigration, bent on making fortunes to be spent elsewhere in ease and luxury, but it was a pilgrimage of families—home-makers, imbued with a determination to win for themselves the comforts of civilization and a heritage for their children, worthy of the sons and daughters of freemen. How grandly successful they were, will appear as the story unfolds. The English would not treat the independent colonies as a nation, and held much of the country in the west until after the adoption of the Constitution. The forts were not given up until 1796. This threatening aspect retarded somewhat the movement for new settlements.

The question of transportation, however, was the great impediment. There were, of course, no railroads, nor canals, nor many common roads. The invention of the steam engine gave the first glimmer of light on this subject. Although Thomas Newcomen invented a steam cylinder and piston by which he was able to pump water from a mine and which was patented in 1705 in England, James Watt, a Scotchman, improved the engine so much and patented his invention in 1769—extended by Parliament to 1800—that he is regarded as the practical inventor of the modern steam engine, with the governor,

throttle valve, and barometer which he afterwards added. This wonderful invention soon found its way to the United States, and it has been perhaps the most important factor in the developing the country, notwithstanding the abundance of water-power.

A great stride forward was made when coal began to be used for fuel. Coal is simply the heat of the sun absorbed by plants, which, under pressure and heat are transformed into coal. Over 180,000,000 tons are now mined annually in the United States and 180,000,000 tons in Great Britain. Engineers and other scientists, comparing the energy produced by the steam emanating from the combustion of 300 pounds of coal, and taking a man's yearly labor as a factor, announce the following as the result of their investigations, which we give for what it is worth:

Estimating the annual production of coal in the United States to be only 150,000,000 tons of 2000 lbs., we have 300,000,000,000 pounds. Suppose only one-fifth of this be applied to the production of power, and that the remaining four-fifths will pay for mining the whole output, then it will be seen that the amount of coal applied for motive power, is equal to the yearly labor of 200,000,000 men, working without pay and requiring no food nor clothing. This is an annual contribution to the wealth of the nation. The total production of coal during the century in the United States alone, has been upwards of 2,000,000,000 tons; in Great Britain about 6,000,000,000, and in the principal countries of the world nearly 12,000,000,000 tons.

Coal was discovered in the United States, first in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania in 1768. Mining was commenced in Pittsburg in 1784 and in Rhode Island in 1808. The people did not know how to burn it. Even in England, where it is said the ancient Britons used coal, and where certainly it was burned before 1300, for Henry III. granted a license to dig coal in 1272, it was not in common use until 1600, for it was deemed prejudicial to human health. It was declared a "public nuisance," and Parliament petitioned the King to prohibit its use. The United States has about 200,000 square miles of coal area, and Great Britain 5400 square miles of coal field. The total in the world is estimated to be 471,800 square miles, capable of producing 303,000,000,000 tons, sufficient to last the world 1000 years.

After coal mining was commenced in the United States the output increased at a rapid rate, as may be seen from the progress in one State—Pennsylvania. The output in 1820 was only 365 tons; in 1840, 1,300,000 tons; in 1850 there were 7 canals and 27 railroads constructed expressly to carry coal, and in 1893, the production was 99,036,000 tons. The production in the whole United States in 1888 by the census of 1890 was 183,422,710 tons.

A century ago all transportation of passengers and merchandise was by animal power. As all new roads are bad, the difficulties of exchange and intercourse were very great. At times the roads were entirely impassable for loaded teams. Costly transportation means low prices to the farmer and manufacturer and high prices for the consumer. It cuts both ways and becomes the very greatest impediment progress meets. The water ways were the earliest thoroughfares for communication and for transportation where

the streams were suitable. They were so popular that the sending off of goods by any conveyance has come to be called a "shipment." Goods are "shipped" no matter whether sent by land or water. Where no streams were available "turnpikes" were constructed and canals dug. The stage coach and packet for the conveyance of passengers made intercourse easier and mails more frequent and regular. But it was not until steam was harnessed for these purposes that any great progress was made. Ingenious men in all parts of the civilized world seemed to be at work at the same time on the problem of steam navigation first, and then steam vehicles for land purposes. The travel by water was first settled.

As early as 1763 William Henry, of Pennsylvania, made a steamboat and successfully ran it on the Conestoga River. John Fitch invented a steamboat driven by paddles or oars, and made successful trips on the Delaware River in 1786. An English firm, Miller, Taylor & Symington, in 1788, constructed a steam tug capable of hauling a boat at the rate of five miles an hour, but it washed the banks so badly that the enterprise was abandoned. Similar partially successful experiments were made in France. Robert Fulton, of New York, procured a steam engine of the most approved pattern from Messrs. Watt & Boulton, England, the inventors and greatest manufacturers of steam engines, and proceeded to build a boat to be driven by it. Robert J. Livingston, of New York, advanced the funds for the project. On August 7-9, 1807, Fulton's steamboat, called the "Clermont," made a trip from New York to Albany and return, at the average rate of 5 miles an hour. In view of this success, Fulton and Livingston were granted a monopoly of sailing steamboats on the Hudson, and that method of navigation became assured. But Fulton narrowly escaped the honor attached to his name, for John Stevens, of New York, was at work on a similar boat, and finished it only a few days after the successful trip of the "Clermont." Finding that he could not sail his boat on the Hudson by reason of the monopoly already granted, Stevens took his boat by sea to the Delaware River, thus demonstrating that such boats could sail in rough water when every one believed that they were not serviceable at sea. This was a revelation. In 1812 a small steamer called the "Comet" was built in England and made successful trips. In 1819 the little steamer "Savannah" sailed from Savannah, Ga., to England and thence to Russia, the pioneer of the vast army of steam vessels of every nation which now plow the waters of all oceans. The exported merchandise of the United States in 1892 amounted to \$1,015,789,607, and the imports, \$827,391,284. About seven-eighths of this vast aggregate was carried in steam vessels.

The development of land transportation was more tardy. It involved a more difficult problem. The vehicle must not only be propelled, but a roadway must be devised for it to travel on. Railroads, with timber rails, on which heavy carriages drawn by horses were used in and about Newcastle, England, for hauling coal from the mines as early as 1602. At Whitehaven, England, a short iron road was laid in 1738. A similar one, near Sheffield, was constructed in 1776, but was destroyed by the colliers. A road with iron rails was built at Colebrook Dale,

of considerable extent, in 1786. A patent for a high-pressure locomotive was issued in England, to Trevethick and Vivian, in 1802. William Hedley, of Wylam colliery, England, is said to have been the first to use a steam engine for animal power in a coal mine, in 1813. George Stephenson built his first locomotive for the Killingsworth (Eng.) colliery, in 1814. This had a flue boiler, and it is regarded as the parent of the modern locomotive. It could not make steam enough to run more than 3 miles an hour. To avoid the noise of the escaping steam, about which a complaint had been made, Stephenson turned the steam into the smoke-stack, with a view of smothering the noise. This increased the draft of the furnace, and doubled the speed of the engine. The Stockton and Darlington road (Eng.), 37 miles in length, was opened for general traffic in 1825. For the new road between Manchester and Liverpool, the directors offered a reward equivalent to \$2500 for a locomotive which could haul three times its own weight on a level road at a speed of 10 miles an hour. Robert Stephenson, Jr., nephew of George Stephenson, the engineer of the road, won the prize, producing an engine called the "Rocket," in October, 1829, weighing 7½ tons, which drew 44 tons at the speed of 14 miles an hour.

The first railroad in the United States was built from Quincy to Boston, in 1826-7, to furnish granite for the patriotic purpose of erecting the Bunker Hill monument. The second road, completed in May, 1827, only a month or two later than that of the Quincy quarries, was one of 9 miles in length, from the coal mines of Mauch Chunk, Pa., to the Lehigh River. This ran the loaded cars down by gravity, the empty cars being hauled up the incline by mules. In 1828, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company built a road from Honesdale, Pa., to their canal. In 1830, the Baltimore and Ohio road and five other roads were commenced. In the spring of 1829, before the great triumph of Mr. Stephenson's engine, "Rocket," in England, an English built engine, procured by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, made the first trip ever made by a steam locomotive on this continent. Horatio Allen was the engineer, and the route was over 16 miles of the Honesdale, Pa., road. It is worthy of note, also, that on the recommendation of Mr. Allen, who was chief engineer of the South Carolina road then being constructed, the board of directors, January 14, 1830, selected the locomotive engine as the motive power, this being the first action by any corporate body in the world adopting the locomotive on a road for general passenger and freight transport. A contract was made with the West Point (N. Y.) Foundry Co., to build a locomotive for the road. This was put in service November 2, 1830, and was the first built in the United States for railroad service. The first railroad in New York was that between Albany and Schenectady, opened for general traffic in 1833. From this time on, the development was very rapid. The mileage in the United States, in 1891, was 170,601 miles. The great transcontinental lines, now 5 in number, are the marvel of the world.

Although cotton had been known from time immemorial, in the eastern hemisphere, and had been woven into fabrics of great beauty by rude appliances, its culture in the United States was of slow

growth, and the present century is entitled to the credit of the wonderful development of the cotton-manufacturing industry of the world. Some cotton was found in 1536, in Texas. It is also known to have been grown in Maryland in 1736, and one bag of cotton is said to have been exported from Savannah, Ga., in 1737. An American ship was seized in 1784, because it had on board 8 bags of cotton, a quantity greater than it was thought possible could have been raised in the United States. The short staple began to be cultivated in a regular way in 1785, and in 1795 1,000,000 pounds were exported from Charleston, S. C. In 1860, the product was 4,675,000 bales.

The seed of the cotton boll was at first cleaned by hand, or by a rude sort of rake. The process was slow, and left the fibre in a twisted and tangled condition, so that it was impossible to make a smooth, strong thread of it. The yarn was spun one thread at a time, like wool on the old-fashioned spinning wheel. The cotton yarn thus spun could be used only as "filling" for wool warp.

Eli Whitney, of Massachusetts, a veritable "Yankee schoolmaster," saw the clumsy operation of cleaning off the seed, and, in 1793, invented a practical machine, called a "cotton-gin," for doing this work. This invention revolutionized cotton culture. Whereas the industry had been so little profitable that there was a strong tendency towards the emancipation of slaves as unprofitable laborers, and public steps had been taken towards this end in some communities, notably in Virginia, the introduction of Whitney's machine made slave labor desirable, and therefore put a stop to anti-slavery agitation in the South. What has been the effect on the nation, and even on Great Britain, which prepared to use the greatly increased product, would be an interesting study. When it is remembered that the cotton-gin of Whitney and the steam-engine of Watt, nearly coincident inventions, were supplements to the "spinning-mule" and power loom inventions, barely completed in England, the wonderful advance in the manufacture of textile fabrics is fully explained.

James Hargreaves, of England, invented a carding machine in 1760, and in 1767 produced a spinning machine which made eight threads at a time. This seemed to be necessary to use up the product of his "carder," and it was thought to be a marvellous achievement. In 1769, Richard Arkwright patented his "throstle" frame, a machine drawing out the fibre by means of rollers. This made a firm, even thread, and almost any number of them at a time. In 1779, Samuel Crompton produced a machine, combining Hargreaves's "jenny" with Arkwright's "throstle," and called it the "mule" jenny. This is, practically, the modern cotton spinning machine. The most improved machinery from England soon found its way into the United States, and as soon as peace was declared, in 1783, attempts were made to start cotton mills at Beverley and Bridgewater, Mass., and at Philadelphia, Pa., but with little success. In 1790, Samuel Slater, an Englishman, established at Pawtucket, Rhode Island, a mill which was the first successful cotton mill in the United States. There were in operation, in 1890, 904 mills, which produced fabrics of the value of \$267,981,724. The number of mills decreased in the last ten years, be-

cause of consolidations and the building of large establishments. Though the number in 1880 was 1005, the production was only \$210,950,383. It is estimated that the annual production equals the capital invested, and that the wages paid annually is about one-fifth of the capital invested in the plants.

Great Britain, before our Revolution, did everything possible to repress the growth of manufactures in the colonies, passing acts of Parliament to prevent them, and making the importation of some machinery a penal offense. Notwithstanding this prohibition, the manufacture of coarse woollens grew to considerable proportions at an early day, by being established as a household industry. A society to promote this manufacture was organized in New York in 1774. It discouraged the importation of woollen goods and the slaughtering of sheep for food. This had great influence. The first mill is said to have been built in Hartford, Conn., about 1791, to which Alexander Hamilton referred in one of his able State papers. In 1810 the manufactures of woollen is given as \$25,608,788 in the census, but no mention is made of mills. In 1802 the first merino sheep were imported; and in 1809 another importation of 4000 sheep was made. Spinning-wheels became staple household equipments in the farm houses, and looms almost as plenty, while carding mills were found on hundreds of streams, and thousands of weavers and woollen workers came from Europe in 1774 and subsequent years. Now woollen fabrics are the most important item in textile manufacture, the amount in 1890 being \$337,768,524, including the finest cloths and worsteds known in the market.

The cultivation of silk received considerable attention in this country at a very early day. The cultivation of the mulberry as food for the silk-worms became almost a mania, even in Jefferson county, like that of the tulip craze in Holland. In 1840, 61,552 pounds of silk was raised, but the culture soon declined to a merely nominal amount. The manufacture, however, continued to flourish until at present it is a very important industry. The very best grade of all kinds of silks and ribbons are now made, and find a market in all parts of the world, competing successfully with the best foreign grades. The number of mills, by the census of 1890, was 472, and the annual production of silk valued at \$87,298,454. The total annual production of our textile fabrics amounts to \$693,048,702.

The perfection of the power-loom, which is one of the most wonderful triumphs of man's ingenuity, has contributed largely to the great increase in the manufacture of textile fabrics. While the loom was limited at first to plain goods, except when made by hand, and it needed very close attention from the operator, its production was restricted. The greatest improvement in the loom was that of Joseph Marie Jacquard in 1800, by which unlimited fancy patterns can be woven. When, however, a thread of the warp or filling broke, it made imperfections. In 1838 Erastus B. Bigelow made the automatic stop motion. It would stop when a thread broke. He perfected his device in 1848, so as to apply it to the Jacquard loom, increasing its production from 4 yards a day at 30 cents a yard for a man's work, to 30 yards a day at 4 cents a yard, and needing only a girl for operator.

Iron is so important to civilized man that it is not

strange that the colonists very early sought to produce it for themselves. The first settlers in Virginia made iron in 1622; also at Lynn, Mass., in 1631. The first works were erected in New York, at Sterling, in 1751. This establishment made the great 186-ton chain to bar the Hudson at West Point in 1778. George Washington and others erected charcoal blast furnaces in Virginia in 1724. Iron manufacture increased so rapidly that the English Parliament, in 1750, prohibited its manufacture in the colonies. It has now become so important that the industry is said to be the barometer of the country's prosperity. When iron languishes all industries are dull. When the iron industry is flourishing, all business is said to prosper. The improvements in its manufacture have been almost marvellous. The details would fill volumes. What may be termed the epochs of the development only can be mentioned. The invention of puddling in 1784, by Henry Cort, of Great Britain, was of fundamental importance. He also invented the process of using iron rollers to shape the blooms into bars, rods and rails. The methods of making iron from the ore by the direct and indirect process are numerous. The more recent are those of Siemens, of England; Thos. Blair, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Chas. M. DuPuy, of Philadelphia, and Edward Peckham, of Plattsburg, N. Y., known as the direct process, because wrought-iron is produced from the ore direct, and without being first cast into "pigs." A large number of special furnaces have also been devised. Perhaps the most important are the Siemens "regenerative" furnace, and the "continuous regenerator" of William and Geo. H. Sellers, of Philadelphia. The United States and Great Britain fairly divide the honors for inventions to facilitate the manufacture of iron and of iron-working machines, which have been brought to great perfection.

The invention of the hot-blast furnace, attributed to James B. Neilson, of Glasgow, in 1828, was a great stride forward. Daniel Thomas, of Pennsylvania, is said to have been the first person who realized the value of powerful engines for use in blast furnaces. He also was the first to make the manufacture of anthracite pig-iron commercially successful, although Frederick Gersheimer obtained a patent for the process in 1833. The United States is now the leading iron-producing country of the world, the product being nearly 7,157,000 tons in 1892. Iron-making establishments are also very numerous, of high character, and very extensive. When it is remembered that the first foundry was not established until that of Joseph Jenks, at Lynn, Mass., in 1663, the progress and growth of the iron-working industry can be appreciated.

The manufacture of steel in the United States began in 1802, when the production is put down at 900 tons. In 1860 it was only 12,000 tons. The new process of making steel, popularly ascribed to Henry Bessemer, revolutionizes the manufacture. Mr. Bessemer, who published his process in 1856, has a rival for the honor of the invention. There is good reason for believing that William Kelly, of Pittsburg, one of the firm of William Kelly & Bro., iron masters, who had iron works in Eddyville, Kentucky, was the prior inventor. Mr. Kelly was well known among iron masters in Great Britain as well

as in the United States. He was a well-informed, thoughtful experimenter, and hit upon the discovery, claiming it as his own. His right was purchased, or rather his claim was surrendered, on the payment of a large sum of money, and Mr. Bessemer will go down in history credited with the discovery. Already he has been knighted, and has received millions of dollars in royalties. The process is simply that of forcing air through the melted iron until all the carbon in it has been consumed, together with other impurities, and then adding to the iron thus purified a sufficient quantity of carbon, in the form of speigeleisen, or its equivalent, to make steel. The percentage of carbon necessary is very small—from 2 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The expense is comparatively slight. Twenty tons of iron can be made into steel in about as many minutes. When it is considered that a steel ship will carry 25 per cent, more tonnage than an iron vessel of the same size, and that while an iron rail will last only 16 years, and a steel rail will wear 40, the immense utility of the so-called Bessemer process can be somewhat appreciated. Works formerly constructed of iron—bridges, buildings, machinery and domestic utensils—are now made of steel. Numerous improvements have been made in steel by various alloys. These compositions take their names from the patentees or from the metals composing the alloys. These are used for armor plates, guns and numerous other purposes requiring extra strength or other special qualities.

Many new metals have been discovered within the century, and new applications of old ones have been made. Perhaps the most important progress has been in the production and application of aluminum. The existence of this metal has been well known for a long time. It is as wide spread as clay, but owing to the difficulty of extracting the metal, but little progress was made in its production, until the application of electricity for the purpose. The price of aluminum has been reduced until it can be used for a wide range of articles, and the prospect is that it may become as cheap as steel. It is nearly as light as wood, and of great strength and practically non-corrosive.

At the beginning of the period under review, but few metals were known. These were gold, silver, iron, copper, mercury, and tin. Now, there are fifty, counting tellurium, which is sometimes regarded as a metalloid. Sir Humphrey Davy discovered potassium in 1807. This led to the discovery of sodium and lithium. In 1828, Wöhler produced aluminum. The spectroscope has revealed a large number of metals—rubidium, cesium, thallium, and others, the last being iridium. Magnesium was discovered in 1849, and gallium in 1875. While many of these are yet only the curious products of the laboratory, the possibilities of their usefulness are beyond estimate. Already it is proposed to use selenium to transmit pictures by telegraph, because of its variation of conductivity in light.

It will not do to pass over the discovery of gold and silver in California and the Western States, and the discovery of gold in Australia. The story of gold discovery on the Suter estate on the Sacramento by contractor Marshal, in 1847, has often been told, but its immense importance on the development of the Pacific coast is rarely appreciated. To say that

it raised the population of San Francisco from a village of 200 inhabitants to a city of 40,000 in three or four years, gives but a faint idea of the human swarms which settled on that coast. The production of gold reached as high as \$65,000,000 in one year in California alone. It is estimated that \$1,500,000,000 of gold have been produced in that region since then, and perhaps even more value in silver in that State and those adjacent. The influence of such vast wealth has been immeasurable, not only on the Pacific coast, but over the whole country, and even the world. The gold-fields of Australia were discovered in 1851, and the fields were developed until they produced \$50,000,000 a year, and great empires have grown up, as the direct result of the immigration to those far-off islands. It may be worthy of remark, that one nugget of gold, found at Ballarat, Australia, weighed 2166 ounces, valued at \$41,880. Models of this and other similar nuggets have been exhibited in Europe and America.

The modern wonder, however, is electricity. Frictional electricity, or static, as sometimes called, was discovered 500 years before the Christian era, by the Grecian philosopher, Thales, who noticed the attraction of amber when rubbed. This has given us the name, from "electron," the Greek for amber. From this small beginning has arisen this modern giant. In 1752, Franklin proved the identity of electricity and lightning. In 1786, Luiga Galvani, a lecturer on anatomy at Bologna, accidentally touched the leg of a frog and provoked a muscular contraction with his scalpel. This led to investigation; and in 1793, Alesandro Volta, a professor of natural philosophy at Pavia, announced to the Royal Society at London the theory of this electricity, which was the contact of dissimilar substances. The first Voltaic battery was set up in 1800. This gave the necessary foundation for the telegraph, the ocean cables, and the telephone, now considered indispensable to civilized life. It also brought into use electric signals of great variety in connection with many pursuits; but the limit of usefulness is far from being reached, as new appliances of the electric battery are announced almost daily. Professor Elisha Gray has recently brought out a device for transmitting pictures by telegraph. It is called the "Telautograph," and the time seems not far distant when, with this invention, and the long-distance telephone, friends may talk face to face, however far apart.

The triumphs of the telegraph and telephone, as marvellous as they are, and as great as their influence has been on social and commercial affairs, promise to be eclipsed by the dynamo. This modern machine, which produces what might be called mechanical electricity, is the newest engine of force; and, although already titanic in power, is yet in its infancy. Electric railways are multiplying with great rapidity, giving promise that villages and farms will soon be connected with the trolley or its equivalent, and the mails delivered hourly in places now deemed out of the way. Niagara Falls has been harnessed to this modern giant, for the transmission of power, and the limits of this application are not yet (January, 1894) fully known. It may bring power to every house, as it will certainly make it available for 50 or 100 miles around. The Canadian side of the Falls is also to be used for the same purpose. Steps have already been

taken to this end by a company, of which Col. A. D. Shaw, a distinguished citizen of Jefferson county, is president.

The experiments of Nickola Tesla, before the Royal Institution of London, and subsequently before the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, have astounded the most profound scientists, and revealed possibilities almost miraculous. Mr. Tesla put a sheet of tin-foil on the ceiling of a room and a sheet on the floor, and connected them with the poles of a generator. The space between the sheets of foil became so electrified that a glass tube from which the air had been expelled, placed in the space, without attachment to the wires of the generator, "glowed like a flaming sword." He showed that a room could be made so electric that a vacuum-bulb placed anywhere in it, without any connection with wires, would perfectly illuminate the room without heat or any inconvenience to the occupants. The film of an incandescent light-bulb, placed in the space, glowed as if connected with electric wires. A stone wall is transparent to electrical waves a foot or two in length. He showed, for the first time, great light without heat, and indicated how telegraphing might be done without posts or wires. He demonstrated the harmlessness of his high potentials by taking hold of the terminal wire and permitting a current of 50,000 volts to pass through his body without effect.

Illuminating gas is one of the conveniences, due to the progress of the century, which has added much to the comfort of life, and greatly assisted the workman in his labors. As early as 1739, John Clayton, of England, discovered that he could make illuminating gas from coal, but the fact was put to no practical use until William Murdock applied the gas to light his house and office at Redruth, Cornwall, in 1792. His success led to a contract to light with gas, in 1798, the celebrated foundry of Watt & Boulton, the great manufacturers of the Watt steam engine, at Birmingham. The Lyceum theatre, of London, was lighted with gas in 1803; and the great cotton mill of Phillips & Lee at Manchester, using 1000 gas jets, in 1805. Dublin introduced gas in 1818. The new system of lighting made its way slowly in London, but became general in 1820. Gas light was first tried in the United States at Baltimore, in 1821. Boston in 1822; and New York in 1827. Some of the most eminent scientists of the day ridiculed the idea, and among them was Sir Humphrey Davy, who sarcastically said that they would use the dome of St. Paul's cathedral as a gas holder. But the new light won its way, as did ocean steamers, in spite of the frowns of scientists.

Household illumination for the common people made but little progress until the discovery of petroleum in commercial quantities on Oil creek, Venango county, Penna., in 1858. Previous to this, petroleum had been collected in small quantities in many places from very early times. There is evidence that the aborigines in this country collected it 500 years ago. It was also manufactured from coal. Selligue, in France, was the first to manufacture petroleum on a large scale. Between 1838 and 1843 he made and sold 15,000 barrels. Abraham Gesner, in Prince Edwards Island, made oil from coal in 1846, and obtained patents in the United States, which were sold to the Kerosene Company of New York. The first

oil factory in the United States was established by the Kerosene Oil Company at Newtown, in 1854. In 1860 there were 40 coal-oil factories on the Atlantic coast, making 200,000 barrels a year, and 25 oil factories in Ohio of corresponding production. But Pennsylvania petroleum soon put a stop to this increasing industry. In 1858 Colonel G. L. Drake, superintendent of the Pennsylvania Rock Oil Company, which had been collecting oil at Oil Creek, Penna., by saturating blankets in the oil floating in ditches, and then squeezing it out into tubs with but little profit, began to bore for oil, greatly to the amusement of his friends, who ridiculed the idea, and regarded the project as absurd. He, however, persevered, and struck oil at the depth of 71 feet, Aug. 29, 1859. He obtained 400 gallons a day, which he sold at 55 cents a gallon. To say that a very great excitement was created, gives little idea of the craze which set in. There was a great rush for the oil-fields, and a forest of drilling derricks soon grew up. Fortunes were made with amazing rapidity. Farms almost worthless before were sold for thousands of dollars per acre. Royalties from wells on farms reached very high figures—\$3000 a day. Some wells yielded 2000 barrels a day without pumping. The business soon settled down to a steady basis, and new wells were put down in West Virginia, Ohio, and other places, until to-day the petroleum industry is of very large proportions. It gives to the home, with the Hitchcock lamp, almost an ideal light. The production is 100,000,000 gallons a year in the United States, or since 1859 about 20,000,000,000 gallons have been mined.

People were without matches at the beginning of the century, and there are men and women now with us who can tell interesting stories of the care and trouble incurred to save the household spark of fire. The flint and steel must be in order, and the tinder just right. In 1805, Chancel, of Paris, put asbestos, saturated with sulphuric acid, in a bottle. Splints coated with sulphur, and a mixture of chlorate of potash and sugar, thrust into this would ignite. John Walker, a druggist of England, made the first friction matches in 1827. The present phosphorus friction matches seemed to appear almost simultaneously in different countries about the year 1833. They are now made by ingenious machinery in amazing quantities.

Photography seems at first thought to be of but little practical utility. But it is becoming constantly more indispensable, and it may be justly regarded as one of the wonders of the century. Like many other discoveries and inventions, photography has numerous claimants, but it is generally conceded that M. Niepce, of France, afterwards partner of M. Daguerre, who was discovered to be working on the same line, made the first permanent sunlight picture in 1814. Before the process was perfected Niepce died, and his son took the father's place in the firm. It was 1839 before the process was published with Daguerre's name attached to it. It has been so improved in details that the originators of the art would hardly recognize their offspring. The taking of portraits is now one of its minor uses. The astronomer finds it his most valuable assistant, Stars, invisible by the largest telescope, are now faithfully reported by the camera. An astronomer had worked thirteen years to make a

map of one of the constellations, but when photography was brought to bear on the same space, it made a far better map in a few hours. The art is now the adjunct of every observatory, and is applied to all celestial phenomena, giving results far more satisfactory than ever before obtained.

Photography is also the basis of the best modern system of engraving. At first the photo-engraving processes were etchings or electrotypes. But in 1865, Walter B. Woodbury, of England, invented a process by mechanical pressure. This has been so improved that the finest pictures printed are made with the aid of photography. Even the wood engraver resorts to this art for the basis of his work. By the aid of photography, what is now known as the "Ives" process is so manipulated by Crosscup & West, of Philadelphia, as to produce, for the common printing press, the beautiful half-tone pictures shown in this History.

The spectroscope is another marvellous instrument of great utility. It was invented in 1859 by Kirchhoff, of Germany, and has been improved by Rutherford, of New York; Cooper, of Cambridge; Lockyer, of London; Grubb, of Dublin; and Stokes, of England. It is used in the manufacture of steel, to show the moment of the disappearance of carbon, which is indicated by the change in the spectrum. It tells us of the composition of stars, comets and nebulae. With it the motion and direction of travel of stars are discovered, so remote as to seem immovable by the most delicate tests which could be applied before the spectroscope was invented. The rays of the prism have revealed to us substances hitherto unsuspected. It is used to detect traces of blood on garments, and poisons and adulterations of dyes, drugs and liquors. In medicine, astronomy, mechanic arts, and in chemistry the spectroscope is invaluable.

The progress in medicine and surgical science during the century, has kept abreast of the advancement in other lines of activity. Dr. Edward Jenner, of London, after a series of experiments covering many years, announced his discovery of vaccination in 1798. He was led to his research by the remark of a milkmaid, who, when cautioned in regard to the small-pox then prevalent, said that she could not take the disease as she had had the cow-pox. Jenner then began to examine the subject, and finally made his culminating experiment on one James Phillips, in 1796. He then waited two years before making the public announcement. It met with great opposition, but 70 of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of London soon gave it their endorsement, and it became a recognized preventive of the small-pox scourge.

The relief from pain in dental and surgical operations has been a valuable boon to the human race. Although it is said that the Chinese and other eastern nations administered Indian hemp and some other drugs to produce unconsciousness, the application of anesthetics to prevent pain is of recent date in Europe and America. Sir Humphrey Davy suggested the use of nitrous oxide for this purpose in 1800. This was first used by Dr. Horace Wells, a dentist of Hartford, Conn., in 1844. Dr. W. G. T. Morton of Boston used sulphuric ether to perform a surgical operation on Dr. Warren at the Massachusetts Hos-

pital, Boston, in 1846. Dr. Guthrie of Sackets Harbor, N. Y., is credited with the discovery of chloroform in 1831, but he seems to have known but little of its anæsthetic properties. Sir J. Y. Simpson of London announced its discovery in November, 1847. In that same year Flourins, of Paris, experimented and published observations on the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, and it soon came into general use. Its discovery should undoubtedly be credited to our own Jefferson county's Dr. Guthrie, in 1831. It has saved many lives and prevented an incalculable amount of distress, besides making feasible many surgical operations previously impossible.

In this field, the most important advance is the result of the discovery and investigations of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann of Germany. In 1790 when translating from English into German Cullen's "*Materia Medica*," it occurred to him that the given explanation of the cure of ague by the use of cinchona bark was insufficient. He took a large dose himself to try the effect of the bark on a healthy body. In a few days he experienced the symptoms of the ague, and the thought came to him that perhaps the reason that cinchona cured ague was because it had the power of producing the symptoms of ague in a person in health. He then began the investigation of well-authenticated cures effected by single remedies, and found that the remedies would produce symptoms of the diseases cured by them. In 1797 he suggested in a medical journal that the new principle be applied to the discovery of a remedy for every disease. He cured scarlet fever with belladonna, but finding that common doses aggravated the disease at first, he was led to give small doses, and finally adopted the theory of diluted potencies. In 1810 he published his "*Organon of Medicine*," and thus launched a new practice of medicine. The practice was prohibited by law in Austria, but during the cholera in Vienna in 1831, the system was practiced with marvellous success in a hospital in charge of the Sisters of Mercy, and again in 1836. Dr. Quinn the physician of the Belgian King introduced it in England in 1827, and it soon found its way to America. It is now known as Homeopathy, and has become widely popular. Numerous medical colleges for teaching the practice have been founded, and the system has secured a recognized standing in all civilized countries. One of the oldest and most successful of these colleges is the celebrated Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia whose diplomas are recognized throughout the world as evidence of thorough training in all that pertains to surgery and medicine. This has been largely due to the management of one of Jefferson county's most distinguished sons, Dr. A. R. Thomas, whose portrait and biography are given in this volume.

The sewing machine has wrought as great a change in the household as any one invention of the country. In 1846 Elias Howe obtained a patent for a sewing machine having a needle with the "eye near the point." This little difference between Howe's needle and that in common use for hand-sewing, was the fundamental device of the modern sewing machine. Mr. Howe failed to attract attention to his machine in the United States and he determined to go to England with it. He was not any more successful there. He stayed in London, living in great

destitution, until 1849. On his return to the United States he found sewing machines in practical use. They embodied his patent and were therefore an infringement. He began suit to defend his claims, and established the validity of his patent in the highest courts after a severe struggle in which he was assisted by generous friends. He then engaged in the manufacture of his sewing machines, which had by that time been thoroughly advertised, and he soon became prosperous and very wealthy. During the war of the rebellion he equipped a regiment at his own expense and served in it as a private soldier so long as his health permitted. He was held in great esteem by those who knew him, and was worthy of the immortality which he achieved by his invention. As might be expected numerous improvements on Howe's machine have been made. Perhaps the most notable are those adapting it to the shoe-manufacturing business. The products excel in beauty.

What Howe did for indoor work the reaping machine and mower did for farm work. The cradle and the scythe taxed the powers of the husbandman more than did any other labor. The time of the harvest is always limited and demands the most exacting attention. In 1834 Cyrus H. McCormick patented his first reaper, but a Jefferson county boy, T. T. Woodruff, in his 18th year had made practically the same device. It was a clumsy affair in appearance, and gave but little evidence of its power. It was, however, successful in cutting grain. Obed Hussey had invented the finger-bar cutters in 1833. After demonstrating the practicability of his machines, Mr. McCormick took one to the World's Fair in England. The London "*Times*" sneered at it, and is reported as saying that the machine was a cross between an "*Astley chariot and a flying machine*." Mr. McCormick had with him men thoroughly familiar with the machine, and knew perfectly how to manage it. Crowds were present on the day of the trial in the open field. The reporters were ready for the fun. But the machine started and continued to go around the field turn after turn, cutting the grain in the most perfect manner. The spectators were astounded. The "*Yankee invention*" was no longer a joke.

In 1849 Purviance made the platform removable, and thus changed the reaper into a mower. In 1855 William N. Whiteley invented a self-raker and speed gears which added greatly to the efficiency of the reaper. C. W. & W. W. Marsh, in 1858, invented the harvester called by their name. It is a device for pushing the cutting apparatus in front of the team and loading the grain into wagons which travel alongside. The final improvement was added by J. F. Appleby in 1869 in the form of a self-binder. The importance of the reaper is indicated by the 5000 patents issued for improvements on the machine in the United States. Without the self-binding reaper, it is difficult to see how the vast grain-fields of the west could be cultivated. After the successful trial of the McCormick machine in England, the London "*Times*" was enthusiastic in its praise, and pronounced it the greatest boon which could be conferred on the farmers of England, because it rendered their grain harvest practically secure, where hitherto it had always been precarious because of the frequent rains. The American reaper has found its way to all parts of the world, and has built up a

manufacturing industry of very great importance to the nation.

From the introduction of movable types a flat bed and platen press had been the machine used to make the impression until the introduction of the cylinder press. In 1790 Mr. Nicholson, editor of the "Philosophical Journal" of London, patented a cylinder press with inking rollers, but the invention lay dormant. Mr. Köning, a German, went to London soon after this and began to experiment with printing presses. He devised one embodying the ideas of Mr. Nicholson. He put it into the London "Times" establishment, November 28, 1814, and that journal appeared, stating that the issue was the first ever printed by steam. Richard M. Hoe, of New York, greatly improved the cylinder press and brought out his machines in 1848, having as many cylinders as might be necessary, and printing from stereotype plates. For many years these were the styles of the best presses for rapid printing. William Bullock, of Philadelphia, finally gave the rapid printing press its present form, which printed from a continuous roll of paper, and is the method now adopted in all the fast presses of Hoe and others. Its capacity is 25,000 8-page newspapers per hour, folded ready for the carriers. In no branch of mechanical progress has there been a more wonderful development than is manifested by one of these marvellous presses. A press to print pamphlets with great rapidity was the invention of Mr. H. P. Feister, of Philadelphia, Pa., perfected and in successful operation in that city for a number of years, and is a marvel of speed, adapted as yet only to cheaper printing.

Machines to set type have been numerous, but none have been successful until recently. The hum-drum of type-setting by hand is tedious beyond description, and necessarily slow. The new machines now made practical are rapidly coming into use. They are of several styles. Some set and distribute common type. They are necessarily very complicated, but seem to do good work. The other styles cast either single letters and set them in their places, a letter at a time, or cast whole lines at once. The latest and most marvellous of the type setting machines is the invention of George A. Goodson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. He has simply applied the principle of the Jacquard loom to type-setting. A type-writer is connected electrically with a small machine which makes a pattern on a strip of "ticker" paper, about one inch wide. This winds on a reel as it is made, and it is then put into a machine, small enough to stand on a sewing machine table, and which follows the pattern automatically, casting the types, adjusting them into lines, and placing them on a galley as fast as eight or ten compositors could set the type. One man can tend ten such machines. It is possible for a telegraph operator in New York to make the pattern in San Francisco. The patterns can be cut into pieces and run through as many different machines as may be necessary, setting a dozen galleys in a half an hour. The matter in the galleys can be corrected like any ordinary type matter. The type-writer which is used to make the patterns, writes at the same time a copy from which to read to correct proof. It seems to be a wonderful advance on any type-setting machine in use. The editor writes his copy on the type-writer and unconsciously makes the pattern for the type-casting and setting machine

at the same time. There is no "intelligent compositor" to intervene between him and his proof. The machine faithfully sets it up exactly as the editor wrote it. Whatever corrections it is desired to make are made the same as usual in ordinary type set by hand. At this date (January 1, 1894), what is known as the Mergenthaler solid-line machine is being generally adopted by leading daily papers in large cities.

The knitting machine is another astonishing triumph of mechanical skill. Hand-knitting itself is not a very old art. The first allusion to it in history is in 1488, when a King of England had a knit cap. Stockings are not spoken of until 1553. Rev. William Lee, an English clergyman, invented a stocking-frame in 1589. This had a capacity of making about 1200 loops a minute. In 1758, Jedidiah Strutt, a Derbyshire farmer, adapted this to ribbed work. Sir Marc J. Brunel, in 1816, patented a machine for knitting seamless garments, but it was not used until 1845 at Birmingham. The invention of the "tumbler" needle by M. Townsend completed the modern machine. When it is remembered that a hand-knitter can only make about 100 loops a minute, and that a modern machine makes 250,000 loops of the finest texture in a minute, the advance of the century can be appreciated. It is no wonder that hand-knitting, once a universal home industry, has gone out of vogue.

Chemistry took its first solid step in the century under review, when Wenzel, 1740-93, established the true idea of definite chemical combination. Richter followed the clue given, and drew up the first table of equivalents. He died in 1807, having established the law of definite proportions. In 1804 Dalton discovered the law of multiple proportions. That is: If one body unites with another in more than one proportion, the second and subsequent cases are multiples of the first. He devised the atomic theory, because he thought that the definite weights with which bodies enter into combination, represented definite quantities of matter indivisible by chemical means. Gay-Lussac and Humboldt, in 1805, proved that water was two volumes of hydrogen and one of oxygen. Chemistry reckons 63 simple substances. It has liquefied gases, discovered new metals, and the wonderful properties of coal-tar. W. H. Perkin, in 1856, laid the foundation of the vast industry of coal-tar dyes, which are superseding all animal and vegetable colors.

Astronomy also has made prodigious progress, which would take volumes to record. The discovery of Neptune is justly regarded as a magnificent demonstration of the correctness of our astronomical science. The perturbations of the planet Uranus led to the belief that there was some large body yet undiscovered which affected the planet. In 1845, John C. Adams, of Cambridge, completed a calculation which indicated the orbit of the disturbing body. He communicated his conclusions to an astronomer, but he thought so little of the matter that no search was made. Leverrier, of France, made a similar calculation, and in 1846 requested the observer at Halle to search for the new body, and it was found within a degree of the spot pointed out. It was named Neptune. Previous to this, the planet Uranus, discovered by Herschel in 1781, was the outermost planet of our solar system. The satellite of Neptune was discovered in 1847 by Lassel, of Liverpool.



HON. CHARLES BROOKS HOARD.

Born at Springfield, Vermont, June 28, 1805. Died at Ceredo, West Virginia, November 20, 1886.

By unclean pelf his heart and hand unstained,
Strong for the right, and turning not aside
Whene'er the public weal was in debate,
He justified the honors he had gained.

Many asteroids have been discovered, sometimes at the rate of 5 or 10 a year. There are now 321 of these little orbs known. By means of the spots on the sun its rotation has been determined, and because at its equator it revolves in 25 days, and at a point near its poles revolves in 26 days, it is concluded that the sun is gaseous or liquid. The character of the sun has been also determined. The spectroscope has revealed many of its constituents. By means of the camera, astronomers are making an almost perfect celestial map. Great expectations are raised from the progress already made.

This rapid review gives only a feeble impression of the situation which confronted the people of Jefferson county as they went into the wilderness to establish their homes. It is to their credit that they contributed their full share to the great progress of the century while they were pioneers. The part they have taken may be seen in some degree from the sketches of the men and women in these pages, and it is believed that their achievements warrant the highest encomiums possible to bestow upon them.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

BEFORE CHRIST.

The Deluge.....	2348
Babylon built.....	2247
Birth of Abraham.....	1993
Death of Joseph.....	1635
Moses born.....	1571
Athens founded.....	1559
The Pyramids built.....	1250
Solomon's Temple finished.....	1004
Rome founded.....	753
Jerusalem destroyed.....	587
Babylon taken by Jews.....	538
Death of Socrates.....	400
Paper invented in China.....	170
Carthage destroyed.....	146
Cæsar landed in Britain.....	55
Cæsar killed.....	44
Birth of Christ.....	0

AFTER CHRIST.

Death of Augustus Cæsar.....	14
Pilate, governor of Judea.....	27
Jesus Christ crucified.....	33
Claudius visited Britain.....	43
Paul put to death.....	67
Death of Josephus.....	93

Jerusalem rebuilt.....	131
The Bible in Gothic.....	373
Horseshoes made of iron.....	481
Latin tongue ceased to be spoken.....	580
Pens made of quills.....	635
Organs used.....	660
Glass in England.....	663
Bank of Venice established.....	1157
Glass windows first used for light.....	1180
Mariner's compass used.....	1200
Coal dug for fuel.....	1234
Chimneys first put to houses.....	1236
Spectacles invented by an Italian.....	1240
First English House of Commons.....	1258
Tallow candles for lights.....	1290
Paper made from linen.....	1302
Gunpowder invented.....	1340
Woolen cloth made in England.....	1341
Printing invented.....	1436
The first almanac.....	1470
America discovered.....	1492
First book printed in England.....	1507
Luther began to preach.....	1517
Telescopes invented.....	1549
Clocks first made in England.....	1568
Shakespeare died.....	1616
Circulation of the blood discovered.....	1619
Barometer invented.....	1623
First newspaper.....	1629
Death of Galileo.....	1643
Steam engine invented.....	1649
Cotton planted in the United States.....	1759
Commencement of American Revolution.....	1775
Recognition of American Independence.....	1782
Napoleon I. crowned Emperor.....	1804
Telegraph invented by Morse.....	1832
Dr. Guthrie's discovery of chloroform.....	1832
First daguerreotype in France.....	1839
Beginning of American Civil War.....	1861
End of American Civil War.....	1865
Great fire in Chicago.....	1871
Lincoln assassinated.....	April 14, 1865
Garfield assassinated.....	July 12, 1881
Bullock, inventor of printing from continuous roll of paper, died.....	1867
Mergenthaler solid-line typesetting machine introduced.....	1893
Thorn typesetting machine from movable type introduced.....	1892
International bi-metal money conference.....	1893
Behring sea arbitration with England concluded.....	1892
Electricity applied to propulsion of street cars.....	1891
And in general use.....	1893
Twin propeller screws used on ocean steamers.....	1893

HON. CHARLES BROOKS HOARD

Was born at Springfield, Vt., Jan. 28, 1805. Upon the title page of this History can be read what Daniel Webster said about ancestry. Mr. Hoard was fortunate in this respect, for the family in America descend in an unbroken line from an English ancestor, mentioned as a wealthy London banker who came to Boston with his wife and children about 1635, but died soon after. The widow and children settled at Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, where she died Dec. 21, 1661. The family monu-

ments and inscriptions were still standing and legible a few years ago. In England the family descend from Normans who accompanied William the Conqueror to that country in the 11th century, and acquired considerable estates in England, Wales and Ireland early in the 12th century. This is not a matter of guess-work, and forcibly illustrates the value of historical records, a matter much neglected in the United States. In 1821, at the age of 16, young Hoard went to Antwerp, where his older brothers,

Daniel, Silvius, Samuel and George had preceded him and were engaged in business. Having acted as clerk for Daniel and Samuel when they went to Fort Covington, N. Y., to engage in trade, as well as receiving, at a later day, instruction under Daniel at Mr. Parish's land office in Parishville, young Hoard again returned to Antwerp, and began, with a Mr. Stevens, to learn watch repairing. This business he mastered, and then accepted a position in Mr. Parish's Antwerp land office, under Wm. McAllister. In 1828 he married Miss Susan Heald, daughter of Daniel and Anna Heald. While with Mr. Parish he was elected Justice of the Peace, and was re-elected for several years after he was out of the land office. He also held the office of Postmaster at Antwerp under both Jackson and Van Buren. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Assembly from Jefferson county, and during that session (1837-38) the legislature passed the celebrated Safety-fund Banking Law, which proved of inestimable value to the people of New York, not a dollar ever having been lost by the holder of a New York safety-fund bank bill, they being always at an eighth to half per cent. premium over any other paper money then in use, and at times the premium was as high as five and six per cent. over well established New England banks. The security for issuing bills under that law was based upon mortgages of unincumbered improved farming land at one-half its assessed value. This part of the enactment was due to the ability and foresight of Mr. Hoard who was the author of the mortgage feature in the bill, and its operation in Jefferson county was peculiarly beneficial to such farmers as possessed good unmortgaged farms, but needed ready cash for improvements or to purchase lands for their sons. This evidence of Mr. Hoard's legislative ability was remembered by the people.

In 1843 he was elected county clerk of Jefferson county, and moved his family to Watertown in 1844. Thenceforward he became a leading personality in all the affairs of the county (see the chapter upon "Political History"). He discharged the duties of county clerk with entire acceptability, introducing many needed reforms, which gave great satisfaction to members of the bar, and all who had business with the office.

After the expiration of his term as county clerk he made a conditional arrangement with Mr. George Goulding (the originator of the machine and agricultural-implement manufactory, so extensively improved by Messrs. Bagley and Sewall), to purchase an interest in that business if he elected so to do at the end of a year. At the expiration of the time he concluded not to purchase, and soon after engaged with Mr. Gilbert Bradford, a practical machinist, in the manufacture of a portable steam engine. For many years Mr. Hoard had revolved such an enterprise in his mind, for his own experience and ob-

servation had taught him the urgent need of a portable machine that could drive printing-presses, lathes, or any light mechanism. Even while at Antwerp he had made some experiments with such a machine, and all the attention he had then given the matter became of value in the new enterprise upon which the firm of Hoard & Bradford embarked. As in all new applications of machinery (as was strikingly illustrated in another instance when Theodore Woodruff, a Watertown mechanic, invented the sleeping-car, and carried around his model wrapped up in a red silk handkerchief), there were many who prophesied failure and loss. But Mr. Hoard was not of the "failing" kind. The acquaintance which he had formed with Horace Greeley in the legislature of 1837, made them friends, and when Mr. Greeley chanced to visit Watertown he called at the printing office of John A. Haddock, in the Hayes block; and there examined the first engine that had ever left Hoard & Bradford's shop. It was a handsome machine, of two-horse power, and when Greeley came in the proprietor was himself feeding his cylinder press, throwing off 1200 sheets an hour. Greeley was delighted, and in a letter written for the "Tribune," he gave the new invention a first-class notice. That was the beginning of a business which proved eventually the most remunerative of any that had ever been started in that part of the State. A larger machine having been exhibited at the next State Fair, it elicited much commendation from the Fair officials as well as from the journal of the society, and orders began to pile in upon the firm as unexpected as they were gratefully received. So great was the demand for the Hoard & Bradford engine that they were six months behind in their orders within a year after starting, and were never able to catch up until 1860-61. After four years of harmonious partnership with Mr. Bradford, Mr. Hoard purchased his interest for \$26,000—a sum which made Mr. B. an independent man, and he congratulated himself often and in public that he had withdrawn from the business, as he really believed it had reached its "high noon." He doubtless thought otherwise when Mr. Hoard took his two sons, who were then of age, into the business, and the new firm of Hoard & Sons began to make larger and better engines than ever before, selling them in every State of the Union, particularly in the south and southwest. It was while this business was at its height that Mr. Hoard was nominated and was elected as the Representative of the 23d (Jefferson and Lewis) District in the 35th Congress. He was so acceptable to the people that he was re-elected by an increased majority. When he first ran for Congress he was opposed by Caleb Lyon, who was so popular that he had been a member of the Assembly, State Senator, and Member of Congress all within three years; and we again refer to the chapter upon "Political His-

tory" for more extended particulars than are called for here.

We close our notice of Mr. Hoard's connection with the portable engine business with mentioning these few points: his shop was the pioneer in the building of strictly "portable" engines, a business that has now become so extensive as to be conducted more or less in nearly every State, and at several different localities in some of the States. Mr. Hoard's works at one time employed 140 men, principally skilled mechanics, besides a corps of clerks and accountants. But the Civil War greatly reduced the number of orders—the south and the valley of the Mississippi having from the start been the best sections for sales. As the business promised to be much less remunerative so long as the war lasted, and perhaps for several years after its close, Mr. Hoard turned his attention to some other article which would give employment to his skilled mechanics and keep in operation his large works, which had now spread over several acres, full of the best machinery money could buy. As a temporary matter, and principally to aid a brother who had been unfortunate in business, he undertook a gun contract (in 1862) with the Government, agreeing to manufacture 50,000 Springfield rifles at \$20 each, making a total of \$1,000,000. This contract was made under Secretary of War Cameron, when guns were greatly needed; but its execution was under Secretary Stanton. The delays inevitable in getting such a contract under way threw his first delivery well along into 1864, when the Government had bought many guns abroad as well as greatly enlarged its own immense works at Springfield, Mass. Taking advantage of this condition of affairs, Secretary Stanton sought, by one pretext and another, to evade a fair fulfillment of the Government's part of the contract. He appointed unfriendly inspectors, who several times inspected each separate piece during the process of making, after which certain parts, as the barrels, locks, guards, etc., were "assembled," or put together, and again inspected. Acceptable parts were then put together as completed guns, and again inspected. So critical and apparently unjust did the inspection appear to Mr. Hoard, that he quietly took to pieces of the model gun furnished him by the Government as a standard, and placed such of its parts as could not be detected with similar parts of his own make, which were submitted in the usual way for inspection, with the result that about half of the parts submitted of the model gun were returned "condemned." These and other unfavorable acts, and the failure to obtain any satisfaction from Stanton, made the gun contract extremely disastrous financially, and Mr. Hoard ceased to manufacture. He sold off his splendid machinery at any price obtainable, but at such a loss as to use up nearly his entire fortune, which had been estimated at half a million

when he took the contract. The Turkish government bought most of the machinery, and it is still in use. Having discharged every financial claim upon him, and without a single law-suit, Mr. Hoard began to look around for some other business in which to repair his losses. But before following him to Missouri and Ceredo, we desire to speak more extendedly of his

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS AND HIS CONNECTION WITH POLITICS.

He was slightly over six feet in height; his countenance had usually a thoughtful and, at times, a serious expression; his manners were courtly, his speech engaging, impressing the listener as though in the presence of an earnest man, too busy to trifle upon any subject. It was easy to see that he was a natural leader of men, and when the long-postponed but inevitable rupture took place in the old Democratic party over the question of admitting slavery into the territories, Mr. Hoard came quickly into prominence as the most popular and sagacious among the "Free Soilers" in Jefferson County. It was natural that the "Hunkers," who had long held continuous political sway from the times of Perley G. Keyes to Orville Hungerford (1815 to 1851), should resent any attempt to wrest this control from their hands. They held the offices and meant to keep them. They felt an especial bitterness towards Mr. Hoard, for they counted him as the one most to be dreaded among their opponents. His natural independence of character, and his habit of doing his own thinking, made him especially unwilling to "take orders" from any one. At the time he was elected county clerk he was comparatively unknown personally to the masses of the people, but the foolish attacks upon him by the editor of the old-line Democratic newspaper had made his name familiar to all who could read, and thus the very means adopted to subdue his rising importance only contributed to further his political interests in the county at large. When he was later elected to Congress he was equally as prominent in that body as he had been in the State Assembly, and soon attracted the attention of such able men as the Blairs, father and son. He spent many Sundays at the elder Blair's country seat, "Silver Springs," beyond the Soldiers' Home, just north of the District of Columbia boundary line. This noble mansion was made memorable at a later day from being the dwelling occupied by Early and his staff when they made the raid in 1863 upon the suburbs of Washington. They were said to have imbibed so freely of Blair's fine liquors that they became unable to carry out their proposed attack, giving time for the Sixth Corps to come up the river and just "shoo" them off. While on a visit there young Blair remarked to Mr. Hoard that Secretary Chase

had asked him to look up a man for Treasurer of the United States—one who had experience as a banker, of unquestioned integrity and able to furnish the legal bond. "Do you know such a man?" Mr. Blair asked. Mr. Hoard at once named Francis E. Spinner, whose term in Congress had just expired. Both Blairs at once exclaimed, "The very man the Secretary wants." What followed we will leave Mr. Spinner himself to relate.*

Mr. Hoard gave President Lincoln's administration his earnest support, and he retired from the position of Representative in Congress, March 4, 1861, with every honor that could befall a conscientious man, who had done his whole duty while in office.

HIS EFFORTS TO HELP YOUNG MEN.

Mr. Hoard was a very generous man, though his strict business education and attention to the minutest details sometimes led the observer to regard him as exacting. A bit of personal experience will illustrate his prompt and generous way of doing a kindness to any one he thought deserving. At the time of the great Watertown fire, May 13, 1849, the writer was proprietor of a newspaper office in successful operation, but that fire swept it away like chaff, he being able only to rescue his hand-press, which stood in such a position as to be readily tumbled out of a large window, and was afterwards repaired. The little safe, which contained the ready cash of the office, after the fire showed only a mass of molten silver and copper, the bills being wholly consumed. The office was insured for \$1000, but there was a technical point in the transfer that, under a rigid legal ruling, might vitiate the policy. While half crazy at his loss the young editor went home, it

being Sunday. Mr. Hoard sought him out while the fire was yet smoking, and desired to know what he intended to do. Quite naturally he expressed a desire to get hold of a new plant, but had not the requisite money. "How much will you need?" was asked. He thought \$750 would buy enough type to make a start with. "Oh, that would not be enough. Better say \$1000, and I will loan it to you. When will you be ready to start for new material?" "Right off, if I had the money." Mr. Hoard routed up his banker, got the money, handed it to his young friend, not even taking a note or receipt, and that night he went east to buy material. That old and reliable company, the *Ætna*, of Hartford, Conn., would not contest the insurance policy over a mere quibble, and in about ten days paid the \$1000, enabling the young printer to repay his benefactor much sooner than either had expected. This is but one illustration, and there were many such, of the workings of Mr. Hoard's philanthropic heart. Many a poor woman in Jefferson county could tell of his timely aid to prevent a mortgage foreclosure, but one never learned of these transactions from him nor from any member of his family.

It is not a matter of surprise that such a man, so noble and so good, should have many friends, and inevitably, now and then, an envious enemy. When he left Jefferson county his departure was greatly regretted. But he thought it best to spend a year in looking after his landed interests in the West and South before settling upon any plan for the future. He never again returned to Jefferson county.

HIS LIFE AT CEREDO, WEST VA.

After a winter spent in Missouri he went to Ceredo, West Va., in 1868, at that time a small town of about 125 people, on the south shore of the Ohio River, where Eli Thayer had planted (in 1857-58) a small colony of New Englanders in carrying out his colonization scheme, which had a conspicuous place in the political history of the country just before the Civil War. Thayer and his associates had borrowed a considerable amount from Mr. Hoard, and mortgaged their town site and adjoining lands for security. The war practically obliterated it as a colonization scheme. It was looked upon as a "Yankee town," and was frequently raided. The government organized and for a while kept a regiment there to protect it, and some traces of their earthworks can still be found. The New England people returned east, with but few exceptions. Almost the entire male population remaining joined one of the two armies in the war, and frequently since, one could hear during the "Sunday-afternoon reminiscences of the war" interesting incidents of skirmishes and battles, when the parties would discover and laugh over the fact that they had been shooting at each other, and how one or

* PABLO BEACH, FLORIDA, Dec. 3, 1896.

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind and to me interesting letter of the 28th ultimo, and the "Ceredo Advance" containing the obituary of the good man, your father, have both been received.

It was very kind in you to send them to me. I was ever so anxious to know all the particulars, for there is not a man living whom I held in such high esteem as I held him. A good man has gone to his reward. Would that there were more like him.

Your good father has left you the large inheritance of a good name, for if ever there was a strictly honest man he was that man. For four years, while we were colleagues in the 35th and 36th Congresses, he was my most intimate and trusted friend. On all matters of importance we thought and acted alike.

It was by his kind advice mainly, and by his good offices as well, that I became the Treasurer of the United States. Bail became necessary, and I objected to asking any one to become surety for me. That objection he removed by volunteering to become bound for me, and he went further—he procured others to join him. But for his action I would most probably have been in the army, and then what?

That he is blessed there is no doubt, and that all whom he loved may be blessed is the hope and prayer of your friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

S. FLOYD HOARD, ESQ.,
Ceredo, West Va.

the other command had to "hustle" out of this or that place. Thayer and his associates having abandoned the effort to build a town, thus left Mr. Hoard to realize whatever he could out of his securities.

After investigating the location, and the mineral and timber resources naturally tributary to the Ohio River in that section, he decided to remain and bend his efforts to building up the town and his depleted fortunes. At that time the town was mainly dependent upon the timber business of getting out logs in the mountains, floating them down the Twelve-Pole River to Ceredo, where it was rafted and sold to dealers for consumption in the cities along the Ohio River. His first effort was to induce Pennsylvania parties to locate a saw and planing mill at this point. This proved successful, and has steadily increased its business, giving employment to some 150 hands and requiring 2000 to 3000 logs a month. Other industries followed. When he went to Ceredo the nearest railroad in the State was nearly 200 miles distant, and he prophesied that within a few years citizens then living in Ceredo would see fifty trains a day passing between the hills on the Ohio side of the river, and those on the West Virginia side about a mile back from the river. Though he lived to see only one road completed (the Chesapeake and Ohio), with some fifteen to twenty trains a day, at the present time (1894) there are over fifty daily trains on three railroads, all on the south side of the river, and all located on his property within the corporate limits of Ceredo, which has increased its business and population until it has between 1200 and 1500 citizens.

Mr. Hoard made two efforts, in connection with parties in West Virginia and outside of the State, to

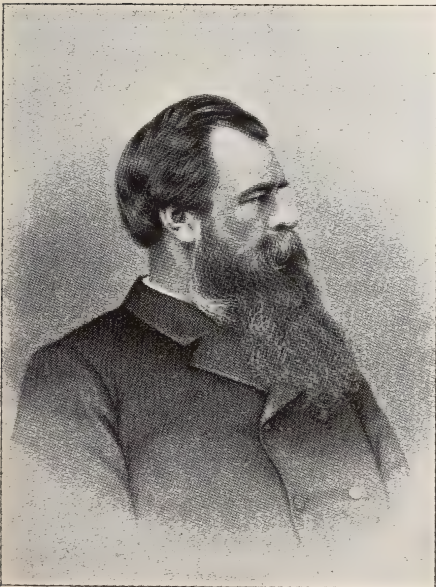
build a 50-mile railroad from the river at Ceredo back to the coal deposits, some 25 miles distant, and extending to the Virginia State line. Several thousand dollars were expended, and a few miles of grading done, but both efforts were unfortunate in being so timed as to encounter financial panics—the first in 1873, and the second in 1882-83. A leading idea in these efforts was that it would be an inducement for some railroad from the south seeking the Ohio river to join it, and thus be advantageous to Ceredo. This route is now occupied by a trunk-line road, and the Ohio river crossed by a bridge costing over \$750,000.

At Ceredo Mr. Hoard was less active in business than at Watertown, but he was inevitably thrown more or less among the leading men of that part of West Virginia and of southern Ohio and eastern Kentucky. He was recognized there as a man of advanced ideas and of large experience, and no one was more generally respected by all conditions of the inhabitants. No purchaser of land has ever been dispossessed, and the same friendly interest and leniency shown that was manifested by Mr. James D. LeRay in dealing with his debtors in the early days in Jefferson county. His long and useful life closed on the 20th of November, 1886, in his 82d year.

Viewed in all its lights, and especially in the later years of his life, when he had shown his ability to surmount business reverses without being soured or discouraged, Mr. Hoard's personal history has proved the most instructive and interesting of any man's who has ever lived in Jefferson county. To the young men the example of such a life is like a "liberal education."

J. A. H.

GENERAL N. MARTIN CURTIS, THE HERO OF FORT FISHER.



Newton Martin Curtis was born in the town of DePeyster, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., May 21, 1835, from New England ancestry, tracing his genealogy to William Curtis, who landed in Boston from the ship "Mary Lion," October, 1632. The wife of William Curtis was Sarah Eliot, sister of John Eliot, the Indian apostle. The subject of this sketch was the son of a farmer, and received the usual advantages of the common schools. Later he was an attendant at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, preparing for the junior year in college; but being prevented by ill health from entering college, after two years spent in recovering his health he began the study of law in the office of Brown & Spencer at Ogdensburg. But his health again failed, and he then returned to his home and engaged in farming until the surrender of Fort Sumter. The following day he began the organization of a company of volunteers which were recruited in his and adjoining towns; he left with the company for Albany on the last day of April, having been elected captain. The organization papers had been prepared by the major-general commanding the militia division in that district, and were pronounced informal by the Adjutant-

General of the State and an order was subsequently issued for the organization of the company at Albany on the 7th day of May. It was mustered into the 16th New York Infantry as Company G, and in June left for Washington. He was on duty with his regiment until the battle of West Point, Va., May 7th, 1862, where he was seriously wounded. He rejoined his company at Harrison's Landing, July 5th, and was soon afterwards attacked with typhoid fever and went into general hospital at Point Lookout. He returned to his company during the battle of Crampton's Pass, Md., September 14th; remained with it through Antietam, and a month later was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the 142d regiment, which he joined in camp near Munson's Hill, Va., the last of October. On the 23d of January he was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment, and in April his regiment was transferred to Suffolk, Va., and took part in the operations at that point, and in the movement up the Peninsula with the army of General Dix. On the 5th of July marched down the Peninsula from the point nearest Richmond occupied by the troops of that army. Was then sent to the Army of the Potomac, joining it near Berlin, Md., crossing into Virginia, and marching to Warrenton. In August, 1863, the regiment with others was transferred to the Department of the South, and was on duty on Morris, Folly and Kiawah Islands, taking part in the operations conducted by the Federal troops in the vicinity of Charleston. In April, 1864, he was transferred, with the 10th corps, to the Department of Virginia, at which time the 10th and 18th corps were organized into the Army of the James. He was in the movements conducted from Bermuda Hundred until the last of May, when he went with others of the Army of the James via White House to Cold Harbor. At this place he was assigned to the command of the second brigade, second division, 10th army corps. Was soon after transferred to City Point, and took part in the advance on Petersburg, on the 15th of June, under General Brooks, and established the line that was maintained during the remainder of the campaign against Petersburg. His brigade was stationed at the Hare House, and constructed the small earth-work afterward known as Fort Stedman, named after a gallant officer commanding a Connecticut regiment who was killed there soon after relieving Curtis' brigade. Curtis' brigade was among the troops of the Army of the James that joined with the Army of the Potomac in the engagement known as the Mine Explosion, July 30th, and in all the operations conducted by the troops of the Army of the James north of the James River. In December his brigade went in the expedition to Fort Fisher, where he landed with a portion of his command on Christmas, and remained upon the shore until the evening of the 27th of December, having failed to return from the front of Fort Fisher to the point of embarkation in violation of the orders of General Butler in time to be embarked that night. The discussion growing out of his disobedience of orders, and his statement that Fort Fisher could have been captured had the attempt been made, led to his being sent for by General Grant, to whom he detailed his views respecting the construction of the works and the strength of the garrison, which was further

specially inquired into by General Weitzel under orders of General Grant. These views, it is said, influenced General Grant to send the second expedition under General Terry. Reference is made to this matter in General Grant's autobiography. General Curtis' command led the assault on the 15th of January, 1865. He took an active part in capturing the traverses on the land face until sundown, when he was seriously wounded, losing his left eye. He rejoined the army at Richmond five days after its occupation in April, 1865, and was detailed as chief of staff to General Ord, commanding the Army of the James and the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, which position he occupied, under Generals Ord and Terry, until the 1st of July, when he was assigned to the command of Southwestern Virginia, with headquarters at Lynchburg, where he remained on duty until January 15, 1866, when he was honorably mustered out of service. He was promoted to be brigadier general by brevet, October 28, 1864, for meritorious conduct; brigadier general, January 15, 1865, for distinguished services at Fort Fisher, and later major-general by brevet for conspicuous gallantry in the capture of Fort Fisher.

In civil life he has been collector of customs at Ogdensburg, N. Y., special agent of the Treasury Department, member of the New York Legislature from 1884 to 1890, inclusive; member of the 52d Congress, and is now a member of the 53d Congress from the 22d District of New York. He has been interested in agricultural matters, and for several years was president of the St. Lawrence County Agricultural Society, for many years a member of the board of directors of the State Agricultural Society, and in 1880 its president. From its organization for a period of ten years he was secretary or president of the board of control of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. He was the author of the bill locating the St. Lawrence State Hospital, and of the bill changing the names of the various asylums for the insane to State Hospitals. He was the first to introduce what was known as the "State Care Act," to place the insane under the care of the State, and gave it his support during the three sessions it was before the Legislature. In his legislative work he has been actively engaged in legislation for the insane and criminal classes. During each year of his membership in the Legislature he introduced bills for the abolition of the punishment of death, and in 1890 passed such a bill through the Assembly. On entering Congress he introduced a bill abolishing the death penalty under the Federal laws, and has given such attention to the subject of crimes and punishments that his speeches and articles are quoted as authority upon the question.

But it is as a soldier that he meets with the most admiration and commendation. He stands 6 feet 3 inches in his stockings, has broad shoulders, a large head, and commands attention wherever seen. In manners most agreeable and courteous, he never loses a friend he has made. His illustrious career in the army, in which he received two very serious wounds, was not won by favoritism or good luck. He fought his way through all the grades from captain to major-general, leaving an army record for distinguished heroism and faithful service not surpassed by any of his contemporaries. He is known among soldiers as the "Hero of Fort Fisher."

J. A. H.



HON. ROSWELL PETTIBONE FLOWER,
Governor of the State of New York.

GOVERNOR FLOWER.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE AND BUSINESS AND POLITICAL CAREER.

Roswell Pettibone Flower was born August 7, 1835, at Theresa, Jefferson County, N. Y. His father, Nathan Monroe Flower, whose ancestors came to Connecticut in 1696 and settled in New Hartford, was born at Oak Hill, Greene County, in this State. Nathan Flower learned the wool-carding and cloth-dressing trade in his father's mill at Oak Hill, and when he became of age established business for himself in Coopers-town, Otsego County. At Cherry Valley, in the same county, he married Mary Ann Boyle, and soon after moved to the northern wilderness and established a wool-carding and cloth-making business at Theresa. Nine children were born to him, seven sons and two daughters, of whom Roswell Pettibone Flower was the fourth son and the sixth child. Their father died when Roswell was only 8 years old. Their mother conducted the business for a couple of years, and young Roswell was put to work at picking wool eight hours off and eight hours on daily, during the summer season, for a couple of months, and the rest of the time he was sent to school. The family had a farm of 30 acres near the village and another one of some 200 acres eight miles out. The children worked on these farms, chopping wood for the house in the village and raising hay and oats, wheat and potatoes. There was nothing on the farm that young Roswell could not do. Until he was 14 years of age he was occupied at school, and night and morning did what work he could to help support the family. His brothers being older than he, it was not Roswell's luck to have a new suit of clothes until he was able to earn the money himself. His mother would cut down the clothes of the older boys to fit him, and stories are told, even in these days, at Theresa, of the anguish of mind which young Flower suffered over this matter of hand-me-downs. His sister Caroline married Silas L. George, a merchant of Theresa, and Roswell was employed by him for \$5 a month and board. In the winter he attended the Theresa High School and worked for his board until he was 16 years of age, when he was graduated. To get his spending money Roswell did odd jobs of sawing wood and carrying it upstairs for the lawyers of the village. Twenty-five cents was a good deal of money in those days, and rather than ask his mother for the money, he preferred to saw half a cord of wood and carry it upstairs. Farm hands were scarce in haying time, and being a strong and active young man, he could command good wages, and frequently left the little country store for two or three weeks to help out some farmer who was anxious to get his crops in. He also worked in a brick yard, driving a yoke of stags around the vat to tread out the clay, for which he received the munificent sum of \$1.50 a week.

AS A VILLAGE SCHOOLMASTER.

After he was graduated from the High School he found an opportunity to teach in a little school a mile from town. The scholars in those days must first have a bout with their master before they would become tractable. Mr. Flower taught out the balance of the term in the red school house below the village and "boarded around" among the parents of his scholars a week or less in a place, in the regular old New England fashion, which still obtains in the way-back districts of New England.

His first day in school, during the noon intermission, the biggest boy came to him for a "square-hold" wrestle. Mr. Flower accepted the challenge and easily threw the lad. After he had thrown all the larger boys he found them all, with one exception, ready to recognize his authority. One day in the spelling class this boy, who was about 21 years old, declined to pronounce his syllables, but after a tussle Roswell succeeded in making him pronounce them correctly. He then gave notice that he would hold a spelling school that evening, and stated that he desired only those of the scholars to come who would be willing to do their best. During the intermission this young man said he was coming to school that evening, but that he would not spell. Roswell was boarding at the time with the family of Edward Cooper, with whom lived a young man of 22 named James Casey. The young teacher talked over the expected trouble and arranged that Casey should choose for one side of the school and if this obstreperous young fellow should make his appearance Casey should elect him to his side, and if he made any fuss in spelling, the two should join forces and put him out. The evening school had not been opened more than 10 minutes before this young man came in and sat down behind one of the old-fashioned desks. He was immediately chosen, but said he would not spell. Then young Flower told him that he must spell or leave the school. He replied that he would be — if he would spell, and that he would be — if he would leave the school. Mr. Flower insisted, which only called forth a repetition of the offensive remark. The schoolmaster then called upon anybody present who desired to resent the insult to the school and the teacher to assist him in putting the offender out of doors; whereupon young Casey rose up, and Roswell, grabbing the young man by his shoulder and his assistant by his feet, he was speedily ejected. But he was not conquered. He went over to the hotel a few rods distant and persuaded one of the trustees and a big chap by the name of William Wafful to come over and whip the teacher. Nothing daunted Roswell stated the case to his belligerent visitors and then said to the young man: "Now, sir, you must either spell or leave

this school again." This conquered the youthful Samson and he spelled without further trouble. After school was out the colossal Mr. Wafful remarked that if this young man had not spelled then he would have whipped him himself.

When he was in his eighteenth year Mr. Flower had an offer to go to Philadelphia (Jefferson Co.) as a clerk in a general merchandise store. His employer was a Mr. Woodward, who failed two months afterward, and the young man, thrown out of employment, was forced to return to Theresa. That spring and summer he did work on his mother's farm, and earned a ton of hay by working nine days and a half in the field, mowing grass and "keeping up his end" with 11 men in mowing.

During his boyhood he always went barefoot in the summer months, and he once remarked in a speech, while running against William Waldorf Astor for Congress, that until he was 15 years old he did not feel at home in the summer time unless he had a stone bruise or two on his feet, and that he had warmed his feet many a morning in the crisp autumn weather on a spot where a cow had lain the night before.

SIX YEARS OF EARLY MANHOOD.

In August, 1853, Mr. Flower had an offer to go into the hardware store of Howell Cooper & Co., at Watertown. After remaining there about a month he had another offer which was more to his liking and which he accepted. It was to become deputy postmaster at Watertown at \$50 a month, and board. He occupied this position under Postmaster William H. Sigourney for 6 years. The first \$50 he saved he invested in a gold watch, which he sold a few months later to a young physician for \$53, and took his note for it. Mr. Flower still has that note. Mr. Flower managed to save some money out of his wages, and at the end of his term in office had accumulated about \$1000, with which he purchased the interest of Mr. Sigourney in a jewelry business, the firm name being Hitchcock & Flower, at 1 Court street, Watertown. His aptitude for business enabled him to advance the interests of the firm, and in a couple of years he bought out his partner and continued alone in the business until 1869.

Mr. Flower was married on December 26, 1859, to Sarah M. Woodruff, a daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown. Three children were born to them, of whom only one is living, Emma Gertrude. She was married to John B. Taylor, of Watertown, January 2, 1890. While in the Watertown post office Mr. Flower's spare time was taken up, not in social entertainments, because he had no money to enter such society, but in reading whatever he thought might be useful to him in the future. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the "Federalist" and kindred works, and having an idea of some day becoming a lawyer, he got a little knowledge of Blackstone and Kent; but his natural bent was for business, and he never attempted the law.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

In 1869 Henry Keep, the well-known capitalist, who had married Miss Emma Woodruff, a sister of Mrs. Flower, was on his deathbed. Two or three weeks before he died he sent for Mr. Flower to come to New York, and during his sickness gave him a pretty good idea of the character of the men with whom he had been surrounded in the business world. Mr. Keep had been president of the New York Central and treasurer of the Michigan Central and Lake Shore, and was president at the time of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. He knew it would take a man of good common sense and quick perception to aid his wife in the management of his large property after his death, and in Mr. Flower he thought he recognized those qualities. In answer to a question by Mr. Flower, in order to get his opinion of Daniel Drew, as to whether Drew was an honest man, Mr. Keep, who was very reticent, did not reply for some ten minutes, and then said: "He is as honest a man as there is in the State of New York, but for fear that somebody else will cheat, he will always begin first." Immediately after Mr. Keep's death Mr. Flower removed to New York and took charge of his late brother-in-law's estate, the value of which has more than doubled under his management. It was then worth \$1,000,000, and now under Mr. Flower's management it has expanded to \$4,000,000. The properties in which the estate was invested cause Mr. Flower to be a frequent visitor to the West, and since 1870 he has made extended trips all over the United States, and has a personal knowledge of the possibilities and natural resources of almost every section of the country. Governor Flower's fortune, which is estimated in the millions, has not been made by speculation in Wall street, but by the shrewd purchasing of properties, which, by careful and prudent management, have developed and proved valuable investments.

HIS CAREER ON WALL STREET.

In 1872 Mr. Flower was at death's door for several weeks, but after four or five months' sickness he finally recovered. His physicians then advised him to take all the outdoor exercise possible. At this time the brokerage and banking firm of Benedict, Fowler & Co. was dissolved, and Mr. Flower gave his entire attention to the management of his sister-in-law's estate and other estates which had been placed in his care. He found a New York office necessary, and so established himself at 84 Broadway. His younger brother, Anson R. Flower, was brought to New York from Watertown in order to become acquainted with the business, that he might take charge of it in Mr. Flower's absence; but, strange to say, the more the latter tried to get out of business the more he got into it, and the firm of R. P. Flower & Co. found itself doing a large commission trade without any attempt having

been made to push it—so large, in fact, that another brother, John D. Flower, and a nephew, Frederick S. Flower, were taken into the firm, and not until 1890 did Mr. Flower relinquish his interest in the concern and become a special partner. But in the meantime he had managed to get the "out-of-door" exercise which the doctors had suggested through the State sportsman's clubs. In 1877 Mr. Flower attended the convention of these clubs at Syracuse and won a prize, consisting of a corduroy hunting suit, over a field of 113 entries. Thirty-two of them had tied at 21 yards' rise, and they had to go back to the 25 yard score. Then all that were left had to go back to 31 yards and shoot until somebody dropped out. Mr. Flower and ex-Attorney-General Tabor were the last competitors in the contest, and Mr. Flower finally won the clothes and still wears them on the hunting expeditions which he frequently takes after woodcock, duck and partridge.

ALWAYS ACTIVE IN POLITICS.

In politics Mr. Flower has always been a Democrat. He cast his first vote for Buchanan, and has been a constant and active worker for his party. He was chairman of the country committee for several years and helped to start the nucleus of an organization which has been known throughout the State as one of the best equipped political organizations within its borders. Mr. Flower was an active Mason in his younger days, being at one time high priest of the Watertown chapter. One day, going down to the grand chapter, at Albany, he met on the cars Samuel J. Tilden and his secretary, John D. Van Buren. Mr. Tilden asked him what he thought about the State, and Flower replied that he did not believe Mr. Tilden would the next year be chairman of the State Committee for the reason that he did not seem to recognize the fact that a man under 50 years of age has any influence in politics. He told Mr. Tilden that it was the young men who would control the party, and that he must extend his acquaintance among them or be prepared to step out. Mr. Tilden replied that he would like to have the young men with him, but that he had no opportunity of coming in touch with them; that his friends didn't seem to think it was worth while. Mr. Flower then told Tilden that Jefferson County had sent to Colonel Van Buren the year before the best scheme for organization of a party that had up to that time made its appearance, and that if he would organize the party throughout the State on the basis of recognizing the merit of young and active workers, instead of the "has beens," he would be sure to carry the State at all times, and might continue at the head of the organization as long as he saw fit. Van Buren confirmed this opinion. About a month later Hon. Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, received a telegram from Mr. Tilden, asking him to come to his home and spend two or three weeks, as he wanted to extend the suggested organization throughout the State. It

was thus that the famous "Tilden machine" was started. It was Flower's suggestion to organize it and Tilden's perseverance which extended it. In 1877 Flower was Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee when the party won the campaign, though there was a bolt against the ticket.

A TERM IN CONGRESS.

After his son's death, in 1881, Mr. Flower was induced to run for Congress in the Eleventh Congressional district against William Waldorf Astor. The representative of this district had been Levi P. Morton until he resigned to take the position of Minister to France. Mr. Morton had been elected by over 4000 majority. In that campaign, after Orlando B. Potter had declined the Democratic nomination, Mr. Flower accepted it on the platform that he would not purchase a vote to secure the election, and on that he made the issue and was elected by 3100 majority. In the Forty-seventh Congress he was appointed a member of the Committee on Banking, and almost immediately took a prominent part in the discussion of financial questions. Mr. Flower recently said to the writer: "When I was elected to Congress, although I was pretty thoroughly conversant with practical banking methods, I knew nothing of the theories of finance, but I soon learned that if I was to be of any use in Congress I must do a little reading, and with the aid of books from the Congressional Library, I soon pretty thoroughly mastered the subject. I found it much the most interesting that I had ever studied. It is better reading than the best novel that ever was written." During his first term in Congress he also made speeches on the Chinese question, on the River and Harbor bill, and a notable one on the reduction of taxes.

A UNIQUE POCKET COMPANION.

Mr. Flower would hardly be called a good speaker, but he was called on frequently in his county to talk from the platform, particularly during the Seymour and Blair campaign of 1868. Endeavoring to fill that want of many public speakers—the possession of the copy of the Constitution of the United States in convenient size to carry in his pocket—he searched the book stores of Watertown, but was unable to find one. Happening into a little corner shoe store he saw tacked to the bench of a grizzled old cobbler a little primer containing inside the Constitution and outside the advertisement of a fire insurance company. James Muldoon, the shoemaker, gave Mr. Flower the book, and he has it yet, always carrying it in his pocket for easy reference. In 1876, when visiting Chicago, Mr. Flower had his memorandum book stolen, which contained the present of the cobbler. While in Europe some months later he received a note from the proprietor of the Grand Pacific Hotel, saying that his book had been found in a lumber yard, and would be returned to him. The Constitution turned up inside in perfect order, and in 1883, when making a speech in Congress on giving power to the President

to veto separate items in the Appropriation bill, Mr. Flower produced the cobbler's copy of the Constitution, and, considering its adventures and the value a pamphlet copy would be to many persons, as it had been to him, he asked that it, together with the substantial amendments, be printed in the Record to accompany his remarks, that with them, it might be distributed to the people. Over 500,000 copies of this somewhat unique document were circulated by himself and other members of Congress.

A GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITY AND ALREADY A NATIONAL LEADER.

In 1882 there was a general demand throughout the State for his nomination to the office of Governor. In the Democratic convention, Mr. Flower received 134 votes against the same number for General Slocum, and 61 for Grover Cleveland, of Buffalo. The strife between Tammany and the County Democracy was so great at that time that it was thought better politics to nominate a man outside of the city of New York. Consequently Mr. Flower made way for Cleveland, who was declared the choice of the convention. In this same year, 1882, Mr. Flower refused a renomination for Congress, having stated in his first canvass that he would not accept a second nomination and that he would leave the district in such a condition after one term that any good Democrat, no matter how shallow his pocket, might be nominated and elected in it. He was at this time offered the unanimous nomination of both factions of his party, and was assured that the Republicans would make no nomination if he would consent to run, but he preferred to carry out his pledge to the people when he ran against Mr. Astor. Orlando B. Potter was nominated and elected in his place, Mr. Flower taking the stump for him. Mr. Flower has been a member of the State Executive Committee every year since that time, and has given valuable aid to the Democratic party managers. In 1885 he attended the Democratic State Convention as a looker-on; not as a candidate for office. The convention nominated David B. Hill for Governor. Several delegates had asked Mr. Flower to accept the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, but he refused. He left Saratoga the morning before the convention adjourned, but when he arrived at his country home in Watertown, he found that he had been unanimously nominated for Lieutenant Governor. He immediately declined the honor, stating his reasons for doing so. The State Committee was called together, and nominated in his place Colonel Jones, of Binghamton, he "who pays the freight."

Mr. Flower, in 1882, was made chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and ran the campaign that year that resulted in a majority in the House of 50 for his party. In the Presidential campaign of 1888, Mr. Flower was selected as one of the four delegates-at-large to the National Democratic Convention, at St. Louis, which nominated Mr. Cleveland for President, and was chosen chairman of the delegation. In

the same year, when it seemed probable that the two Democratic factions in the Twelfth district might each run a candidate for Congress, they united on Mr. Flower, and asked him to accept the nomination. This he did, with some hesitation, and only in order to help the election of the Presidential and Gubernatorial nominees.

AGAIN IN CONGRESS.

In the Fifty-first Congress Flower was appointed a member of the House Committee on Ways and Means, and also a member of the Committee on the World's Fair. His efforts toward securing the location of the Fair in New York have been recognized by the city and State, and his speech on that subject contained about all the points in favor of New York that could be put into 30 minutes.

Mr. Flower once remarked to the writer that his success in Congress was chiefly due to the fact that on whatever committee he was placed he tried to learn as much about his work if not more than any other member of the committee. On the Ways and Means Committee in the Fifty-first Congress, by the questions he asked at the hearing held before that committee, he showed his familiarity with many subjects, and with distant sections of the country and their industries. There was no just claim before Congress for the pension of a Union soldier that he did not champion, believing that if a soldier received a pension to which he was not entitled the Government was to blame and not the soldier, for there are in each Congressional district three surgeons by whom the soldier is examined before he is allowed a pension. Mr. Flower also made a strong speech in the Fifty-first Congress in favor of the election of postmasters by the people, and offered an amendment to the Constitution to that effect. Because of his thorough knowledge of the West and its needs he was enabled to make in Congress a speech on the irrigation question, which attracted a great deal of attention, and which was made the basis of the Senate Committee's report on that subject.

THE CANVAS OF 1890.

Mr. Flower was chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee in 1890. The committee had very small means, but his organizing powers were brought into play with great success. The campaign was quietly but systematically conducted. Campaign documents were circulated in large numbers, and the result was the largest Democratic Congressional majority ever obtained in an election in the United States. Mr. Flower created the impression that he was doing nothing, even counseling some of the leading newspapers of his party to pitch into him and accuse him of inaction, in order to arouse the Democratic rank and file to the necessity for active effort on their part. He believed that a full vote of his party meant a great Democratic triumph, and the outcome justified his belief.

Mr. Flower was nominated for Governor at the Democratic State Convention of 1891, and was elected by a plurality of 47,937 over Jacob Sloat Fassett,

HOW HE SPENDS HIS MONEY.

Mr. Flower has never turned his back on any charitable institution that he could consistently befriend, as the people of the northern portion of the State can testify. He has always made it a rule to give away in charity a certain portion of his income—for many years all that he did not need for his own living expenses—believing that when a man had wealth he should distribute it while he is alive in order that there be no contest over it when he dies.

Mr. Flower's parents were Presbyterians, and on a visit to Theresa a number of years ago he found that the church which he had attended as a small boy had run down and that the building itself was in a dilapidated condition. At considerable expense he had the church rebuilt, and it is now a beautiful little structure—a fitting memorial to Mr. Flower's parents. On the death of his son, Henry Keep Flower, in 1881, Mr. and Mrs. Flower gave St. Thomas' Church, in New York city, of which Mr. Flower is a vestryman, \$50,000 to erect on Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets and Second avenue a four-story building, to be known as St. Thomas' house, to be used for parish work. The structure has rooms occupied by an American Sunday school of 500 children, a German Sunday school, and a Chinese Sunday school. On the lower floor is a diet kitchen and on the second floor an institution to teach young girls how to sew and mend. The next floor is a club room where the boys play checkers and backgammon, and on the upper floor is found a library for a club of young men. All these institutions are carried on by the charitably disposed in St. Thomas' Church. On the inside of the building on the wall is a marble slab, upon which is inscribed: "Erected to God by Roswell P. Flower and Sarah M. Flower, in memory of their son, Henry Keep Flower."

Mr. Flower's brother, Anson, is a vestryman in Trinity Church in Watertown, and Mr. Flower joined him in building a \$100,000 home for that parish. The homœopathic school of physicians in New York city were erecting, a few years ago, a college, but had no hospital in which to teach young students anatomy and the use of the knife in practical surgery. Mr. Flower erected for them, at the corner of Avenue A and Sixty-third street, the Flower Hospital, which supplies this need. But this by no means completes the list of beneficiaries of the family. Henry Keep's widow has erected at a cost of \$100,000, in the suburbs of Watertown, a home for old men and women called "the Henry Keep Home." As Mr. Flower truly says: "What better use could be made of the money of Henry Keep, whose father died in the poor house, than to erect, with some of it, a home for aged men and women? Henry Keep's widow has also given \$100,000 for the

Ophthalmic Hospital at Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, New York.

The writer has known Governor Flower from his earliest infancy, having at one time been a law student in the office of the Governor's father, and upon terms of daily intimacy with that estimable family of children, all of whom have grown up into useful and honored members of society. The Governor's most pronounced trait of character is his ability to level up to the demands of every situation in which he has been placed. When a boy, he could do more work than any other boy of his age in his native town, and Theresa was full of smart, athletic young fellows. Roswell was in "dead earnest" all the time, thorough in whatever he undertook, of a pushing, vigorous manner, ever on the alert, and putting the best foot forward every time. He was always hard at work, but when he had made half-a-dollar by industry he was liberal with it—ready to divide with his brothers or with the neighbors' boys. He was always a "trusty" boy—his word would go as far when 15 years of age as any full-grown man in Theresa. He had a self-possessed and honest way that gave him standing. It is not remarkable that a boy with such traits has made a successful, trusty, honest man. I have read his speeches in Congress and his State papers since he became Governor. Their erudition and ability, and their matter-of-fact way of dealing with public affairs have not surprised me, for I knew the boy and the quality of the stock from which he sprang. His father was a nobleman if ever there was one in Northern New York, and his mother was one of the most faithful, industrious and home-making women of her day.

It is easy to say, and easier yet, perhaps, to suspect, that what we print here may be largely due to the desire men usually feel to compliment and, perhaps, flatter men who have reached high positions or acquired great wealth. Governor Flower is too well known in his native country to need aught but honest praise from any source. Though a tireless partisan and an uncompromising Democrat, he has never lost a friend from any political divergence of view. Honest in his own opinions, he does not hesitate to accord those who differ with him the same honesty of purpose. Springing from the middle walks of life, neither poor nor rich, nor yet a college graduate, but graduated from that wonderful developer of practical common sense, every-day, human experience, he possesses the robustness and mental health which such an origin might be expected to transmit. His face is all expression, showing an exquisitely penetrating and mobile intellect easily stirred to noble emotions and brimmed over with goodness. He is a delightful companion, welcome in every circle, but shines brightest and most hopefully to those who share his daily life and "know him best of all." His life has been a blessing to so many, here and elsewhere, that his personal popularity is not so remarkable when we consider the foundation upon which it is built—an unselfish desire to do good.

THE WATERTOWN RESIDENCE.

Although Mr. Flower has for some 20 years had a winter home in Fifth avenue, New York, he still spends his summers in Watertown, where, upon Arsenal street, he occupies a cozy, pretty house. There are 50 dwellings in Watertown surpassing it in splendor of appearance, more modern, with a greater evidence of the luxuries of life, but none having more the look of a real home. The house was built over fifty years ago, by Norris M. Woodruff, Mrs. Flower's father, and has the rambling, comfortable look of that period in architecture. It is a wooden building painted white—a cleanly, dazzling white, which seems to have been so attractive in the eyes of the last generation—and it has the usual accompaniment of bright green blinds. The house stands a little back from the street, having sufficient space for some handsome beds of flowers and a perfectly trimmed green lawn, while back of the house one sees a fine garden and clumps of handsome trees. Mr. Flower has gathered in his Watertown library the many valuable documents that he collected while in Congress. He has, among other things, every message that has been sent by a President to Congress since Washington's day, and there are very few of them with which he is unfamiliar.

HIS LIFE IN ALBANY.

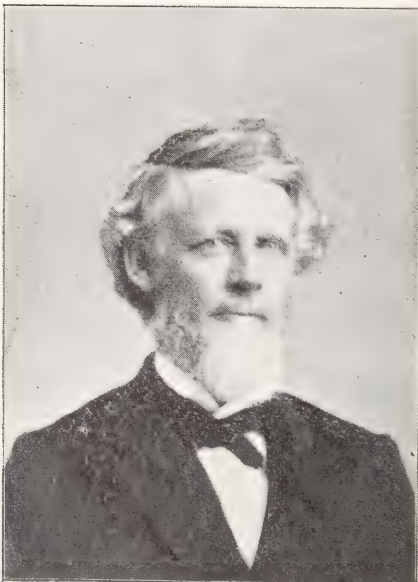
Since its occupancy by the Governor

and Mrs. Flower the Executive Mansion has undergone a complete transformation. Both Cleveland and Hill were bachelor Governors, so that there has been no woman at the head of the establishment since the Cornell administration. Mrs. Flower has brought her own pictures, added materially to the other furnishings, and has given to the big house an attractive, homelike air, which it has never known until now. The Governor stays at home until office hours, when he goes to the Executive Chamber, never, by the way, using the Governor's private staircase, but going up one of the elevators like any ordinary citizen. His business affairs are attended to in New York, where he has able assistance, and they do not take up much of his time here in Albany. The callers whom he sees are comparatively very few, as they are carefully sifted before they are admitted to him. Those whom he does see are men of importance, who attend to their business promptly. The office hours are only five, and one of them he takes to go to the Executive Mansion for luncheon. Like the good business man that he is, he neither smokes himself nor permits smoking about him during office hours. He is thoroughly democratic in all his ways, and is more easily approached than any other Governor the State has ever had. His democracy is ingrained, not grafted.

J. A. H.

HON. LOTUS INGALLS

THE VETERAN EDITOR.



We feel sure that every reader of this history will welcome to its pages a truthful sketch of one of the most deserving and modest public men of Jefferson County as he appeared in the important era from 1840 to 1892—the years which embrace the discovery of the electric telegraph and its utilization as the most important factor in the dissemination of news; the application of steam to so many uses, before that era unknown, and the beginning of what may be designated the wonderful “development” of the American newspaper.

Mr. Ingalls was born in Rodman, January 12, 1818, and passed his early life in that town and Wilna; after the age of 10 living in Wilna winters and as a farm hand in Rodman summers. Though in stature below what may be called a stalwart size, his early life of out-door labor gave him hardy development, and when 16 years of age he did a man's full work in nearly every branch of farm labor. His earnest attention to his studies at the district school marked him as one deserving of further encouragement in pursuit of learning, and in the spring of 1839, just as he had reached his majority, at the suggestion and aid of his uncle, Ora Cooley, he made his appearance at the

Black River Institute, to begin a classical course, among that body of resolute young men who have since, in many climes, on land and sea, in highest office not less than as missionaries to spread to heathen lands the tidings of our blessed Lord as well as in humbler walks, in work shops and in great factories—have everywhere shadowed forth the character that was within them, and have manifested by their useful lives the thoroughness and inestimable value of the training that noble school imparted. To pay his way young Ingalls taught school in winters—first at Perch Lake, then at Natural Bridge in Wilna, and in Kuffland—then, after leaving the Institute, he taught the large and important Factory street school, where his efforts met with signal success, leaving a memory there that has been most grateful and is yet well preserved. In 1845 he entered the law office of Lansing & Sherman as a student, and from that office he graduated as a member of the bar—having, while pursuing his law studies, held the position of town superintendent of schools for two years.

Having now become a full-fledged lawyer, the demands of that profession seemed hardly suited to his tastes. He saw among his fellow-members of the bar some who had been lawyers for scores of years, and yet had not materially advanced in social position or in worldly goods. He saw that the best practice was naturally given to the older men of the profession, and among these were several of marked ability and established fame. Besides all this, he discovered that his voice was too feminine and nasal for him to be ever counted an impressive advocate before a jury, where distinction as a lawyer at that time was chiefly earned. To pass a whole life waiting for the professional standing which only came with age was not a prospect that appeared very inviting to our young aspirant for prominence. Just at that time (1843-50) the temperance question had become the most important and engrossing political question of the day, the Legislature having granted each town the right to vote "license" or "no license." The liquor interest had established the "Democratic Union," quite a readable newspaper, under the editorial management of Hon. Lyndee H. Brown, whose reputation as a public speaker and writer of unusual ability was well established. To counteract this move on the part of the liquor interest, which was an important and aggressive factor in the politics of those days, and as it is yet, the temperance people advised the starting of another paper, and Mr. Ingalls was suggested and urged to become its editor. As is usual among these temperance politicians, they had plenty of advice to give, but did not manifest much liberality with their money, and the financial responsibility for the scheme they were prolific in expolling was left to him, who, though of excellent character and social standing, for every one admired his industry and integrity, had in possession at that time only about \$200, saved from teaching, that might

be called his own after paying his current expenses. On applying to Loveland Paddock, the rich banker, but with much internal doubt as to the success of his interview, young Ingalls was agreeably surprised to find that capitalist willing to discount his note for \$500 without an indorser; and with that meagre capital he started his "Reformer." He knew nothing about the details of a printing office, but this want he supplied by taking L. M. Stowell, a practical printer, as partner. When the new temperance paper appeared it was found to be full of snap and ability. It literally "filled a long-felt want" for it had the new, fresh and independent way which in these later years has become more general. It said things, always in a respectable way, that the older, plodding political organs did not care to meddle with. It was a paper that appealed to the better class of readers, who had become weary with editors that looked at all questions through the colored spectacles of party policy. The paper found its warmest welcome at the fireside, and was a success from the start. And so our young disciple at the Institute, fresh from the farm, who was to become the industrious and conscientious teacher, then the successful graduate from a law office, at last found himself a newspaper editor, without ever intending to become such permanently; for he expected after helping to get the reform paper well a-going to part with his interest and return to his profession. But as we have heard him say, "he never saw the opportunity of getting his money back, and had to stay with it to save it." As he had married, in 1847, Miss Marinda E. Murray, he could justly reflect that every step he had thus far taken from the Rodman farm experience to the graduation from a law office had been the very steps that would best evolve the mental discipline and hardy constitution that qualified him for the laborious life of a country editor. Thus good men's lives are shaped almost without their understanding just how or when it was done.

The two great reforms earnestly espoused by the "Reformer" were the temperance cause and a reform in the assessment laws. It was due to his advocacy and efforts that a Board of State Assessors was created. He had noticed that the county of Jefferson was assessed higher than the larger and wealthier county of Oneida. He pointed out these and other discrepancies. He made out a strong case and held it before the public mind till the Legislature saw it and applied the remedy he suggested, viz., a Board of State Assessors.

The circulation of his paper increased rapidly through these years, making it impossible to print the edition on a hand press, and more money had to be put into the works for a power press and steam engine, so that by 1858 the circulation of the "Reformer" had reached over 5000 copies weekly. This was unprecedented in that locality. By this time excitement was running high on the

slavery question, the "Reformer" taking the anti-slavery side, opposing the extension of slavery into the free territories of the Union. It became the main reliance for the vigorous promulgation of that sentiment in Northern New York. Great events were at hand. The election of Lincoln, the secession of the South and the war of the rebellion followed in rapid succession. It was apparent that a daily paper was needed in this locality, and so the "Daily Times" was started, and has run a successful career to this day.

We shall not laboriously follow Mr. Ingalls through all the details of his newspaper life, which was eminently successful, and raised him year by year higher and yet higher in the confidence of his fellow-citizens, nor enlarge upon his public spirit, as manifested in the numerous fine dwellings he built in Watertown, nor his early connection with and untiring labors for the promotion of the Carthage and Sackett's Harbor Railroad, now part of the great Vanderbilt system. His whole life has been one of activity, and thus far of deserved success. But there came a time when his generous attempts to aid an enterprising friend and patron of his job office had involved him in great pecuniary trouble. It is not our purpose to dwell upon the details of that part of his hopeful life; the end of it all was bankruptcy and the surrendering to the creditors of his friend all he had accumulated by painstaking frugality and patient labor. He was even forced out of the newspaper which he had established and raised to an institution of great value for that locality, and in which he was for 24 years the controlling influence and motive power. Of the means by which he was thus deprived of that into which he had put his very soul and the maximum of his personal energy, it is not needful to speak here. None but those who have passed through such trials can understand how they sadden, and yet, in a certain way, strengthen a man's character. Mr. Ingalls was stricken a hard blow, but he had a recuperative force within him which prevented the blow from proving fatal. Shut out from his first-born, he purchased the Watertown "Post," a weekly journal of a miscellaneous character, but he raised it, by his perseverance, industry and tact to become a fine property. Its influence, like that of his "Reformer," was a fire-side and a home influence; one that made better men and women of the children who read it. Gradually he began to accumulate means again, and after some 18 years of renewed toil and saving he sold the "Post" to Mr. Chase, retiring from active newspaper work after he had been 42 years in the business, and had passed his 75th year, with means enough to keep the wolf from the door.

To go back a few years to pick up a dropped stitch that ought not to be omitted, it is but just to say that while Mr. Ingalls never sought office, he was nominated and elected to the Assembly in 1875, taking his seat in that body in 1876. While he had very important

economic reforms in his mind, he saw in talking with his associates in that body, controlled by Husted and Fish, that there was no hope of any significant economic reforms at that session, but, being chairman of the Printing Committee, he saved the State many thousand dollars by applying the pruning knife to the extravagant requests of members and others.

In the course of his 42 years of editorial life, Mr. Ingalls made three noteworthy journeys. He was chosen a delegate to visit the army in 1864 to gather the votes of the volunteers from Jefferson County at the Presidential election of that year. At which time he visited Washington, went down the Potomac, to Fortress Monroe, up the James River to City Point, the Dutch Gap Canal, Hatches' Run, and the Shenandoah Valley, the next day after Sheridan's heroic work there. Being recognized by many soldiers from this section, and pay day having just transpired, the boys in blue sent home by him several thousand dollars to their loved ones.

In 1870 he visited California with Mrs. Ingalls, being absent from Watertown two months, taking in the famous Yosemite Valley, and other celebrated scenery of the Pacific coast. In all these journeys he wrote daily letters to his paper, which were very entertaining and instructive, and gave a marked impulse to its circulation. After this long journey he resumed his editorial work, materially refreshed and invigorated.

I have presented this "object lesson" because it is an important and an educating one. In it we see what modest talent, even without political influence, or the encouragement of wealth, can bring about when perseverance and correct living are added. One such example is worth 20 volumes of theories. It is a living, undying, impressive lesson that may be read by all.

It may be thought by some that Mr. Ingalls possessed a passive rather than a positive character. That would be a great mistake; under his passive, persuasive, calm manner he holds a world of positiveness and moral power. That has been the secret of his success, for by nature he had but few of the endowments that command the hearts of men. He had none of the advantages of birth, descent or fortune. It was not appointed that he should go to and become distinguished in the great war. As an orator he had but few accomplishments, and it was not his lot to have to do with those vast enterprises which, within the past 50 years, have transformed the forces of nature itself. He could scarcely be called a "man of letters," nor had he ever been swayed from his path of duty by any thirst for adventure, nor was he ever a slave to any party's lash. And yet, in his own modest way, doing his life-work outside of the accepted paths of power or fame, he had been for 42 years one of Jefferson's most strenuous and powerful men, and has wrought his individual life into the very fibre of that county's history as no other editor has done.

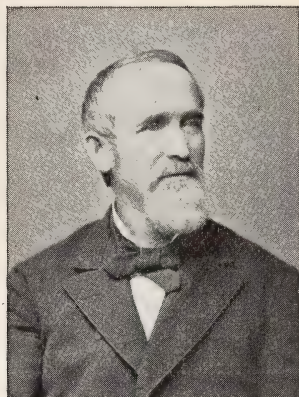
J. A. H.

THE 35TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

IN writing of the services of the 35th regiment I am conscious that I shall be charged with favoritism, for it was my own regiment, and I knew it as a man knows the members of his family—loving all of them, yet having his own idea as to which are the most promising. It should never be forgotten of this first regiment to go from the county, that it preceded the days of bounties; that the purest patriotism inspired the most of its members; that some of the young men who went into the ranks as private soldiers left fine positions and promising surroundings to become food for powder at \$8 per month. I have no doubt that many fair lives were blighted by the service these men patriotically gave to their country. Many sleep in that Southern land—some in unmarked graves; some died in hospitals, and some returned with broken constitutions, to die years before their time. Probably not a man who served with that regiment, and who is living to-day, but can trace his rheumatism or liver complaint or other ailment to marches in cold rains, sleeping on the wet ground after the fatigue of a full day's travel with gun and heavy knapsack. And yet there are men to be found in the North who think too much consideration is felt for the old soldiers! I would have every one of those go down into the South and see how the Confederate soldiers are revered in every hamlet, and welcomed at every fireside, and then compare Southern gratitude (which will often burst into tears when the hardships

of their braves are spoken of) with the indifference the Union soldiers too often experience from the public of to-day.

I do not forget that there were other patriotic and able organizations that went into the field from Jefferson county, and all of them I honor and love, as every soldier honors and loves bravery and estimable service, but it ought to be remembered that the 35th did its whole duty. It did not do all the fighting, nor does it claim all the honors of victory. But its early devotion, the high character of its rank and file, and its long service with small pay, must always be remembered to its enduring credit.



Feeling thus, I have made repeated efforts to procure a historian from some one of the talented young men who served straight through with the 35th—commencing in the ranks as privates, and rising by soldierly ability to higher but not more honorable positions. I have not been able to enlist such an one for this duty, and am constrained to take up the subject myself. I do this the more reluctantly because I was upon detailed duty for several months, and for that reason some of the movements of the regiment are known to me only from the descriptions of my comrades. Perhaps I cannot do better than give extracts from Col. Shaw's sketch of the services of the 35th, given at the first re-union at Watertown, Dec. 13, 1887, and interpolate such remarks as I may think called for.

[The muster-out roll of the regiment will be found at the end of this article, and it is believed to be correct.]

COL. SHAW'S REMARKS.

I was among the first to enlist—a youth in years—in Company “A” in Watertown, and the first to volunteer from the town of Cape Vincent, early in May, 1861. I had never seen an American soldier in uniform before I enlisted, and was not of age when our period of two years' service expired. I carried a gun

through every engagement the 35th participated in and Company "A" never stacked arms without my rifle was among the number. I appear before you, therefore, as one of the "35th boys," proud of the honor you have done me in naming me as your president, and happy to look again into the faces of so many of our country's heroes in that life and death struggle for an undivided Union.

I shall endeavor to sketch some of the more important incidents which marked our record as a regiment.

First of all, we have the distinction of having been among the first to volunteer in our country's defense. The call of duty met a ready response, and the companies were quickly filled. The rendezvous at Elmira we all remember—the barracks, the company drills, the company elections, the first great battle of "soup and beans," when our charge on the eating-rooms gave promise of what was to follow when we charged the rebels "way down south in Dixie." The weeks we spent in Elmira passed rapidly away, and when we embarked, a well-organized regiment, for Washington, we were as happy a body of men as ever kept step to a soldierly drum-beat. One incident of that journey brings up grateful recollections—the cordial greeting and abundant hospitality of the good people of Williamsport. What an enthusiastic outpouring of the patriotic citizens of that goodly town it was, that so bountifully supplied our hungry boys with refreshments, cheered us to the echo when we came and when we left, and kissed some of us to boot! What a ride, too, that was through the Keystone State! The burned bridges and wrecked cars we passed on nearing Baltimore were reminders of what we were soon to become familiar with, the waste and ruin of war. I never pass through Baltimore without vividly recollecting our march across that city from one railroad to the other. The 35th never looked better or marched with more precision than it did on that memorable day, Shaw, Evans, Enos, M. Converse, 1st file. The vindictive crowd that lined the streets along our course felt that to attack such a force would be madness. We marched over pavements that had been wet only a few days before with the blood of Massachusetts heroes, and the spirit of revenge—so human and so justifiable—burned in our hearts. With faces square to the front, and with perfect step, our regiment marched through that guilty city, clearing the pathway to the national capital of the last vestige of obstruction.

The first night we spent in Washington, after marching past the capitol to sleep in a crowded hall beneath its very shadows, is no doubt well remembered. Then our camp on Meridian Hill, with its heat and dust and sanitary abominations, who does not recall it all? Aye, even to the old blackberry woman, whose quaint cry of "Same old blackberry woman—same old blackberries—one cent cheaper," I feel confident has not entirely faded out of your memories.

But freshest of all the recollections of our stay in Washington will be that of the day

when we listened to the sounds of cannon at Bull Run. What anxious hours those were! It was a day of deep suspense and was followed by a still deeper gloom when we came to know that a great disaster had checked the advance and beaten back our army. We were momentarily expecting to be sent forward to the fray. Indeed, some of the officers went on their own responsibility. But it seems that we were held in reserve. A wise precaution, as it afterwards proved.

The good President Lincoln passed across the avenue near where some of us stood, on his way to the War Department, with weary step and bowed head, the picture of mental agony. Washington was in a panic, and for a few hours it lay stunned and paralyzed with the blow our defeat had brought. The returning stragglers, knee-high with reddish mud, without arms and utterly demoralized, added a disheartening touch to that picture of defeat. The wounded, following later, filled in the sad background, and the flag of our Union seemed for the moment to be drooping in peril.

Comrades, it was your privilege and mine, in that dark period, to be ready to march to the front to defend our imperiled capital, and to stand across the pathway of treason. If we were not at the first great battle of the war, we were the first, after that battle, to march southward over the Long Bridge to help restore order and insure safety to McDowell's demoralized army. We were encamped at Arlington Heights when a report came that the rebel "Black Horse" cavalry would attack us that night. The situation was deemed very critical, and volunteers for picket duty were called for. Privates Caleb Slocum and D. M. Evans stepped forward for the perilous duty. They were posted at a cross roads about a mile from camp and were not relieved till morning. This was the first picket of the 35th on rebel ground.

The forts about Arlington Heights knew us well. It was here that, on a bright morning, the welcome cry of "Sharpe's rifles" echoed through the camp. The longed-for new rifles had come, it was said, and a wild rush was made for the approaching teams. Alas! the Sharpe's rifles turned out to be not very "sharp" axes, and we found the grip and exercise with an axe on a hot day not at all essential to comfort or happiness. But the 35th men were equal to every duty, and the trees quickly fell beneath their sturdy blows.

The winter at Taylor's Tavern, near Falls Church, Va., wore rapidly away in a mixture of mud and snow that made it unnecessary to black our shoes, or even go very far away from our tents to answer roll call. With dry roads in the spring of 1862, our marching days began again. That long and trying march and counter-march ending in the Rapahannock Station engagement will not be forgotten.

Our visit to Virginia's famous White Sulphur Springs, afforded us a view of the place and a drink of the waters, but our reception was rendered very lively from the rebel artillery on the heights beyond. I left the chief spring under the inspiring music of those shells, and

have never seen it since, nor made better "quick time" from that day to this. Grove-ton came next, with that dreadful trap into which so many of our troops marched, and which we barely escaped.

The following night found us, as the sun went down, tired and foot-sore, about to break ranks for the day. "Attention!" rang out on the keen night air like a bugle-blast. It is Colonel Lord's command. "Fix bayonets!" and a thrill runs through the alert regiment. "Charge bayonets! Charge!" followed in tones that stirred our blood, and the 35th with a cheer swept into that cornfield just in the nick of time to thwart a well-planned night attack on our unsuspecting artillery headquarters, and to save the line unbroken for the coming conflict. This charge was considered a brilliant military movement, and deserves a lasting place in the history of the hotly-contested battles of the second Bull Run. No regiment on that bloody field was steadier, or did nobler service. It marched in order from that hot-bed of hell, in the woods where the shells from friend and foe burst all about us; while other regiments wavered and lost their formations, ours was as perfect in its movements as when on drill. It was one of very few regiments that came in solid ranks from the front, while wildly-rushing teamsters were working pell mell to the rear. The long night marches, as we slowly fell back towards Washington, in mud and rain, and with a broken army surging around us, are an ever-living memory. And the heavy rain and heavier firing at bloody Chantilly, where we just escaped the swath of death reaped from the edge of the thick woods to our left and rear, will also recall a stirring afternoon's duty. Then came the long march back over the Chain Bridge, past the White House and up Pennsylvania avenue, past the capitol, round through Maryland, amid heat and dust, on through the peerless valley where Frederick nestles like a jewel set in beauty, until the rugged steeps of South Mountain, bristling with rebel bayonets, challenged our advance.

Comrades, that sweep we made up South Mountain, as skirmishers to develop the position of our foe, was a grand sight. The sputter of rifles, the gloom of the forest about us as we drew the enemy's fire, made up a picture no one present will ever forget. The 35th passed to the extreme right of the line, under a fire which filled the air with shot and shell, and fairly shook the earth beneath our feet. You will readily recall the night watch, as we held the right flank of McClellan's army, and then followed the great battle of Antietam on the 17th of September. The first great northward march of the rebel army was this day to end right there, and in this sanguinary conflict the 35th never wavered, but held to the line of duty, on the field receiving the enthusiastic congratulations of General Sumner for our service. Our brigade saved the right wing of that army from being turned, and our regiment did its full share in the day's achievement. Disaster to our right wing would have opened a pathway for the rebels to roll our

main force back in confusion, and a stampede might have brought a crushing disaster. When, in later years, I have studied the part our regiment played at this point, I can understand with what joy General Patrick received Sumner's words of praise, for it was the turning point in this sanguinary battle. General Longstreet afterwards told me that "had Sedgwick's routed lines carried the second line with it, Antietam would have been won and not lost to the Confederates."

Upon this field the brave Capt. Barnett gave his young life to his country, and here our ranks were thinned by death. But our year's work was not yet finished. The great conflict at Fredericksburg was yet to come, for the 35th also helped to write history in their blood upon that field. Hurrying across the river in time to hear the first rebel shell explode near us, the great scene of battle was begun. Again our record shines bright in the memory of a well-acted part in this unfortunate battle. We held our left flank, while the main battle surged to the right, but the terrible cannonade we were so long exposed to with such perfect discipline taught our foe that we were not the men to hazard an infantry attack upon, and so we suffered mainly by the havoc of shells.

Again we pass an idle winter, and when spring-time came and the Hooker campaign opened, our place, owing to the near approach of the end of our term of service, was guarding our line of communication with our base of supplies. But this, too, was a post of honor and responsibility. Chancellorsville ended this campaign in defeat, and late in May our good regiment took up its line of March homeward. We had won a right to feel happy at the hope of seeing our loved ones, and resting beyond the fire and the fever of battle. [See article upon Chancellorsville].

The few days spent at the old rendezvous at Elmira were frolicsome ones—a shuffling off of a soldier's uniform for citizens' clothing. Our work was ended. The 35th had made its record. Its deeds were a notable part of the history of the first two years of the great rebellion. At sunset on the 5th day of June, 1863, it lived only in history. Officers and privates stood upon one plane—equal as citizens of a common heritage; worthy veterans in the noblest cause for which men ever took up arms.

Col. Shaw closed his remarks by reading these golden words of the great President Lincoln: "Our popular government has often been called an experiment. Two points in it the people have settled—the successful administration of it. One still remains—its successful maintenance against a formidable attempt to overthrow it. It is now for them to demonstrate to the world that those who can fairly carry an election can also suppress a rebellion; that ballots are the rightful successors of bullets, and that when ballots have fairly and constitutionally decided, there can be no successful appeal back to bullets; that there can be no successful appeal except to ballots themselves at a succeeding election. Such will be a great lesson of peace, teaching

men that what they cannot take by an election neither can they take by war; teaching all the folly of being the beginners of war."

ADDITIONAL DETAILS.

Among the 100 companies rendezvoused at Elmira in the spring of 1861, were 10 from various parts of the State which were organized into a regiment on the 24th day of May, and designated as the Thirty-fifth regiment of New York Volunteers. They included six companies from Jefferson county—Companies A, C, E, G, I and K; one from Lewis county—Company B; one from Erie county—Company D; one from Steuben county—Company F, and one from Madison county—Company H. The field officers upon the organization, were Wm. C. Brown, of Watertown, colonel; Stephen L. Potter, lieutenant colonel, and Newton B. Lord, major. The regiment was mustered into the U. S. service about a month after its organization and was sent directly to the front—where it was almost uninterruptedly kept, as was indeed the case with many of the two-year regiments—it appearing to be the policy of the government to use these organizations for the most serious work—a part they cheerfully and constantly bore. There were several two-year New York regiments in the front rank of the last assault upon Marye's Heights at Fredericksburg whose term of service had expired more than a month before that bloody encounter, and I name the 16th New York in particular as one of these, it having lost many men in that battle.

The 35th was composed of an exceptionally fine body of young men. It had in the ranks men who had been prominent as editors, lawyers, school-teachers, artisans, mechanics and manufacturers. Among such a collection it was natural that there should have been some wire-pulling and a spirited rivalry for the offices. At first there were several incompetent men put in command of companies by the votes of the privates, but after a fair trial those who proved incompetent were displaced by abler officers—nearly all the changes in company commanders, after the first weeding-out, having been by seniority. There were many changes, however, among the field and staff, which were not made by this usual method of rotation, as was illustrated in the case of Col. David M. Evans, who enlisted as private in Co. A, was promoted to orderly sergeant of Co. I, afterwards made adjutant with rank of 1st lieutenant, then major, then lieutenant colonel. When mustered out of the 35th he accepted the position of adjutant—the only officer put in commission before a regiment is made up—for the purpose of organizing the 20th N. Y. Cavalry. By a compact made with Col. Lord on his resignation from the 35th, the latter was to be colonel of the new regiment, while Col. Evans accepted the place of lieutenant colonel, and afterwards became colonel. With this rank he led the 20th cavalry into Richmond and placed the first Union flag on the rebel capitol with his own hands. He was appointed provost marshal of

the city with his office in the Confederate senate chamber. His signature is scattered all over the south on paroles and oaths of allegiance. This is mentioned here merely to show the quality of the men who were in the ranks of those first organizations.

William C. Brown, the first colonel, had been an officer in the old army and came home invalided from the Florida war. But, though he was a worthy gentleman, and held a good social position in Watertown, he was not a natural leader of men, and stood but a poor chance of becoming a successful commander. Some of the pushing and energetic men in the regiment wanted his place, and when stationed at Arlington Heights, Lieutenant-colonel Newton B. Lord was made colonel, Bradley Winslow, lieutenant colonel, and John G. Todd, major. Colonel Lord proved much more acceptable than his predecessor, but he had some opposition to wrestle with. A regiment may be compared (as stated at the beginning) to a large family of boys—among them will generally be found one who is superior to the others, and when all the other brothers turn in and try to "boost" this favored one, his rise will be quite certain, for other families will notice this marked preference, and will be likely to add their own support; and so, when the time comes for any undertaking demanding superior attainments, there is usually a call for this son who secured his own family's support to begin with.

Colonel Lord, I regret to say, did not appear to enjoy this perfect confidence in his large regimental family, nor of his superior officers, and that was bad for the organization, for if he had been more highly esteemed by his superiors his command would have been more frequently singled out (as its valor and high abilities were well known), for important work when such work was to be done. He was unfortunate, too, before the regiment had been in a serious engagement, in having declined to obey an order from the patient and beloved Wadsworth, our brigadier. While he was undoubtedly desirous of doing all in his power for his men as a military officer, his manner with strangers was at times unpleasant, and his regiment, which he loved and was anxious to serve, and they loved him, suffered for it. Influences, too, were at work similar to those in his own opposition to Col. Brown, and this became so pronounced that Col. Lord resigned in 1862. He afterwards helped to organize the 20th cavalry, but was succeeded in that command by Col. Evans.

When Col. Lord resigned, the marching and fighting days of the 35th regiment were over. Thenceforth it was a part of Gen. Patrick's provost guard—its main duties being to patrol the railroad which extended from Falmouth to Aquia Creek and running the trains upon that important road, which furnished the supplies to all the troops in and around Fredericksburg.

Our first brigade commander was that distinguished officer and enthusiastically adored gentleman, Gen. James S. Wadsworth. [See a remarkable instance of his bravery in the

article upon "Chancellorsville."] Every soldier in his brigade knew him, and it is not too much to say that every man among them would have died in the line of duty to save Gen. Wadsworth's life. His popularity was something wonderful, reminding one of the ardent love grandchildren sometimes bestow upon favored and affectionate grandparents.*

Gen. Massena R. Patrick was our next brigadier—a man as different from Gen. Wadsworth as daylight differs from darkness. He seemed to move among his command as if he had no feeling of human sympathy, nor cared for its existence in any one else. He was a soldier and an able disciplinarian, and

*The following incident will illustrate how kind and noble hearted General Wadsworth was: During the winter of 1862, the 35th N. Y. Vols. were in quarters at Taylor's Tavern, near Falls Church, Va. The men made themselves as comfortable as possible by providing such winter quarters as their skill and resources admitted. Four boys in Co. "A" got together boards enough to make a base for their small A tents to cover, and so providing a very compact little house—7 by 6 in size. General Wadsworth came on a tour of inspection one day and halting his horse before this comfortable composite tent, called the attention of his staff to the comfort of the place. To one of the occupants who stood beside it, the General asked: "Do you need anything more to make you perfectly happy?" "Yes," was the reply, "nails and a furlough home." "Well," said the General, with a laugh, "come to headquarters for nails but you will have to trust in Providence to get a furlough!"

The next day the one addressed by the General presented himself at headquarters on Upton's Hill, and made inquiries for the commanding officer. "What do you want?" was the greeting from the aid-de-camp. "Some nails," was the answer. "Oh, nails," said the aide, while several officers ranged about the room looked up—"Well, you can find them in Alexandria or Washington, I think. You had better go and find them at one of those places." The private informed the officer that he wished to see General Wadsworth, and that he did not come to be made fun of—and at the moment, while the officers were making merry over the request, the General walked into the room. Seeing that something was going on, he asked, "What do you want?" "Nails," was the reply. "Oh, yes," said the General, "I remember seeing you yesterday at the fine tent you have fitted up in the 35th. Come with me and we will find some nails." Private and General went out together, to the great surprise of the young bloods who had attempted to "guy" the inquirer, and calling his son Craig, after a long search the nails were found and given to the private soldier. That private was Albert D. Shaw, since widely known in public life.

Before the 35th had encountered the enemy in force, many unimportant but stirring episodes occurred, and relieved the tedium of drill and routine duties.

In October, 1862, while they were encamped near Falls Church, Virginia, Lieutenant-Colonel Winslow, in command of a scouting-party, which had penetrated to the rear of the rebel outposts, surprised a reserved picket-post, and captured, up a tree, Lieutenant H. J. Segal, of Stuart's cavalry. This incident was commemorated in Frank Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, under date of October 26, 1861. A few weeks later, while in command of another scouting-party, General Winslow surprised another picket-post near the same place. A rebel horseman, disobeying the order to surrender, was wounded, and his horse killed. So near did the party penetrate to Fairfax that they distinctly heard the "long roll" beaten at that place, where a large force was stationed. These incidents of the soldier's life have been alluded to because in the breasts of the battle-scarred veterans who still survive, and who once in a while meet in civil life to talk over the martial exploits in which they participated, they will revive pleasant memories of those heroic days.

that was all that could be said in his favor. His origin was very humble—he having being in his youth a "back piecer" in the old Jefferson Cotton Mill at Watertown when it first started. He was a graduate from West Point, and was with Gen. Scott in Mexico, being the first and only provost marshal of the Mexican capital. I doubt if there was a single private soldier in his brigade who cared for him save as one to be avoided, or if encountered, to be got away from as soon as possible. Gruff and grudging, he passed along through the war, unpopular with his superiors, loved by no one, and mourned but by few at his death. He was an extraordinary exception to the regular army officers I encountered during the war. Indeed, excepting him, I cannot recall a single West Point graduate whom I met in the Union army who was not a sincere and courteous gentleman, full of sympathy for the private soldiers, and untiring in efforts for their benefit. It is a pleasure to recall their names and memories, for they left an impression that remains sweet and grateful.

As I have said, at the time when Col. Lord left us, the fighting and marching were over for the 35th. It remained a part of the provost guard of the Army of the Potomac until its time came for muster-out. When we marched through Washington on our way to take the cars for home, we were a magnificent regiment, both in size and discipline—larger, indeed, than some of the regiments that were headed the other way, for the 35th had been constantly recruited, and as men were killed or disabled, or went into hospitals, they were replaced by new men, and the ranks kept full. Capt. Haddock alone recruited over 300 men for the 35th. It was a glorious regiment, full of intelligence and ability—a fighting regiment, ready always to do its work. J. A. H.

FIELD AND STAFF.

John G. Todd, colonel; David M. Evans, Lt. colonel; Sidney J. Mendell, major; DeWitt Van Slyck, surgeon; Benj. F. Goodrich, asst. sur.; Samuel L. Merrill, chaplain; Henry P. Taylor, adjutant; Alexander Hull, Q. M.; William H. Gaige, sergt. maj.; William F. Ryther, Q. M. sergt.; George C. Smith, com. sergt.; Lorenzo B. Lawrence, hosp. stew.

DISCHARGED—William C. Brown, colonel; Newton B. Lord, colonel; Stephen L. Potter, Lt. colonel; Bradley Winslow, Lt. colonel; James B. Carpenter, asst. surg.; James B. Wells, sergt. major.

TRANSFERRED—LaFayette Lytle, Adjutant; Seth French, Asst. Surg.; William W. Beckwith, Sergt. Maj.; Nathan N. Lord, Com. Sergt.; Dempster Doane, Com. Sergt.; George W. Wright, Q. M. Sergt.

Co. A.

Bradley Winslow, captain; Henry C. Chittenden captain; Jesse T. Reynolds, 1st Lieut.; Lathario D. Morgan, 2d Lieut.; Seth A. Coolidge, 2d Lieut.; Enos, William W., 1st Sergt.; Wait, Eben L., 2d Sergt.; Van Vleck, George, 3d Sergt.; McOmber, George, 4th Sergt.; Greenleaf, Louis C., 5th Sergt.; Smith, William S., 1st corporal; Converse, Milton, 2d corporal; Shaw, Albert D., 3d corporal; Ward, John, 4th corporal; Hamlin, James M., 5th corporal; Christian, Henry L., 6th corporal; McOmber, Frederick, 7th corporal; Warham, Richard L., 8th corporal; Woodford, Charles W., musician; Allen, Ethan, Allen, Charles F., Auburn, Dahley H., Arnold, Robert, Avery, Lewis H., Bockmeyer, Henry, Baker, Seymour Z., Baker, Benoni, Betts, William H., Clark, Frank W., Croan, Warren, Clarence, Alfred S., Churchill, John A., Churchill, Cyrus, Cady, Aaron C.,

Comaford, Patrick O., Dodge, Webster, Dresser, George F., Forbes, Nathaniel W., Gardner, Sherman, Gardner, Schuyler, Hart, Rowland G., Hamilton, Robert, Henry, Lorenzo D., Holkins, William, Lawton, George, Madden, James, Mellott, George, Munday, Frederick, McOmber, Theodore, Matthews, James B., Matthews, Eugene, Magan, Samuel, Montney, Charles, Martin, John, Nolan, Thomas Z., Peck, Horace W., Plumb, Hiram C., Smith, William N., Sellick, Henry, Steadman, John D., Tucker, Arthur H., Tucker, Alfred, Thompson, Gustavus S., Vallet, Edward, VanAmber, Isaac B., Ward, Edwin T., Wilson, James E., Wiswa, Henry, Winchester, Merrit, Winchester, George, Wait, Alexander.

DISCHARGED—Cummings, Patrick. Classen, Charles, Potter, Cleaveland H., Mohan, Phillip, Churchill, Hiram, Ballard Samuel, Poor, Asa C., Sperry, Merrit, Richardson, James H., Mix, Lyman, Parker, John, Myers, John A., Putnam, Christopher, King, Charles E., Fisher, Hiram, Hall, James W., Brown, Clinton F., Middleton, William H., Clark, George P., Babcock, Haukey, Scott, Daniel H., Marsh, Geo. P.

TRANSFERRED—Evans, David M., VanAmber, Frederick, Phelps, William E., Wells, James B., Gaige, William A., Slocum, Caleb, Parks, William B., Babcock, Charles C., Boyden, Samuel, Denham, Alan, Hanlin, Dewitt C., Mix, Simon C., Taylor, Alfred Z., Taylor, Albert C.

DIED—Stetson, Nathan W., Bates, Henry C., Spicer, George, Lowe, Stephen, Cutler, Francis B., Fleming, Charles.

Co. B.

William N. Angle, captain; Charles F. Smith, captain; John O'Hara, 1st Lieut.; Michael Kirby, 2d Lieut.; Charles S. Munger, 2d Lieut.; Joseph C. Otis, 2d Lieut.; Lewis F. Weaver, 1st Sergt.; Joseph D. Bunce, sergeant; David M. Mount, sergeant; Roland Houghton, Jr., sergeant; John D. Thompson, sergeant; Thomas J. Markey, corporal; Joel H. Church, corporal; Julius Gates, corporal; Oscar D. Miller, corporal; George P. Chamberlain, corporal; Charles E. Clark, corporal; George R. Wetmore, corporal; James Bowdridge, corporal; Francis L. Ramsdell, musician; Austin, Lenoard, Arnold, James, Alen, Henry, Allen Harvey, Barker, Edwin C., Buchanan, James, Buchanan, Alexander, Billings, Franklin M., Barnes, F., Cameron, Thomas P., Casey, Henry, Coon, Almar G., Duff, Charles C., Dunaway, Elbridge R., Draper, Charles, Foley, William H., Foster, Andrew G., Florida, Milton, Gregg, Daniel, Hill, Sheldon W., Hovey, Levi Hart, Peter, Haberer, Henry, Haskins, Henry A., Hunt, Horace S., Hubbard, Levi C., Ingalls, Richard, Kinsley, James, Lane, Edwin D., Lane, Francis, Lampman, Thomas N., LaDue, Alexander, Lawrence, Judah M., Matthews, Pitt, McSorley, James, McLaughlin, William, Moore, John H., Osborne, Andrew J., Post, Jacob A., Potter, Emory, Rape, Anthony, Ryder, Dallas, Smith, Newell, Searles, Duane, Spires, Thomas, Simons, Henry, Segovis, George, Vaughn, Maurice, White, John, West, Matthew E., Willis, Edgar, Willard, William B., Weaver, Lawrence T.

DISCHARGED—Alger, Isaac, Bossout, Peter R., Buchanan, John, Bushnell, William, Barker, John W., Cottrell, William H., Chipman, Oscar, Campbell, Christopher, Coon, William H., Enos, James H., Farr, Vincent L., Fell, Luman H., Gabriel, Isaac, Gordon, James W., Hunt, Dewitt C., Knowles, Hiram, McNally, James J., Mallory, Franklin B., Mount, Wilson, Raymond, John H., Robertson, Charles C., Smith, George W., Stanton, George D., Thompson, Chester, Wallace, Ralph, Weeks, Oscar, Wheeler, Edward, Peck, George J., Potter, William H.

TRANSFERRED—Josiah Hoover, Silas C. Carpenter, George D. Stanton, George W. Duyke, James W. Beecher, Daniel Meader, Edward W. Rounds, John J. Noteman

DIED—John M. Lawrence, William LaDeu, William G. Austin, Thomas Wenban, Richard W. Billings, Orsamus, Ponto, Nathan Klock.

DROPPED—James Copsleman.

Co. C.

George W. Flower, captain; Albert A. Pitcher, captain; John Cudworth, 1st Lieut.; George W. Wright, 2d Lieut.; Ira J. Folts, 1st Sergt.; Delos Staplin, sergeant; Frederick Slicker, sergeant; John Robb (1st), sergeant; George Monroe, sergeant; Hollan N. D. Parker, corporal; John Robb (2d), corporal; Albert Jackson, corporal; Josiah, H. Albertson, cor-

poral; August Myers, corporal; Charles Dougherty, corporal; John B. McDonald, corporal; Austin, Edward, Barbury, Peter, Brittan, Harlan P., Brown, Matthew W., Canfield, Harrison, Cummings, Richard L., Christman, George, Cuppernall, Martin L., Cline, James, Call, Franklin, Calhoun, John C., Doolittle, Jasper, Denar, Robert, Elliott, Edwin, Fairbanks, George, Hogan, William, Hampson, Henry, Hathaway, Jesse B., Jacobs, Orrin, Johns, James, Knawman, Charles, Kooder, John G., Luther, John C., Laguire, Peter, Lang, Roger, McAllister, Oliver R., Monier John, Moore, William J., Peterson, William, Phillips, James, Pierce, Joseph, Pierce, Ephraim, Putman, George L., Richards, Mahlan F., Robinson, John, Skeges, Thomas W., Smith, Franklin, Staplin, Wilson D., Simmonds, Lafayette M., Simonds, James, Shaw, Thomas, Sprague, John, Swan, Franklin, Tovey, David, Tooley, Lewis R., Tascott, Henry, Vandusen, William H., Welch, George H., Waters, Elon, Woodward, James D., Willard, Martin L.

DISCHARGED—Allinger, Frederick, Bedell, Benson, Beardsley, John, Ballard, Lyman, Bailey, George, Chaumont, George, Cuppernall, John, Clark, James, Davis, James, Fairbanks, James, Finney, Lewis, Frayell, Alpheus, Hall, John, Hicks, William, Hicks, Ezra, Howard, John, Hindy, John, Neil, George, Norton, John, Peck, George, Patten, James, Pierce, Henry B., Ripley, Daniel A., Ragan, James, Randall, Nelson, Simons, Duane, Stewart, Abner C., Trude, Solomon, Trumbull, Charles, McMullin, Richard K., VanAuden, George.

TRANSFERRED—Balf, Thomas, Colton, Enoch, Crancker, John P., Cheney, David, Fisher, Stephen, Moran, Minor, Norfolk, Samuel, Ryther, William F., Reynolds, John, Williams, Reuben, Waite, Jefferson, Greene, Ransom H.

DIED—Austin, David, Austin, Horace, Bacon, Stephen, Barcus, George, Barnett, Andrew, Cecelotte, Peter, Green, Alonzo, Herrick, Reuben, Jolly, John, Kenyon, Benjamin, Lane, Wellington, Neil, William, Randall, John, Randall, Artemus, Seeber, George S., Spaulding, Levi S., Springer, Charles, Torley, Alvah.

Co. D.

C. E. Zimmerman, captain; John E. Pollard, 1st Lieut.; Dempster Doane, 2d Lieut.; Linus Z. Mills, 1st Sergt.; John Powers, 2d Sergt.; Robert Leighton, 3d Sergt.; Ebenezer W. Greatsinger, 4th Sergt.; John W. Burton, 5th Sergt.; Thomas Scales, corporal; Nathaniel G. Searles, corporal; Orson F. Riley, corporal; Charles Lacken, corporal; Charles Taylor, musician; Warren Taylor, musician; Asworth, John, Beaver, William, Bathgate, William, Bowers, George, Beale, John, Benjamin, John H., Butterfield, Julius F., Chadwick, John, Cassidy, John E., Diton, James A., Dillaine, Henry, Dennison, Theodore, Eselstine, Benjamin C., Fenner, Andrew J., Fisher, Ezekiel, Gorsline, Gilbert O., Henry, William, Keel, William, Latour, Edmund, Lawton, Dorr, Lamphier, John, Miller, William, Morrow, John, Morse, George, Mahany, Jerry, O'Brien, John, O'Donald, Sandy, Pflum, Gustave, Provost, James P., Jr., Ramp, John, Rosenblatt, Joseph D., Rankins, Joseph H., Reese, Samuel W., Russell, John, Scales, Joseph, Schutz, Herman, Smith, William, Shoemaker, Abram, Sisson, John O., Stiles, George, Steenson, John, Sherman, John M., Trainor, Patrick, Thoman, Alexander, Toner, James, Taylor, George R., Vosburgh, Stephen H., VanAllen John, Walthea, George, Warren, James

RESIGNED—Alex. Warren Smith, Captain; John R. Prince, 1st Lieut.; James G. Howell, 2d Lieut.

DISCHARGED—Bradley, Mark E., Baker, Joseph E., Colton, James T., Clark, Louis, Coon, John, Ebner, John, Ebner, August, Carter, Hubbard E., Farrell, Michael, Jolly, Enoch, Linn, John, Mihet, Dennis W., Osborn, Nathan, Phillips, William, Reynolds, Mart, Smith, Silas J., Walter, John C., Wheeler, Addison, Measury, Joel.

TRANSFERRED—Boxer, Jacob, Hughes, Charles E. PROMOTED—Taylor H. P., Pollard, John E., Doane, Dempster.

DIED—Negus, George E., Geirer, Fred, Merritt, Richard, Greenwood, W. T., Bann, Charles.

Co. E.

John A. Haddock, captain; John Budlong, 1st Lieut.; James H. Crammer, 2d Lieut.; Samuel Haddock, armorer; Miner Moran, 1st Sergt.; Henry Baird, 2d Sergt.; Gustave Porst, 3d Sergt.; James Cannon, 4th Sergt.; Thomas Farrell, 5th Sergt.; William Lane, 1st

corporal; Benjamin LaRocque, 2d corporal; George Doty, 3d corporal; Edward Mair, 4th corporal; George Gardner, 5th corporal; Bliss, John, Bowman, William, Bowman, Joseph, Burnett, Joseph, Browne, John, Balf, Thomas, Barron, Dennis, Corr, John, Cushman Adolphus, Cannon, Henry, Connelly, Patrick, Caulfield, Patrick, Danahay, Daniel, Deno, Andrew, Flynn, Patrick, Flynn, John, Flynn, Michael, Griffin, Edward, Gale, Henry, Gardner, Isaac, Gea ron, Daniel, Hughes, John, Irvin, William Kelly, Patrick, Lennox, Edward, Laffin, Edmund G., McDowell, William, Marks, Frank, Mullin Charles, Martin, Francis, Marion, Lewis, Neville, Henry, Priddell, Stephen, Reed, Thomas, Shaw, William, Shen, William, Weeks, James, Anthony, James, Joseph Allen, Vincent Barber, Burnett B. Bagley, George Boudieth, Ezra Cornwell, Norman Cramer, William Carpenter, Alexander McNaughton, Charles Boyne

DISCHARGED—John Lacey, captain; Henry D. Rich, captain; Edwin Bingham, 1st Lieut.; George T. Morey, 1st Lieut.; Calvin Barber, Alfred G. Broome, Alexander Arthur, John K. Ellis, Agan, Patrick, Blair, Joseph, Barclay, Robert, Boudiette, Samuel, Burns, James, Finch, Samuel, Johnston, William, Moore, William A., Murphy, William, Newman, John, Neville, George W., Pearson, William, Reed, John, Roach, Peter, Ryan, Thomas, Simmons, William, Smith, Richard, Smith James, Williams, Benjamin.

TRANSFERRED—Kendrick, Albert, Elder, Robert, Marshall, Lewis, McBride, Henry, Rice, John, Turner, Joseph, Cassidy, John, Cotton, William.

DIED—Boylan, Anthony, Christman, Silas, Coen, Martin, Davenport, William, Gleason, Thomas, Heslop, Cuthbert, Hazer, Frederick, Lynch, Alexander, Meyer, William, Miller, Frank, Pratt, Gustavus, Reed, Duane, Tift, Linus.

Co. F.

L. B. Shattuck captain; N. N. Lord, 1st Lieut.; Albert Kendrick, 2d Lieut.; Merrett James C., 1st Sergt.; St. John, William H., 2d Sergt.; McDowell, William H., 3d Sergt.; Garrison, Reuben M., 4th Sergt.; Wilcox, Charles, 5th Sergt.; Walder, John, 1st corporal; Morey, Victor, 2d corporal; Everett, James H., 3d corporal; Lovell, Carlton H., 4th corporal; Curtiss, Guy W., 5th corporal; Graves, John, 6th corporal; Spike, Oliver P., 7th corporal; Hill, Moses B., 8th corporal; Ames, Phineas, Babcock, John H., Bailey, John M., Brown, John, Beebe, Giles B., Burmster, Gotfried, Brownell, George E., Brooks, John, Burrows, Charles H., Briggs, Martin, Briggs, Joseph F., Cunningham, George, Cook, Jonathan, Cole, Martin, Cotton, Enoch, Colton, Harvey V., Cobb, James E., Cranker, John P., Chapman, Henry, Draper, Frank M., Eply, Franklin, Foley, Peter J., Field, Joel A., Fraizer, George, Gill, John, George Irving, Graves, Dexter, Hirt, Benjamin, Hughes, Charles E., Hastings, Nelson, Lane, James, McIntyre, Newton, Morse, Joseph, Miller, George, Morehouse, Ira H., Parker, John O., Ryan, John, Robinson, Ebenezer M., Rice, Peter, Stevens, Ira, Snyder, John, Stanton, Beverly M., Sherman, Benjamin, Tompkins, John W., Truax, Albert, Taylor, Ebenezer O., Uphass, John, VanDusen, Charles H., Wight, Amos.

RESIGNED—George W. Elwell captain; L. A. Davis, 2d Lieut.

MUSTERED-OUT—Richard R. McMullin, 1st Lieut.; Timothy Eagen, 2d Lieut.

TRANSFERRED—Caleb Slocum, 2d Lieut.

DISCHARGED—Brown, Gaylord, Geer, James, Gasby, Oswald, Snell, John G., Casey, James, Williams, Reuben S., McIntyre, Daniel, Smith, James E., Cheney, David, Tompkins, Nathaniel, Pike, Lemuel W., Lucas, William B., Blackman, Samuel H., Dunn, Daniel, Beebe, Albert E., Saulsbury, Alexander, Burgis, Hiram.

TRANSFERRED—Price, James B., Frangell, Alpheus, Calgrehgan, John.

DIED—Randolph, George, Fisher, James L., Field, Milo H., Zeller, Joel B., Knapp, Myron, Wheeler, Hiram, Ward, Dennis, Welden, Charles L., Laidlow, James, Carmer, William L.

Co. G.

E. J. Marsh, captain; Sidney J. Mendell, captain; Caleb Slocum, 1st Lieut.; Graham Dukehart, 2d Lieut.; John Budlong, 2d Lieut.; Cary, William W., 1st Sergt.; Dolan, James, 2d Sergt.; Ripley, Josiah, 3d Sergt.; Banks, George, 4th Sergt.; Parham, John J., 5th Sergt.; Harrington, Myron J., 1st corporal; Hall, Rufus C., 2d corporal; Thayer, Walter P., 3d corporal; Collins, John B., 4th corporal; Algate, John

B., Banks, Lewis D., Baldwin, James A., Bauder, George, Barber, George, Cummings, Allen, Carter, James, Cooper, James A., Cummings, Alonzo, Dixon, John, Davenport, Edwin, Erskin, William, Earl, Alonzo, Eighthay, George H., Fisher, Robert, Fluro, David H., Goddard, Josiah L., Green, John H., Gilson, Alden, Harrington, Brainard B., Horr, Otis L., Hammond, Alverso, Hyde, Edwin, Hodge, Dempster G., Hodge, James H., Hart, Judson C., Jones, William C., Kelley, William, Kellogg, Harvey A., Kenyon, Thomas M., Kellogg, Eli, Lovett, Thomas, Luven, Patrick, Ladd, Byron P., Lair, Jerome B., Loomis, George, Myers, John, Miner, James, Horr, Dudley G., Norton, George, Nutting, Milo A., Nutting, Albert C., Price, Austin H., Price, James M., Palmer, (hiliingsworth) Rogers, Alfred, Randall, William, Robinson, Josiah N., Rogers, Niles V., Salisbury, Willard B., Storrs, George, Tuttle, Charles, VanBuren, John A., Wilcox, Miles S., Wright, Harvey C., Wheeler, Allen A., Williams, Stephen, Wilson, James, Williams, George W., Waldron, Joseph, Wakefield, Wm. PROMOTED—Sidney J. Mendell, captain; John Budlong, 2d Lieut.

DISCHARGED—Budlong, Caleb, Freeman, Joseph, Inglehart, Byron, Draper, LeCompton, Robinson, Peter, Ripley, Horr Z., Reynolds, George, Lane, Horace S., North, Edwin, Staplin, Andrew J., Liskun, Willaby, Faulkner, John E., Price, Abram, Nutting, Edwin, Looker, John R., Hubbard, George C., Hubbard, Ezra H., Brown, George, M. D., Burdick, Elias J., Bissell, William B., Yockel, Adam, Nichols, Warren, Stewart, John A., North, Edgar.

TRANSFERRED—Keats, John H., Spaulsbury, Alexander, Spiers, William C. W., Arnold, Ethan A., Graves, Samuel, Graves, William T., Gibbons, Andrew J., Loucks, David, Nichols, William, Pierce, Ansel S., Vanbuzer, Legrand.

DIED—Whitney, Erastus, Barrell, Frank, Babcock, Matthew G., Staplin, Oscar L., McIlvan, William, Banks, John W., Parham, George R., Derosia, Michael.

Co. H.

John G. Todd, captain; James R. Barnett, captain; William W. Beckwith, captain; Edwin D. Messinger, 1st Lieut.; George C. Brown, 2d Lieut.; Edwin G. Fink, 2d Lieut.; Edward H. Cummings, 1st Sergt.; John Lacy, sergeant; John H. Currier, sergeant; George E. Davis, sergeant; Walter C. Ainsworth, sergeant; Samuel T. Jackson, corporal; Sylvester Haseltine, corporal; Jacob M. Bowen, corporal; Peter Rice, Jr., corporal; Samuel J. Hopkins, corporal; Henry M. Stafford, corporal; Barber, Frederick, Hukley, Schuyler, Bishop, Daniel K., Browning, John, Bodine, Charles B., Brusel, Asa, Barrett, Charles W., Cranson, George W., Carpenter, Orlando H., Chapin, Francis W., De Clercy, Alexander, De Clercy, Austin S., Devern, William W., Elmer, Harvey R., Fleming, James, Fitzpatrick, John, Freeborn, Palmer H., Hopkins, Charles W., Hincley, John R., Hicks, John S., Jackson, Charles, Marvin, Wheeler W., Medbury, Lucius, Mott, James, Moochler, John, Meeker, George L., Morrison, Joel W., Nellis, Clark S., O'Brien, Nicholas, Fangborn, John W., Pierce, Edwin O., Phillips Henry C., Phinney, Andrew J., Roberts, Evan W., Robinson, Arnold, Steedman, Horace, Sheppard, Wm. Giles, Short, Patrick, Sephens, Stephen J., Shaw, Wesley H., Trogood, Henry G., Tarble, Samuel A., Torrey, Robert E., Wagner, Harrison W., Way, A. B., Freeman, Warner, Calvin P., Wilson, Hugh, West, Joseph.

DISCHARGED—Richardson, Willard, Hatch, Erastus H., Patterson, Jesse E., Hitchcock, Samuel B., Allen, Morell B., Beirs, Nelson A., Bump, William H., Brown, David, Clark, William, Cleaveland, Alanson, Devern, Henry, Devern, Truman, Forbes, Isaiiah, Holmes, Sylvanus S., Holmes, William S., Josselyn, George H., Johnston, Lemuel T., Pierson, William A., Pierce, William S., Payson, Edward, Rogers, Isaiiah, Ramsdell, Charles, Thompson, Joseph, Woodworth, Damon, Shaffer, William J.

TRANSFERRED—Ralph Wallace, Henry O. Jewell, George C. Smith.

DIED—Seth M. Ackley, Charles Elphick, George W. Smith, Boliver W. Strong.

TRANSFERRED—Card, Clark N., Carr, Thomas, Keegan, Charles, White, Michael.

Co. I.

Edgar Spalsbury, captain; Lafayette Little, captain; Joseph H. Simpson, 1st Lieut.; Edwin R. Butterfield, 2d Lieut.; John H. Keats, 2d Lieut.;

Adam J. Cratsenburgh, 1st Sergt.; Nelson Hough, sergeant; Gilman Evans, sergeant; John B. George, sergeant; Levi Annable, sergeant; Edwin J. Pauling, corporal; Joseph A. Lewis, corporal; Calvin J. Ripley, corporal; Germon Reed, corporal; Mark Agur, corporal; Kendrick Brown, corporal; Joseph Turner, corporal; Albert Baird, corporal; Frederick Van Amburg, musician; Alexander, Edward, Arnold, James, Allen, Lucien F., Austin, Charles C., Bray, James, Brooks, William H., Bartlett, Alonzo, Caswell, Abial, Colton, William H., Crabb, Alonzo, Davids, James, Dingmond, Robert, Duclon, William, Dawson, Robert, Eddy, George A., Flanagan, John, Forrest, Joseph E., Forbes, William, Gartland, James, Green, Peter, Gardiner Ebenezer, Knights, William M., Kenyon, James, McAllona, Robert, McCollops, David, McBride, Ai, McBride, Henry, McNett, Nelson, McNett, Duane N., McNett, Dewitt C., Noyes, Frederick, Otis, Helon A., Otis, Henry, Padget, Alonzo, Peck, John, Palmer, George, Rexford, Andrew, Ratchford, James, Robertson, James, Robinson, Thomas H., Ray, Robert, Russel, Lemuel, Simpson, William K., Scott, James, Steele, Edgar B., Smith, Darius B., Wright James, Wiser, Hiram.

DISCHARGED—Gilman Knoulton, John Higson, Charles A. Thompson, Bray, Henry A., Burnside, Nelson, Bassett, John, Bowhall Nathan, Croisant, Lewis, Campbell, Allen, Ford, Peter R., Fisher, Stephen R., Hager, John B., Howard, Daniel, Robinson, Henry, Fitzsimmons, John, Spaulding, Charles N., Simpson, Silas, Thompson, William H., Thornton, Arthur, Winters, Andrew, Wilcox, Elias.

TRANSFERRED—Pangborn, John M., Albertson, Josiah H., Price, James B., Choate, George R., Gleason, William N., Toy, David, Lane, Zabina, Leasure, Emery, Fitzgerald, John, Smith, Wells B., Sawyer, Charles, McOmber, Frederick, Bradley, Mark, Lord, Nathan N.

DIED—Sprague, George H., Leasure Sylvanus, Locie, William, Ray, William B., Johnson, Francis, Morgan, Joseph J. E., Lawrence, Edward.

DROPPED—Caswell, Thomas, Dyke, George W., Eddy, Jenks, Garrison, Cornelius, Marshall, Louis E., Venier, John, Jr., Youngs, Julius.

TRANSFERRED—Barr, Wolcott S., Flanders, Squire, Keyser, Nathaniel G., Lacey, Martin, Parkinson,

William H., Post, David E., Scott, Emerson, Strong, Stephen, Thompson, William.

Co. K.

Erskine M. Camp, captain; Charles E. Zimmerman, 1st Lieut.; Jay D. McWayne, 1st Lieut.; John O'Hara, 2d Lieut.; Asabel B. Westcott, 2d Lieut.; Patrick Fitzpatrick, 1st Sergt.; Henry Malone, 2d Sergt.; William Lee, 3d Sergt.; William T. Clark, 4th Sergt.; John Keenan, 5th Sergt.; Albert Foster, 1st corporal; Valentine Warr, 2d corporal; Daniel Van Allen, 3d corporal; William Bunker, 4th corporal; Ozumbar W. Douglas, 5th corporal; Henry C. Cook, 6th corporal; Augustus Van Allen, 7th corporal; Benjamin Worthingham, 8th corporal; Dermott McNeil, musician; Aldrick, Hiram W., Alexander, Sherman, Allen, George W., Ault, David, Bowers, Charles B., Browne, Benjamin, Frennan, William, Ballinger, Wallace, Baldwin, Sidney D., Conden, James, Conden, Oscar, Countryman, John, Cook, Mineris F., Cominold, Ezra, Dexter, Foster W., Derby, Henry, Duke, James, Foster, Charles, Fredenberg, John, Fredenberg, David, Fuller, George, Graves, John, Gardiner, Edward, Hart, William, Hare, Thomas O., Happ, John, Hunter, Franklin, Hoover, Josiah, Hungerford, Elbert V., Hare, Daniel, Johnson, John, Jackson, William W., Kelley, John, Keenan, William, Long, Robert J., Lizil, William, Lonetol, Alphonso, Mobb, George, McDonald, Frank, Miller, Abe, Phelps, Robert B., Potter, Newman H., Potter, John S., Russell, Edward, Kafter, Edward, Robbins, Maitland S., Robbins, John L., See, Byron, Savage, Thomas, Smith, Martin, Switzer, Charles, Stokes, Joseph, Tomlinson, Richard, Wright, Henry J., Wait, John.

DISCHARGED—Ault, Hiram, Dolan, Patrick, Fish, Charles C., House, George, Harlow, Charles, Jeffrey, Thomas, Lago, Benjamin, Muldoon, Franklin, Marks, Joseph, Patrick, Jacob, Patrick, Marcus, Powers, Thomas, Robbins, Isaac, Stanton, George D., Sampier, William, Tripp, William C., Weller, Hazell, Wiley, Mark, Wright, Chester, Wright, Henry, Van Allen, John, Alexander, Wilbert.

TRANSFERRED—Barnes, Friend, Demarsh, Francis, Pill, John, Latimore, William.

DIED—Broadbent, Julius, Carpenter, Orville, Harrison, William H., Lowe, Stephen W., Sheely, William, Stevens, Oliver B., White, George.

RECRUITING FOR THE 35TH.

WHEN Fort Sumter was fired upon I was running the old Jefferson Cotton Mill on Factory Square in Watertown, having purchased it and put in about \$5,000 worth of new machinery, and had got it in shape to spin No. 16 yarn, and weave it into common unbleached sheeting. All I had saved in my newspaper experience during ten years of earnest effort was put into that factory—but my dwelling was clear of debt. The war affected me in many ways. I only hesitated as to how I could be of the most service to my country, for my business was temporarily ruined, and I had ample time in which to discharge my duties as a citizen. It seemed clear to me that I must go into some infantry regiment, perhaps as a private soldier, but having decided to go, I was naturally inclined towards the 35th, which had taken with it to Elmira many acquaintances, and two valued friends, General Bradley Winslow and Captain George W. Flower. As to slavery and its relation to the struggle which was now begun, I had been little disturbed. It was a gangrene sure to die of its own accursedness. But the thought of a dismembered country, and what was especially exasperating, the insults at Sumter, settled for me (as it did for so many thousands) what

I ought to do. I sold the cloth I had on hand to Norris Winslow at a low figure, paid my debts and started for the front. I took time to look over the field at Washington, but did not join the 35th Regiment until it was encamped beyond the Potomac. Col. Lord offered me the position of 1st Lieutenant. On presenting my detail for recruiting duty (duly made out by the Colonel), at the adjutant general's office in Washington, I was in citizen's clothes, but there being a gentleman in the office who identified me as the man named in the detail, Col. Samuel Breck (just now retired from the army for age) duly authenticated my papers, and I proceeded at once to Watertown to recruit for the 35th. Probably I was the greenest 1st Lieutenant in the world at that time, but I thought I knew what I was to do. At Albany I got my commission and an army uniform, and in its disguise approached my home on High street. My wife burst into tears when she saw my blue coat and shoulder straps, and throwing her apron over her head, refused to be comforted. "Why, my dear," said I, "I felt it my duty to do something in this emergency. If not now, when would you be willing to have me join the army?" Turning her tear-stained face

towards Rutland Hill, she said, "I would be willing you should go when the Rebels come marching over that hill," and it was so with many others—they wanted the war kept as far from their own firesides as possible.

I was possessed of considerable energy but not overbalanced with judgment, and soon found that my efforts to secure men for my regiment were to meet with more or less opposition from the few "copperhead" Democrats—though the local leaders of that party were almost, without exception, favorable to a vigorous prosecution of the war. James F. Starbuck, an able lawyer, and a life-long Democrat, took an active part in recruiting, while Governor Beach and Levi H. Brown gave liberally to aid the Union cause, as did also Governor Flower; and Lysander H. Brown made patriotic speeches whenever asked to do so, in aid of recruiting. The opposition I was to encounter was of a peculiarly mean character, as this incident will illustrate: When I had raised about 40 men and my son had drilled them a few days, I sent word to the U. S. mustering officer at Syracuse, to come on and muster them into the service—a duty not then relegated to any volunteer officer of low rank. When he came on, and before he had met me, he called at a store in the Arcade and was told that I had no commission or military status, but was enlisting men upon my own authority. When he came to my office, in the Hayes block, he frankly told me what he had heard. I immediately produced my commission and the detail from the adjutant general's office at Washington. His apologies were profuse, and he gave expression to pretty strong language in denouncing the man who had volunteered to post him up. He mustered the men, and they were immediately forwarded to the front.

I will relate another incident to show the characteristic "back fires" which were being set by a few unpatriotic men in their efforts to suppress enlistments. I had enlisted a young man from Ellisburgh, but his family overpersuaded him, and he kept away when the detachment to which he belonged was ready to go to the front. I promptly arrested him; but his counsel, an Ellisburgh lawyer, who has lately died, sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and a trial came on. Some one was found ready to swear that I had no authority to enlist men, and that this recruit was unlawfully held. The judge took a few days to adjust his thinking apparatus, in the meanwhile, instead of having the recruit locked up, committing him to the care of his counsel. When the judge at last decided that the enlistment was binding, and that the man must be given into my custody, the recruit had gone to Canada, and his counsel said he was "real sorry" at not being able to produce his client! This was in the early days of the war, when the newspapers had not taken that higher patriotic ground which they afterwards attained, and neither of the Republican newspapers in Watertown made any allusion to this outrageous legal farce,

but the Democratic organ thought it a good joke.

Here is another instance, but in this were involved higher and better men than those who aided in trying the habeas corpus dodge. I had enlisted a peaceable young Dutchman from the town of Pamela, but his grandfather, a life-long Democrat and party pillar in the Dutch settlement where he lived, bitterly opposed all enlistments, and brought strong arguments to bear upon his grandson to induce him to run away. The young fellow, however, was not willing to go. At last the grandfather came to Watertown, and sought counsel, as had been his custom, of a leading and conspicuous Democrat. What was then advised I learned afterwards from the recruit himself. It was for the old man to send his grandson away to Canada. Yielding at last to his grandfather's importunities, the young fellow disappeared. The second day after that I resolved to follow up a clue which involved a similar case on the border of St. Lawrence county, and set off at dark with a horse and buggy. About midnight I had reached a point beyond King's tavern in the town of Hammond, where I overtook a fellow on foot, and asked him to ride, as I was lonesome and sleepy and desired company. Would you believe it!—this was my young Dutch recruit. The recognition was mutual. He was glad to see me, for he was tired, and made confession that he was on his way to cross into Canada from Morristown. Gradually I drew out all the facts in his case, which seriously implicated the Democrat hinted at above. But he was a personal friend and I did not take any steps to make him trouble; but the language I used when I told him what I could prove, induced him to desist from further opposition.

This continual flight to Canada by recruits who changed their minds after being enlisted, had gathered near the Canada border, but safe within that country, many of these "deserters." Their most conspicuous camp was upon a small Canadian island quite near the American shore, above Clayton. Here they had adopted a code of signals which told those fleeing to their camp from the United States when it was safe to cross over, and when to keep off. Their frequent raids across the narrow channel of the river in pursuit of young pigs and chickens, and the threats they had made against American citizens who opposed their forays, at last attracted public attention, and I was appealed to, as an army officer, to break up the nest if possible. Remembering the attack made at Schlosser, on the Niagara river, under an English officer during the so-called "Patriot" war, where he had cut out an American steamboat and sent her on fire over Niagara Falls; and that the British government had approved of the act and knighted its officer for his bravery, I concluded that it would be meritorious (and I still think so) to break up the nest of deserters who had so audaciously made their headquarters within speaking distance of our shore. I organized a small

but resolute party and crossed the channel one night, broke up the nest, bringing away one man who had deserted from the 94th regiment, and quietly returned to Watertown. Some months after this I was called upon (when in the field) by the War Department for a statement of the facts in the case. This I forwarded, and in due time was dismissed from the volunteer service for "having crossed into the territory of a friendly power and made an arrest there." This dismissal was upon the demand of the British minister, though in a much more flagrant instance his government had applauded its officer's act and promoted him. Possibly the matter would have a different turn if such an occurrence were now to transpire. At that time Mr. Seward greatly feared English influence against the Union cause, and as only one man would suffer by my dismissal, he complied with the British demand.

There were many other discouragements in that recruiting business. Notably when I was attacked by an Irish mob, while arresting a deserting Irishman, a worthless fellow, but defiant—in which I was struck by a stone on the head, causing a permanent thickening of a skull already thick enough. In this episode I was patriotically aided by Calvin Decker, Hon. Geo. A. Bagley and a Colonel Martin, son of the Martinsburgh banker of that name, and by several other good friends, who kept back the attacking force until I was able to collect my senses and get my enlisted man behind the bars at the jail. In this connection I will also mention the threatened raid upon my home on High street during the New York draft riots, which would have met a peculiarly warm reception had it been made.

As I look back upon these occurrences, I am filled with wonder at the manner in which certain Democratic citizens opposed recruiting. They seemed possessed of a kind of madness, and under its influence forgot the needs of the country and their own duty as citizens. The name of Lincoln was like shaking a red rag before a mad bull. I remembered that a quarrel was forced upon a party of soldiers who were armed and in uniform at the Woodruff House, where they were waiting for a delayed train. A blatant copperhead who chanced to be there sneeringly denounced them as "Abe Lincoln's hirelings," which wound up by his being shot to death—a disaster he had brought upon himself by attempting to disarm one of the soldiers his libelous tongue had abused. A Democratic clothing merchant when the murdered body of the great and patient Lincoln was being taken through the North on its way to Springfield (after Lee had surrendered and the war was at an end), unfolding a morning newspaper in front of his store, one morning, made a remark peculiarly offensive.

Yes, in loyal and beautiful Watertown just such scenes occurred. It was hard work to enlist men under such discouragements. Yet I enlisted over 300 recruits for my regiment—some of whom were doomed to perish in the

great struggle, leaving memories and names that are proudly cherished. Many of them returned, and some are yet alive, drawing, I hope, suitable pension for their services.

The reflecting mind sees in those incidents, imperfectly described, how a few misguided men may retard and embarrass a good and a popular cause, though they may not be able overthrow it or long delay its victorious course. Myself a Democrat, I can but regret that that party, now over an hundred years old, should have had its proud escutcheon smirched by those who withheld their hearty support of a cause which saved the Union from threatened disintegration. The just historian, however, will not fail to record that there were many distinguished and able members of that party in Jefferson county who sought, by increased activity and greater self-denial, to make amends for what their laggard party friends failed to perform.

Having mentioned Col. Martin as aiding me when attacked upon the street by a mob of Irishmen, I will tell of an effort to aid him in return for his kindness.

The Colonel was a true patriot, an earnest and wholesome man in all respects, and came from the distinguished family that had given to Martinsburg, N. Y., its name. One day Colonel Martin came to me where I was on duty in one of the bureaus of the War Department at Washington, and told me he was in trouble. I had not forgotten the Watertown episode and desired to aid him. He told me he had been on duty with his regiment under Butler in Virginia, and the General had peremptorily dismissed him upon a false charge of drunkenness while on duty. Of course every one knew that an officer could not be dismissed in such a way as that, and I suggested an appeal to the President. Through my superior officer I was able to procure an audience with President Lincoln, who was evidently impressed with Martin's story, and wrote a note to Secretary Stanton, who issued an order to Butler to reinstate Colonel Martin in his command or file proper charges against him. This pleased us much, and we thought the Colonel was soon to be all right. But inside of a week he was back again in Washington, declaring that Butler had refused to obey the order, and, after abusing him afresh, had torn the paper up and stamped it under his feet.

Now the matter had become serious, and my chief and myself felt sure the President would do something "awful" to Butler for his insubordination. On the following day President Lincoln gave us another interview, and after hearing Colonel Martin's story appeared somewhat annoyed. Finally he himself wrote an order in his own hand and over his own signature directing General Butler to reinstate Colonel Martin in his command upon receiving the paper. Now, surely, the matter was settled all right, and we felt happy. Ten days afterwards Colonel Martin came back and reported that Butler had flatly refused to reinstate him, declaring

that he knew the facts in the case better than the President did, and that he would not obey the order, as he had already put another officer in command of the regiment. When this was reported to the President he smiled a little, and at last spoke: "Now, Colonel, you see yourself how I am placed. Of course, I could deprive Butler of his command, but would that be the best thing for the country? Under all the circumstances, I feel like letting the matter drop; but I will give you another place, that will perhaps suit you as well." The President kept his promise and Colonel Martin did not leave the service under a cloud.

Those who delight to hear how a headstrong and unreasonable man may at times be

brought to taste of some of his own ill-manners will be pleased to learn that in General Joseph Hawley, the distinguished Senator from Connecticut, General Butler found a man his equal in forcible language as well as ingenuity in expedients. At the time Butler was digging his canal in Virginia, Hawley was under his command, and one day received from Butler an order to do something distasteful. Turning to the aide who brought the order, he remarked: "You tell General Butler that I shan't obey his order. He is a d—d old fool, and if he wants this thing done he had better come and do it himself." The aide departed and that was the last of it.

J. A. H.

THE 186TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

It is fortunate for our history that we are able to present, from living participants, vivid descriptions of the service of their commands in the field. The 186th N. Y. Vol. Infantry was an exceedingly gallant regiment, and we can do no better than trace its history as related by General Bradley Winslow, who fell, shot through the body, while gallantly leading his comrades to the assault upon Fort Mahone, one of the largest Confederate strongholds about Petersburg, Va.

On the occasion of a re-union of the veterans of that regiment, some 125 in number, in Music Hall, Watertown, April 2, 1888, General Winslow spoke as follows:

Comrades of the 186th Regiment, ladies and gentlemen:—Heartily we greet each other, comrades, after a separation as to the greater number, of twenty-three years. Mutual congratulations are offered that our lives have been prolonged and that we are able to meet to renew acquaintances and friendships that were formed when we were environed by the perils of war. The occasion to us is one of reminiscence and of hallowed memories. In thought we go back through the intervening years to the time when we abandoned the callings in which we were respectively engaged to become soldiers to fight for the preservation of the Union which was then the only existing government based upon the broad principle of the equality of political rights. The most of us were young men then, filled with the ardor of youth and burning with righteous indignation that armed rebellion, which was without justification or palliation in the sight of humanity or justice, should seek to destroy that national unity which was the heritage of all the people of this land, and which had showered upon us blessings without number.

It was in the summer of 1864 that we left the peaceful walks of civil life and enrolled ourselves as volunteer soldiers in response to the call of President Lincoln for "five hundred thousand more."

The losses attending the campaigns of the

army of the Potomac and the forces in the west under Gen. W. T. Sherman during the spring and summer of that year, had been very great, and the terms of enlistment of many thousands of Union soldiers were about expiring. Formidable Rebel armies were still in the field, but the sentiment to continue the war until the authority of the Union should be fully restored was still strong and dominant in all the loyal States. That sentiment President Lincoln voiced in making the call I have referred to for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service. A certain period of time was given in the call in which volunteers could be enrolled. If in that interval a sufficient number were not obtained, then a resort was to be had to a draft. The quota for each of the States was apportioned, and then again apportioned to the several counties, towns and districts.

In the early part of August, 1864, a meeting was held in Watertown of citizens who were earnestly devoted to filling the quota of the county and of the several towns with volunteers, and thereby avoid the irritation probable to result from an enforced draft. At that meeting a committee was appointed to aid in the procuring of volunteers and in their organization. The committee consisted of such well-known citizens as James F. Starbuck, W. V. V. Rosa, E. B. Wynn, A. M. Farwell, L. J. Bigelow, and E. S. Lansing. Under date of August 17, 1864, one month after the call of the President had been made, this committee entered upon the work of organizing a Jefferson county regiment. Dr. E. S. Lansing went to Albany and obtained from Governor Horatio Seymour authorizations to recruit the companies that were to compose the proposed regiment. Such authority was issued to E. J. Marsh, H. J. Welch, Lansing Snell, J. D. McWayne, A. D. Sternberg, Richard McMullin, and D. B. Rood, and perhaps others. Such was the zeal with which these gentlemen entered upon the work of recruiting, and such the enthusiasm of the people, that in about two week's

time a sufficient number of volunteers had been enrolled to organize eight companies. Two additional companies only were required. These were soon found: one headed by Capt. Squires, recruited in Lewis county, and another headed by Capt. Wallace, recruited in Herkimer county.

In perfecting the regimental organization E. J. Marsh was appointed lieutenant colonel, A. D. Sternberg, major, and your humble speaker colonel. Madison Barracks at Sackets Harbor was designated as the rendezvous while the enrollment and organization were being perfected. That accomplished, but little time was given for preparatory drilling. The order to move soon came. On the 23d day of September, 1864, the 186th regiment, about 900 strong, left Madison Barracks for the seat of war. The route was by way of this city, then by rail to Albany, thence to New York by the steamer "St. John" of the People's line, landing at Castle Garden. In barracks near Castle Garden the regiment remained two days and then embarked on a large transport for City Point, Va. The passage took four days, and was without incident except experiencing a storm that disquieted the stomachs of some of the boys. City Point reached, the life of a soldier in the tented field began. There were many of us in the regiment who had seen service before; some who had been in regiments that were first raised and had served a term of enlistment. To such, of course, the new life was without novelty. But to most of the rank and file, and to some of the officers as well, the duties entered upon were new. The regiment became temporarily a part of the command of Gen. Benham, of the engineer corps. Large details were at once ordered daily, and indeed for fully two weeks the effective force of the regiment was devoted to the building of fortifications. The work was hard to perform, and some who were unaccustomed to severe manual labor were reported on the sick list and were sent to the hospital. Some three weeks were thus employed, when the regiment was sent to the immediate front and assigned to the second brigade, second division of the ninth army corps. Its first camp after leaving City Point, was in the vicinity of Poplar Grove church, to the south of Petersburg a number of miles. Here was the regiment's first experience in the presence of the enemy, and its daily details for outpost duty put the boys in the position for the first time of looking into the faces of their foes. Outpost duty, guard mount, camp duty, squad drill, company drill and battalion drill were among the daily duties. There were no idle hours, and those who were inclined to shirk were made very uncomfortable. In this way the days passed until the 27th of October came, when a movement of a portion of the Army of the Potomac, including the ninth corps, was undertaken for the purpose of further extending the left and to strike, if possible, the South Side railroad, which was an important channel of supply for General Lee.

The movement substantially failed, the 5th corps doing the most of the fighting on the Union side and getting pretty roughly handled. Beyond a little skirmish firing and taking a defensive position near the enemy, the 186th regiment had no part. When it marched from camp in the early morning of the 27th of October, it was generally believed that in a short time the regiment would be in action, and that hurtling shot and shell would soon be thinning its ranks. The prevalence of this belief brought the few who were cowards prominently to notice. These, on one pretense or another, absented themselves from the ranks. One scalded his foot with hot coffee and could not march; another had a box of hard-tack fall on his feet in some mysterious way, and then there were cases of severe attacks of diarrhoea. There were only a few of these untimely accidents, as there were only a few cowards. One little incident occurred at the expense of the colonel, which may be related. While the regiment was occupying the defensive position referred to there were occasional shots from some concealed foe, possibly fired by sharp shooters. One came rather close to the colonel's head as he sat quietly on his horse, awaiting developments. Now, when the ping of a rifle ball is heard very near one's head, to duck the head is an instinct, and the strongest and bravest will do it. The colonel at this time was probably no exception, and his head dropped a little. Thinking that the mounted officers might be rather conspicuous marks for sharp shooters, he gave the order for them to dismount, which was obeyed with alacrity. Whereupon officers and men who were lying along the ground in comparative safety, indulged in a little laugh. As the second day from leaving camp wore away, and the evening shadows lengthened, we marched back to camp. As we come near it a further incident occurred which many will recall when mention is made of it. If there is one thing that is apparently disagreeable to a soldier, it is to unload his gun by drawing the charge. He wants to do it in an easier way, namely, by firing it. Just as we had reached camp, as stated, it occurred to some one that his gun must be unloaded, and forthwith he fired in the air. This was contagious, and immediately a fusillade began that took some minutes to arrest. The firing was a gross breach of orders and discipline. We were not only near the enemy, but camps and troops were near by, and there was imminent danger that the balls fired in the air, in their descent would kill or wound men or animals. Such a gross breach of discipline could not be overlooked. The company officers were directed to examine every musket, and report every man whose piece was found empty. The result was that about 150 men were immediately marched to brigade headquarters and their offense reported. What the punishment was, not having witnessed it, I shall not now relate. Those who suffered it will no doubt remember, and they are not called upon to say anything about it.

Outpost duty and constant drill filled up the autumn days until the 29th of November, when the regiment was ordered to a new position. This was in front of Petersburg, slightly to the left and a little in the rear of Fort Davis, and about a half mile to the left and in the rear of Fort Sedgwick. Fort Sedgwick was a large, strongly constructed fort, on which were mounted a large number of heavy guns, and which also had a mortar battery. This fort was confronted by one perhaps equally strong, built by the enemy, called Fort Mahone. Between these hostile works there was almost a daily exchange of shots. So constant was the firing, and so dense oftentimes became the sulphurous clouds of smoke caused by the frequent discharges of the great guns and mortars, that the forts received nick-names from the soldiers. Our fort (Sedgwick) was called "Fort Hell," while the confederate was called "Fort Damnation." At this point the outposts of the hostile armies, (protected by an embankment and ditch, called a rifle pit), were not over twenty rods apart. During the daytime the sentinels on one side rarely fired at those of the other, but when night came, in order to guard against a surprise and to keep the pickets on the alert, constant firing was maintained. In our camp it was nothing unusual to hear the whistle of hostile bullets passing overhead, one occasionally striking in the camp. One astonished the suter one day by passing through his tent. I may remark here, as illustrative of the dangerous character of the service the regiment performed, that from the date in October of making our camp near Poplar Grove church, until the evacuation of Petersburg, April 2 thereafter, the regiment was, except when away from camp on battalion drill or engaged in some movement, within rifle range of the enemy's picket line. The service under such circumstances was most arduous. Alarms and sudden turnouts to resist expected attacks were frequent. In midwinter, about Dec. 10, I think, the regiment, with other troops, made a forced march to Nottoway river, twenty-five miles distant, which, with the return march, made a distance of 50 miles, in thirty six hours. On the outward march the weather was moderate, with rain and mud. On the return we faced a piercing wind, with the temperature low enough to freeze the mud and cover the wayside pools with thick ice. No member of the regiment, who participated, will ever forget the discomfort and fatigue of the march to Nottoway river and return.

With constant daily duties, such as I have mentioned, the winter of 1864-5 wore away. In the early part of the winter, the area of country included between our camp and the outposts was covered to some extent with a forest, which obstructed the view to both sides of the camps and works of the other, but the timber was gradually used for fuel, and as spring approached the face of the land had been denuded of trees. And this reminds me of another incident. The regi-

ment was out for battalion drill one day, not far from camp and near brigade headquarters. The drill closed with a movement in line of battle at a charge bayonet and double quick time, accompanied with a terrific yell, in imitation of the well-known "rebel yell." It attracted the enemy's attention, and several Whitworth shells were fired at us, which came dangerously near. One passed between the right of the regiment and drum corps as both were marching away from the field. The drum corps was not more than ten or twelve paces from the right of the regiment. The time of the marching step was being beaten on the large bass drum. The shells made double quick time for the drum corps, and the frantic efforts of the man with the big drum to climb over it were quite ludicrous. It was an occasion well calculated to try the nerves and test the steadiness of the regiment. This shot proved that the battery from which it was fired had the proper range and we had good reason to expect that another shot would follow and very likely crash through the moving ranks. Looking back from my position at the head of the marching column, I noted that every man was in his place. There was no panic, no excitement, the same measured step was maintained. Fortunately, no more shells were thrown. From that moment my convictions were confirmed that in the worst of positions the men of the 186th regiment could be relied on to bear themselves with the coolness of veterans. And not long afterwards was the ordeal presented that proved their heroism, and which entitles them to the honor and respect that just men ever award to the brave who peril their lives in their country's service.

At the date of which I am speaking, the tireless brain of Gen. Grant was forming plans and putting them in force which were soon to culminate at Appomatox, the crowning victory of the war, the surrender of the army of Northern Virginia. Not until then could it be clearly foreseen that the "last ditch" for the rebellion had been nearly reached. The gallant Sheridan, with his victorious army fresh from the conquest of Early in the Shenandoah, had come to the assistance of the army of the Potomac. For three days his conquering legions had been passing some distance in our rear. They were moving to join the left of General Meade's army with the object of making a strong effort against the right flank of General Lee's army. This formidable array it did not seem possible for General Lee to successfully cope with, and the sequel proved that he was unequal to the task. In his efforts to meet the crisis it is presumed that he had drawn from the defenses of Petersburg and Richmond such numbers as he thought could be spared and not imperil the safety of those points. The defensive works were strong—believed to be too strong to be carried by assault. Evidently the Union commanders had a different opinion or else they deemed it wise to make a demonstration against them to prevent the withdrawal of more troops to fight against Sheridan. On

the evening of the 30th of March, the regiment was ordered to report at 3 o'clock the next morning to the commander of the first brigade of our division in rear of Fort Sedgwick. The purpose of the movement was not explained. On reaching the point designated, however, it was apparent. It was to make an assault upon the enemy's line in our front. Perfect quiet was observed, the necessary orders were given in a low voice. The order to attack was momentarily expected. All knew that a simple movement of a few rods to the left, passing a projecting angle of the fort and making a sharp wheel to the right, would bring the attacking force within easy and direct range of hostile batteries and of a musketry fire that would sweep every foot of the ground. Of course the hope was that the intervening space between where the movement was to begin and the objective point would nearly or quite be covered before the enemy should be aware of our approach. What if he should be fully informed? What if some spy had given a warning signal and every gun be shotted and every man at his post to aid the work of destroying the assailants? These thoughts were doubtless in the minds of all who, in that still morning hour, awaited the order to attack. But it came not. After an hour of suspense we were ordered back to camp. But the expected fearful struggle was not long delayed. About 9 o'clock in the evening of the 1st of March, the regimental commanders were summoned to brigade headquarters. When we had assembled, the General said that it had been determined that we should attack the enemy's works the next morning at 3 o'clock; that we would see that our regiments were promptly turned out at that hour and that everything should be in readiness. He spoke encouragingly as to probable success, but little conversation was indulged in. All seemed impressed with the gravity of the situation. As we rose to leave, with much feeling visible in his expressive face he took each by the hand and good-byes were exchanged. Returning to camp, the order to be in readiness to turn out at the hour named was given to the company commanders through the adjutant. Midnight came, and at that hour swift, galloping feet were heard, and in a moment stopped at the colonel's tent. Quickly the order was delivered: "The General directs that you turn out your regiment at once and march to the picket line." The unfinished letter was quickly locked in a valise, and in a very few minutes the regiment formed and we marched to the picket line and halted, and were ordered to lie down. We then learned that the 179th regiment had charged the enemy's picket line in our front and taken a number of prisoners. What induced this movement at an earlier hour than had previously been named was not explained. Apparently, besides the capture of a few prisoners, it had the effect to alarm the enemy, for very soon his batteries began a terrible fire that brought a prompt response from our own, and opened a scene which I could wish some more competent witness than I

would accurately and eloquently describe. But first it is proper to observe that the lines of the opposing armies were many miles in extent, nearly parallel to each other, and at intervals of about a third of a mile were forts and redoubts on either side, connected by other strong defenses. And these works were so constructed that if any one of them should be taken it would be commanded by others comprising the series of defenses on the same side. Cannon seemingly without number were mounted thereon. And now, in that calm, still night, with darkness only relieved by the light of peaceful shining stars in the vaulted heavens above, these fierce engines of war opened their brazen throats, sulphurous smoke and fire issuing therefrom in visible form, which seemed to freight the impalable air with noisome odors. Screaming, hissing shot and shell, interspersed with the sharp whiz and ping of leaden bullets, seemed passing everywhere above our heads. Crash after crash, in quick succession, and then, as if to swell the roar, hundreds of simultaneous discharges of great guns were heard and felt, the concussion causing the earth to tremble. As far as the vision could extend to the right and left, the burning fuses of bombs and shells in graceful curvatures could be seen, all making a pyrotechnic display wholly unrivalled in the experience of all who witnessed it. Not all the enginery of the great Jove himself could equal this warlike display of puny man.

While our men were lying along the ground to escape as much as possible these hurtling missiles, a shell struck the earth and ploughed under a file of men, killing one of them and wounding three others. Another shell exploded in the ground near one of the companies, doing no further harm than to cover the men with earth. For more than two hours the terrific storm of war continued, and then there seemed a little lull, during which the regiment moved by the right flank, until its right rested on the so-called Jerusalem plank road. Faced to the front, the order to lie down was again given. Here we had not long to wait. Our regiment now composed part of a column of assault. In a recent communication, addressed by General Griffin to your humble speaker, he says:

"Concerning the formation of my brigade for that final assault on the 2d of April, I formed in column of regiment, each regiment in line of battle, six regiments deep, with one in reserve, the whole preceded by a company of pioneers to clear away the abatis. Two regiments, the 7th and 11th N. Y., were left to hold our main line in case of repulse. I made the formation thus because I knew the head of the column would be swept away by the enemy's terrific fire, and I must have lines enough till one complete in its formation could reach and pass the enemy's lines and hold them. My records are still at Keene, and I can only give you the relative positions of the regiments in the column from memory, which may not be wholly accurate. My recollection is that they stood thus: The 31st Maine, 179th New York, 17th Vermont, 2d

Indiana, 186th New York, 6th New Hampshire, with the 56th Massachusetts in reserve. The column was not repulsed or driven back at all, although a great many were panic-stricken, and fled to the rear."

The column was not moved as a unit. The regiments in column preceding the 186th were first ordered forward, but they never reached the enemy's works. In relation to them it should be said that the 31st Maine, the 17th Vermont, and the 2d Maryland were mere skeletons of regiments, their numbers having been wasted by long and arduous service. The 179th had fuller ranks, having been more recently recruited. That it suffered seriously is well known. Its gallant Lieut.-Col. Daily was mortally wounded, and its Col. Gregg received a severe wound in the head. These troops, panic stricken, rushed back, trampling upon our boys as they were quietly resting on the ground. But the panic was not contagious enough to extend to them. And now came the decisive moment. A staff officer from the brigade staff, Capt. Goodwin, if I remember his name correctly, a brave and faithful officer, whom we all remember from the sobriquet given him of "Old Corduroy" because he wore corduroy pants, came to me and said: "The General directs you now to advance," and as the last word fell from his lips, he extended his hand, and with evident emotion, said: "It will be hot. God bless you!" Turning then to the duty in hand, the order was given: "Attention, battalion!" Instantly the men were in place. Then followed: "Shoulder arms! Forward, guide centre. March!" And forward it was. First our own rifle-pit was reached, and behind the embankment, crouched and cowed, were a large number of our own troops. Steadily, and in as good order as possible, the line went over the embankment, and then across the interval of 20 rods between outposts, then over the rebel rifle pits. Meantime the fire from Fort Sedgewick was redoubled, the hissing shot and shell passing above us as to strike the works of the enemy, doubtless to lessen the fire of his batteries and drive his infantry from the top of the works, and so prevent their fire. Nevertheless, we had to face a leaden storm. Here and there along the line some noble fellow dropped from his place, and here and there the cry of anguish could be heard from the brave fellows who had been wounded. The abatis is reached. The brave pioneers, who, under cover of the darkness, had sought to remove it, had only made an opening wide enough to admit the passage of a company front. The right company passed through the opening and perhaps the second right company. The advance of the right was checked to give the remainder a little time to surmount the obstruction. This was quickly accomplished; then the order was given: "Charge bayonets! Double quick time, march!" and with a rush accompanied by a wild yell, our men soon reached the enemy's works. There was no resistance to the onslaught. As we approached the foot of the parapet the enemy, in a crowd, rushed out

towards us, calling out: "We surrender! We surrender!"

And now an incident occurred that is worthy of mention. Among the enemy was a large, bushy-headed man, with long, heavy whiskers. He seemed to tower above his comrades, and as he rushed down the parapet towards us, he threw up his arms, and in a loud, hypocritical voice, exclaimed: "I thank God I am once more under the stars and stripes." His hypocrisy was apparent, so it seemed to the brave Capt. J. P. Legg, who instantly responded in language more emphatic than graceful, and seizing the man by the shoulder he gave him a kick that greatly accelerated his passage to the rear. Standing for a moment upon the high parapet, and looking down into the fort, the scene was most impressive. The blue-coated boys were swarming in. There were the great guns, and a little distance from each a charcoal fire, where had been heated the iron rods that were applied to the priming powder when the guns were discharged. While thus standing, looking upon this scene, a large shell dropped down within the fort, and sinking into the earth, exploded. Up rose a great column of smoke, dust and earth, and when it had reached a certain height it spread over like an umbrella, the debris covering everything about. It looked like the pictures we often see of a volcano in a state of eruption. Fortunately, no one was hurt. The capture of the fort was a great victory, which our gallant fellows appreciated, and made their joy manifest in ringing cheers.

But remembering that the order was to advance, the regiment was quickly re-formed in rear of the captured fort, and commenced marching towards the city of Petersburg, which seemed some little distance away across a comparatively level space. Its steeples and roofs were plainly visible. Directly an order was received to change direction to the left and halt, with the information that we were in danger of being flanked. After the changed direction the fire in our front was giving us trouble, and to avoid its effect a lie-down was again ordered, and even while in this position men were killed and wounded. Again, we were ordered forward, but had proceeded only a little distance when we found a strong work, which the enemy still occupied. At the point of approach was a deep ditch, filled with water, too wide to be crossed without scaling-ladders, or other appliances that we did not possess. Passing a little to the right, in search of some opening to enable us to effect an entrance, my own active career with you, comrades, in the field, suddenly terminated. What I may further say as to your subsequent doings will be from hearsay.

Much has been said of the achievements of the second brigade on this memorable 2d of April. Great praise of its gallant conduct has been awarded in the public prints and in army records, but it has seemed to me that the credit to which the respective organizations composing the brigade are entitled has been quite lost sight of. Readily will it occur to

you, my comrades, that if the 186th regiment had not been there but little would have been accomplished. Indeed, but for it, at the point of attack, the enemy's line would have remained unbroken. So far as to results accomplished, the 186th regiment was the second brigade. Considering the actual and reported strength of Fort Mahone, the perils and difficulties to be encountered, its assault and capture by the 186th regiment was a magnificent success. Tennyson has immortalized the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava upon a Russian battery :

"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Volleyed and thundered ;
Into the jaws of death,
Into the mouth of hell,
Rode the six hundred."

On the occasion of which I speak you had cannon in front of you, cannon to the right of you and cannon to the left of you, that volleyed and thundered. A military critic who knew of the blunder that was made when the charge of the Light Brigade was ordered, and who witnessed the heroic sacrifices, said of the charge : "It is magnificent, but it is not war." No less praise is due for your conduct in the charge you made, with this distinction : It was magnificent, and it was war. The object being one of possible attainment, and the resulting victory was the test.

During the night succeeding the battle of Petersburg, its remaining defenses, which so long kept the Union troops at bay, were evacuated, and the second brigade, with other troops, when morning came entered the city. You continued the pursuit of the retreating enemy as far as Burkesville, some sixty miles. But Appomattox, near by, was the closing scene of the bloody drama in which the Army of the Potomac and that of Northern Virginia had played leading parts. After a brief period you marched back to Petersburg, thence to City Point, thence by transport to Alexandria. Here you rested for a few days, when the order for your muster out was received and your discharges made June 2, 1865. You marched in the grand review with the victorious troops of Meade's army and of the army of General Sherman. Thence you came by rail to New York, thence by steamer to Albany and by rail to Watertown. Your proud record and heroic deeds had preceded you. On your arrival the citizens came out to welcome you; speeches of welcome by our leading citizens were made; a bountiful banquet was spread in Washington Hall. Continuing on to Madison Barracks, after a few days, your honorable discharges were delivered, and the 186th regiment became history, and you who comprised it were once more citizens in the land your patriotism and valor had done much to save and redeem.

THE 10TH NEW YORK HEAVY ARTILLERY.

THE organization of the artillery of an army, and especially in the old army of the United States, has been almost invariably by independent batteries. Such form of organization has always proved the most effective, because, being a small force, with four to six guns, and perhaps 100 men, it could be quickly moved, easily handled, and so small as to be readily governed and trained to quick movements—often by a hasty concentration at a given point, changing the fate of battle. It was the artillery that saved the day at Gettysburg by nearly decimating Pickett's division before it had reached the first Union line, over which it might have poured but for the heroic work done by the artillery. In each division and corps there are chiefs of artillery, who have control of these separate batteries, which they can concentrate, as at Gettysburg, upon a definite line, giving confidence to the infantry with whom they serve.

This much is necessary to explain what follows. There had been sent out from this county, in the spring of 1862, two such batteries as we have above described, known as batteries "C" and "H," the former commanded by Capt. Joseph Spratt, a well-known Watertown boy, and the latter by Captain Barnes. These batteries proved efficient, serving in the Peninsula under McClellan, where Captain Spratt was seriously wounded. They formed a part of what was

known as Bailey's 1st regiment New York artillery. These batteries had done so well that a movement was made to raise in Jefferson county, ten or more companies, or independent batteries, which should be concentrated and operated as one regiment. Enlistments were made with that understanding, the men believing that their duty would be confined to guarding the many forts which environed Washington on the south, east and west. Officers from batteries "C" and "H," which had done good work before Richmond, were designated to fill the important positions in the new organization at Madison Barracks.

It ought to be stated that before many enlistments had been made for the purpose described above, Capt. E. P. Webb had enlisted some 50 men for an independent battery, and was directed to bring his men to Sackets Harbor, and himself to instruct and send out recruiting parties. This was done, and his small detachment formed the nucleus around which there soon congregated 16 companies, aggregating nearly 2,300 men. Thus originated what was known afterwards as the famous 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

It was natural to expect that so large a force, devoted to a single arm of the service became an embarrassment to the officials at Washington, who wanted batteries, not regiments, of artillery. To make a long story short, while the regimental officers wanted to

retain their regimental organization as heavy artillery, for which they had been enlisted, the government finally consented to their remaining enrolled as such, but required them to serve as infantry, in which capacity they behaved nobly.

We can only give a brief sketch of the company histories:

COMPANY A.

Capt. Edward P. Webb's Co. "A." This company was recruited at Watertown, N. Y., early in July, 1862, composed of men from that place, Lewis and Oneida counties. The company rapidly filled to the maximum, many being transferred to other companies of the regiment. About fifty men were enlisted for this company when they were transferred to Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, and were mustered with their original battalion into the United States service, September 11, 1862; on September 18 the company advanced with the battalions 1 and 2, as then numbered, to New York city, Capt. Webb in command of the battalions; here the battalions were equipped for the field. Leaving New York, it arrived with the battalions at Camp Barry, in the department of Washington, D. C., on the 23rd of September, 1862, laying in camp until September 29th, when, with the battalions, it was transferred to the fortifications near the city, remaining there until the regiment was ordered on active duty, March 27, 1864, in command of Lieut. E. H. Toby. The company was never commanded by Capt. Webb, he being in command of the battalions, headquarters at Fort Baker, until May 15, 1863.

Edward P. Webb, captain, Watertown; Elijah H. Toby, 1st lieutenant, Watertown; Leeman A. Rising, 1st lieutenant, Watertown; Morris A. Reed, 2nd lieutenant, Watertown; Addison W. Wheelock, 2nd lieutenant, Watertown.

COMPANY B.

Capt. Giles F. Kitts' Co. "B." This company was recruited from Adams, Rodman, and Lorraine, rendezvoused with the battalion at Madison Barracks, and mustered with them into U. S. service on the 11th of September, 1862. This company is entitled to, and claims the banner, being the only company mustering its complement of men, all being present. This company was originally "I" of 1st Battalion, subsequently becoming "B" of 10th regiment, served with that regiment in the army of the Potomac until mustered out, June 23d, 1865.

Giles F. Kitts, captain, Rodman; F. O. Sherman, 1st lieutenant, Adams; E. H. Smith, 1st lieutenant, Adams; Chas. B. Spear, 2d lieutenant, Rodman; Daniel Ranney, 2d lieutenant, Adams.

COMPANY C.

Capt. C. C. Abell's Co. "C." This company was recruited principally from the towns of Antwerp, Philadelphia and LeRay. It was mustered in at Sackets Harbor, Sept. 11, 1862, as company "C" of the 2d battalion, Black River Artillery; subsequently becoming

"C" company of the 10th regiment. It marched with its battalion from Sackets Harbor, Sept. 18, and occupied the fortifications in the department of Washington until the regiment was ordered into active service, March 27, 1864, and subsequently was in the engagements in front of Petersburg and Bermuda. It was mustered out June 23, 1865, with the regiment.

C. C. Abell, captain, Antwerp; Alexander Kennedy, 1st lieutenant, Evans Mills; Timothy A. Ackerman, 1st lieutenant, Philadelphia; Wm. M. Comstock, 2d lieutenant, Evans Mills; Eugene Miller, 2d lieutenant, Antwerp.

Col. Charles C. Abell went out as captain of Co. C., 10th N. Y. heavy artillery. Served with his company and regiment until June, 1864, when he was detailed as inspector of artillery for the 18th corps, commanded by the distinguished "Baldy" Smith. After serving as inspector for four months, he was promoted to be chief of artillery for the same corps. The 18th corps and the 10th each had colored troops and white troops intermingled. By putting all the colored troops of each corps under one command, they became the 25th corps, and the white troops were designated as the 24th—and Col. Abell remained with the 24th as chief of artillery. He served through with that corps until Appomattox, and was honorably mustered out with his regiment in September, 1865, after being relieved from duty with the 24th corps.

Col. Abell soon made Chicago his home, where he remained eighteen years, then he was two years in Mexico, and since then has resided in Denver and Omaha, cashier of the Omaha Packing Company, an honored citizen, one whom it is great pleasure to meet and "fight one's battles o'er again."

COMPANY D.

Captain S. R. Cowles' Co. "D." Originally mustered as "B" 1st battalion, at Sackets Harbor, Sept. 11, 1862, was recruited in Champion, Croghan, Diana, Rutland and Wilna, subsequently being numbered with 4th battalion; served with the regiment in the campaign of the James, with distinction, Captain Cowles being commanding officer of the battalion in its charge on the rebel works on April 2, 1865. The company, during the siege of Petersburg, met with considerable loss. Mustered out with the regiment June 23, 1865.

Seneca R. Cowles, captain; Lucian E. Carter, 1st lieutenant; George D. Salter, 1st lieutenant; Walter A. Horr, 2d lieutenant; James S. Ward, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY E.

Capt. A. Cleghorn's Co. "E." This company was originally mustered as "A," 1st battalion, subsequently becoming "A" 4th battalion, was recruited from Ellisburgh and Henderson; mustered with the battalion Sept. 11, 1862, at Madison Barracks; advanced with the battalion, Sept. 18th, to the department of New York harbor; served with the

regiment in its movements in front of Petersburg, Bermuda Hundred, and in the Shenandoah Valley; subsequently mustered out with the regiment June 23d, 1865.

Adams Cleghorn, captain; Elman Tyler, 1st lieutenant; A. A. Wheeler, 1st lieutenant; Russel M. Jones, 2d lieutenant; M. G. Cook, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY F.

Capt. J. F. Vanderberg's Co. "F" was recruited principally from the towns of Alexandria and Theresa, originally lettered "D," of the second battalion, subsequently "F" of the 5th battalion, mustered with the battalions Sept. 11, 1862, at Sackets Harbor; moved with the battalions to the defence of Washington, and with the regiment when ordered in active service; served in the siege at Petersburg and the operations at Bermuda Hundred, and mustered out with the regiment June 23, 1865.

John S. Vanderberg, captain; I. L. Huntington, 1st lieutenant; Elias Getman, 1st lieutenant; Robert McNight, 2d lieutenant; Levi A. Butterfield, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY G.

Capt. R. B. Biddlecome's Co. "G." This company, originally mustered as "B" Second battalion, subsequently as "G" Fifth battalion; was recruited from Clayton and Orleans; mustered at Madison Barracks, Sept. 11, 1862; advanced with the battalion Sept. 18, 1862; served at Fort Mahan, department of Washington, until the advance of the regiment, March 1, 1864; served in the Army of the James, suffering considerable loss at the siege of Petersburg; was subsequently mustered out with the regiment and discharged at its original mustering place, Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, in June, 1865.

R. B. Biddlecome, captain; G. H. Marshall, 1st lieutenant; E. A. Chapman, 1st lieutenant; V. B. Rottiers, 2d lieutenant; W. J. Hart, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY H.

Capt. Samuel Middleton's Co. "H." was recruited at Brownville and Houndsfield; mustered in at Sackets Harbor on the 12th day of Sept., 1862; left the barracks for Washington on the 20th day of September, joining the preceding battalions in the defenses of Washington. At the siege of Petersburg and battle of Bermuda Hundred the company took an active part, being commanded by Captain Parker. Subsequently mustered out with the regiment, June 23, 1865.

Samuel Middleton, captain; Stephen W. Fowler, 1st lieutenant; John N. Parker, 1st lieutenant; J. Randolph Knight, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY I.

Capt. H. O. Gillmore's Co. "I" was originally mustered as "B" of the 3d battalion, Black River Artillery, and was recruited in Brownville, Houndsfield, Watertown and Worth. Date of muster, Sept. 12, 1862, by

W. G. Edgerton, 11th Infantry, U. S. army. This company rendered service in the department of Washington, advancing to the front with its regiment, March, 1864; was engaged in the siege of Petersburg and battle of Bermuda Hundred, retiring from the service with a record second to none; mustering out with the regiment, June 23d, 1865, and discharged at Sackets Harbor, N. Y. At Cold Harbor the Captain narrowly escaped. The enemy charged on our lines, and one of the men in his fright held his thumb over the muzzle of his piece, stooped down and with the other hand fired his gun. Either the thumb or the ball passed through the Captain's hat, sadly marring that appendage.

H. O. Gillmore, captain; R. R. Bell, 1st lieutenant; P. B. Grant, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY K.

Capt. B. B. Taggart's Co. "K" was recruited in Adams, Antwerp, Brownville, Osceola, LeRay, Houndsfield, Watertown, Worth, Clayton, Rutland and Orleans; originally mustered as Co. "C," 3d battalion, subsequently mustered as 7th; served in New York harbor; joined the regiment in the department of Washington in the winter of 1862, and served with the regiment in defenses of Washington until the advance in 1864; served in front of Petersburg and Bermuda Hundred, and in the Shenandoah Valley; mustered out with regiment in June, 1865; suffering its full share in loss of killed and wounded.

B. B. Taggart, captain; Fred Lansing, 1st lieutenant.

COMPANY L.

Capt. Jas. E. Green's Co. "L," Tenth N. Y. Heavy Artillery, was raised mostly in Ellisburgh, Henderson and Lyme. James E. Green, M. A. Hackley and C. E. Seaton were the parties who were the most effective in getting the enlistments of men. Capt. Gould had some men whom he had enlisted in the northern part of the county, mostly from Lyme. The command gathered at Sackets Harbor about the middle of Sept., 1862, which place they left about the 19th of Sept., and arrived in New York on the 20th. Under the command of Captain Gould; after one night spent at Park Barracks, they were sent to Camp Arthur, Staten Island. Up to this time none of the men had been mustered into the U. S. service. About this time differences of opinion arose between Gould, Green and others, as to who should be the company's officers, the finale of which was that Capt. Gould was ordered to turn his men over to J. E. Green. The men were nearly mutinous, and refused to be mustered, but they were ordered in line at the camp, and marched on board a steamer, and conveyed to Fort Schuyler, where they were mustered.

James E. Green, captain; O. Williams, 1st lieutenant; C. E. Seaton, 2d lieutenant.

COMPANY M.

Capt. J. B. Campbell's company was originally mustered as "C," of 3d battalion; were

enlisted at Ellensburg, Henderson, Adams, Watertown, Lyme, Cape Vincent and Houndsfield; was mustered Sept. 11, 1862, by W. D. Edgerton, 11th U. S. Infantry; served in the department of Washington; advanced with their regiment in 1864, took part in the siege of Petersburg and the battle of Bermuda Hundred; was then commanded by J. C. Armstrong, captain; was mustered out with the regiment June 23, 1865. Losing heavily in the campaign of the James and Shenandoah Valley, its ranks were badly depleted on its final discharge at Sackets Harbor.

J. B. Campbell, captain; J. C. Armstrong, 1st lieutenant; R. B. Brown, 1st lieutenant; John M. Wilcox, 2d lieutenant; Phillip Riley, 2d lieutenant.

This regiment saw important service, and made an honorable record, as did all the Jefferson county troops. We have not space to follow in detail its many movements and engagements. It performed, with credit, every duty imposed upon it, its ranks were filled with a fine body of men, and its services appreciated by the people.

Of the 10th Heavy Artillery roster we can only give names of the officers:

Spratt, Joseph, lieutenant-col.
Campbell, Jas. B., maj.
Osborne, Thos. W., maj.
Abell, Charles C., maj.
Cowles, Seneca R., maj.
Wheelock, Ad'n W., adjt.
Flower, Stephen W., q. m.
Copeland, Oliver S., surg.
Goodale, A. W., asst.-surg.
Hubbard, G. N., asst.-surg.
Hobbs, Benj., asst.-surg.
Pope, B. F., asst.-surg.
Wilson, Moses E., chap.
Cleghorn, Adams, capt.
Huntington, I. L., capt.
Carter, Lucien E., capt.
Armstrong, Jno. C., capt.
Kitts, Giles F., capt.
Sherman, Frank O., capt.
Webb, Edward P., capt.
Chapman, Eugene A., capt.
Hart, William J., capt.
Biddlecome, R. B., capt.
Marshall, Guverna H., capt.
Tobey, Elisha H., capt.
Getman, Elias, capt.
Vanderburgh, J. S., capt.
Middleton Sam. (2d), capt.
Parker, John H., capt.
Taggart, Byron B., capt.
Grant, Philander B., capt.
Rising, Leman A., capt.
Green, James E., capt.
Smith, Edward H., capt.
Tyler, Elman, 1st lieutenant.
Montague, H., 1st lieutenant.
Freeman, W. P., 1st lieutenant.
Wheeler, A. A., 1st lieutenant.
Jones, R. M., 1st lieutenant.
Cadwell, O. B., 1st lieutenant.
Salter, Geo. B., 1st lieutenant.
Johnson, F. B., 1st lieutenant.
Jaylor, Jas. A., 1st lieutenant.
Cook, Mal'm G., 1st lieutenant.
Brown, B. B., 1st lieutenant.
Wilcox, J. M., 1st lieutenant.
Ward, Jas. S., 1st lieutenant.
Spear, Chas. B., 1st lieutenant.
Reed, Morris A., 1st lieutenant.
Parker, H. A., 1st lieutenant.
Rottiers, V. B., 1st lieutenant.
Keenan, P. H., 1st lieutenant.
Kennedy, Alex., 1st lieutenant.

Frame, S. W., 1st lieutenant.
Seaton, A. B., 1st lieutenant.
Ackerman, T. B., 1st lieutenant.
Griffin, Morrison, 1st lieutenant.
Westcott, J. H., 1st lieutenant.
Burdick, D. W., 1st lieutenant.
Bell, Robert R., 1st lieutenant.
Hill, Wallace R., 1st lieutenant.
Lansing, Fred., 1st lieutenant.
Riley, Philip, 1st lieutenant.
Andrews, Mark, 1st lieutenant.
McKnight, R., 1st lieutenant.
Williams, O., 1st lieutenant.
Raney, Daniel, 1st lieutenant.
Allen, M. J., 1st lieutenant.
Seaton, C. E., 1st lieutenant.
Flint Wm. H., 2d lieutenant.
Cooper, D. W., 2d lieutenant.
Wilkinson, J. L., 2d lieutenant.
Marshall, T. B., 2d lieutenant.
Horr, Walter A., 2d lieutenant.
Rouse, Gaylor, 2d lieutenant.
Cowan, E. R., 2d lieutenant.
Kellogg, E. H., 2d lieutenant.
Morris, Jas. H., 2d lieutenant.
Farnham, P. F., 2d lieutenant.
Williams, W. A., 2d lieutenant.
Spalsbury, H. E., 2d lieutenant.
Watson, D. A., 2d lieutenant.
Gunn, Chas. L., 2d lieutenant.
Wood, Geo. W., 2d lieutenant.
McKee, R. J., 2d lieutenant.
Comstock, W. M., 2d lieutenant.
Hall, Alonzo P., 2d lieutenant.
Miller, Eugene, 2d lieutenant.
Gorse John W., 2d lieutenant.
Payne, H. D., 2d lieutenant.
Butterfield, L. A., 2d lieutenant.
Dwyer, Jas. A., 2d lieutenant.
Knight, J. R., 2d lieutenant.
Smith, G. St. Clair, 2d lieutenant.
Welch, J. S., 2d lieutenant.
Evans, John F., 2d lieutenant.
Swan, Martin D., 2d lieutenant.
Richards, A. D., 2d lieutenant.
Thurber, C. K., 2d lieutenant.
Cross, Isaac T., 2d lieutenant.
Hoyle, Jos. T., 2d lieutenant.
Seaton, L. Jr., 2d lieutenant.
Hurd, De Witt C., 2d lieutenant.
Porter, G. Jr. (died), 2d lieutenant.
Webster, F. F., 2d lieutenant.
Bell, Robt. R., 2d lieutenant.

ordered into active service the regimental officers were as follows: Alexander Piper, colonel; Joseph Spratt, lieutenant-colonel; George D. Arden, major; James B. Campbell, major; C. C. Abell, major; L. R. Cowles, major; A. W. Wheelock, adjutant, Stephen R. Flower, quartermaster; Dr. O. S. Copeland, surgeon; A. W. Goodale, assistant surgeon; Rev. M. Wilson, chaplain.

TWENTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

Company K of this regiment was organized at Ellensburg, by Andrew J. Barney, who became its captain. The regiment was organized by the State Military Board, May 16, 1861, and on July 2 it was mustered into the service of the United States, leaving Elmira the same day, fully armed and equipped, and proceeding via Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, where it arrived July 3, and camped on Meridian Hill till July 21, at which date it received long Enfield rifled muskets in exchange for the percussion muskets with which it had left New York State. During the winter of 1861-62 the regiment was encamped on Upton's Hill. After being brigaded differently several times it was, in March, 1862, assigned to the 1st Brigade, 1st Division, 1st Corps, and in September, 1862, the brigade was known as the Iron Brigade, commanded by General Hatch and Colonel Sullivan. Col. Phelps, of the 22d regiment, took command of the brigade September 14, and continued in that position until its dissolution by reason of the expiration of the terms of service of the 22d, 24th and 30th regiments.

After various minor engagements, a sharp skirmish was had in May, 1862, called the battle of Falmouth. August 10th they left Falmouth for Cedar Mountain, where they stayed four days under artillery fire, the regiment losing one man killed in company D. On August 28th they were under fire at Groveton, but were not engaged. On the 30th they were sharply engaged at Bull Run for about an hour and twenty minutes, losing several men. Between four and five o'clock on Sunday evening, Sept. 14, 1862, they went into the fight at South Mountain, Md., to which point they had been moved via Washington, Rockville, New Market and Frederick City. After several times changing position, and constantly skirmishing, they forded Antietam Creek on the morning of the 16th, and moved to the right, abreast of the celebrated cornfield. On the morning of the 17th they became hotly engaged, and lost several men, among them Capt. J. D. O'Brien, of company A, and Ensign John S. McNair. The regiment next participated in General Burnside's unfortunate Fredericksburg battle, Dec. 13, 1862. In the battle of Chancellorsville they were also engaged, and about the middle of May, succeeding that engagement, were ordered home, and mustered out at Oswego at the expiration of their term of service—two years.

Major Barney was killed in one of the Second Bull Run engagements.

In March, 1864, when the regiment was

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY-THIRD INF.

This regiment was raised at Auburn, N. Y., to serve for one, two and three years. Jefferson county furnished a considerable number of men for it, although it was filled up with men from the counties of Cayuga, Oswego, Onondaga, Oneida, St. Lawrence and Franklin besides. It was mustered into the service of the United States in the spring of 1865, and mustered out of service Jan. 18, 1866, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

SIXTH CAVALRY—"SECOND IRA HARRIS GUARD."

Jefferson county furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was mustered into the service of the United States from September 12 to December 19, 1861. The original members were mustered out on the expiration of their term of service, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits retained in service, and on the 17th of June, 1865, consolidated with the 15th N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry, the consolidated force being known as the 2d N. Y. Provisional Cavalry. Its list of engagements embrace the following: South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania, Chancellorsville, Beverley Ford, Middleburg, Upperville, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Mechanicsville, Wilderness, Todd's Tavern, Hawe's Shop, Cold Harbor, Deep Bottom, Opequon, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Appamattox Station, Siege of Richmond.

THIRTEENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in New York city to serve three years, and a detachment of men from Jefferson county joined it. It was mustered into the United States service from February, 1863, to March, 1864. On the 23d of June, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the 16th N. Y. Cavalry, and the consolidated force known as the 3d N. Y. Provisional Cavalry. Its principal engagements were at Aldie, Fairfax Station, Centerville, Culpepper and Piedmont, and its loss was comparatively slight. The men from Jefferson county belonged in four companies of the regiment.

EIGHTEENTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in New York city to serve three years. The companies of which it was composed were raised in the counties of New York, Albany, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Herkimer and Erie. It was mustered into the service of the United States from July 13, 1863, to Feb. 3, 1864. On June 12, 1865, it was consolidated with the 14th N. Y. Cavalry, the consolidated force retaining the name—18th New York Cavalry. This force remained in service until May 31, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department.

The following were officers in the 18th:

Smith, Warren S., capt.	Bell, John A., 1st lieutenant.
Enos, William W., capt.	McNeil, Floyd, 2d lieutenant.
Gaige, William H., capt.	Davenport, E., 2d lieutenant.
Simpson, Jos. H., capt.	Clark, G. P., 2d lieutenant.
Montenay, Charles, capt.	Smith, John M., 2d lieutenant.
Cummings, A., 1st lieutenant.	Keenan, John, 2d lieutenant.
Hall, Ira, Jr., 1st lieutenant.	Cady, Aaron C., 2d lieutenant.
Folts, Ira I., 1st lieutenant.	

TWENTIETH CAVALRY.

The 20th Cavalry was organized at Sackets Harbor, N. Y., to serve three years. Its men were principally from Jefferson county, although the counties of Lewis, St. Lawrence, Oswego, Onondaga and Albany were also represented. The regiment was mustered into the United States service from Sept. 3 to Sept. 30th, 1863, and after a varied experience was mustered out July 31, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. It was known as the McClellan Cavalry; went out with 12 companies, and was a fine body of men.

Lord, Newton B., col.	Hubbard, Wm., 1st lieutenant.
Evans, David M., col.	Croissant, L., 1st lieutenant.
Gates, Jacob S., lieutenant-col.	Hodge, D. C., 1st lieutenant.
Cudworth, John G., maj.	Randall, W. H., 1st lieutenant.
O'Hara, John, maj.	Goddard, E. P., 1st lieutenant.
Fitzpatrick, Patrick, maj.	Lee, Luther, Jr., 1st lieutenant.
Horr, Albert V., adjt.	Wilcox, Sam. B., 1st lieutenant.
Zimmerman, C. E., q. m.	Cook, H. C., 1st lieutenant.
Follard, R. D. C., qr. mr.	Choate, Geo. R., 1st lieutenant.
Carter, N. M., asst.-surg.	Dillenbeck, J. S., 1st lieutenant.
Catlin, Chas., asst.-surg.	Watson, L. C., 2d lieutenant.
Winslow, Jedediah, chap.	Budd, Jos. P., 2d lieutenant.
Ford, Wayland F., capt.	Safford, Wm. H., 2d lieutenant.
Budd, Benj. C., capt.	Joy, S. H., 2d lieutenant.
Reynolds, Wm., capt.	Robb, Walter, 2d lieutenant.
Ryther, Wm. F., capt.	Dodge, E. C., 2d lieutenant.
Chittenden, H. C., capt.	Johns, James, 2d lieutenant.
Butler, Thos. H., capt.	Betts, Wm. H., 2d lieutenant.
Spencer, James, Jr., capt.	Wood, Geo. W., 2d lieutenant.
Lee, John D., capt.	Malone, Henry, 2d lieutenant.
Carse, Alfred J., capt.	Thompson, C. E., 2d lieutenant.
Betts, Wm. E., 1st lieutenant.	Town, Charles, 2d lieutenant.
McNally, J. J., 1st lieutenant.	Trout, Wm., 2d lieutenant.

TWENTY-FOURTH CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized at Auburn, N. Y., to serve three years, and contained a number of men from Jefferson county. It was mustered into the service in January, 1864, and, on the 17th of June, 1865, was consolidated with the 10th N. Y. Cavalry, the united force being called the First New York Provisional Cavalry. Its principal engagements were the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Guinea Station, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Cemetery Hill, Weldon Railroad, Reams's Station, Peeble's Farm, Vaughan Road and Bellefield; and in these the regiment lost to a considerable extent. A number of its officers were killed in action and others died of wounds, while the loss among the men was proportionate.

TWENTY-SIXTH (FRONTIER) CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Vermont, under special authority from the Secretary of War, to serve on the frontier for one year. It was principally engaged in protecting the northern frontier and looking after suspicious characters, "bounty jumpers," rebel

sympathizers, etc., one detachment being stationed at Sackets Harbor. Five companies were organized in this State, composed of men from the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Lewis, Franklin, Clinton, Essex and Erie. The regiment was mustered in from December 29, 1864, to February 22, 1865, and was mustered out by companies from June 29, 1865, to July 7, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

FIRST REGIMENT "VETERAN" CAVALRY.

This was organized at Geneva, N. Y., to serve three years, and mustered into the U. S. service from July 25th to November 19, 1863. The 17th N. Y. Cavalry was consolidated with it Sept. 17, 1863, and the new organization contained a considerable number of men from Jefferson county. The regiment was mustered out July 20, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department.

FIRST NEW YORK LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Company C, Capt. John W. Tamblin, was organized in Jefferson county, and mustered in from September 6 to October 24, 1861. It participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, and was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, June 17, 1865, after nearly four years of active service.

Company D, Capt. Thomas W. Osborn, was in part from Jefferson county, and was mustered in from September 6 to October 25, 1861. Its list of important engagements is a long one, and tells a truthful tale of bravery and hard service. It took active part in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburg, Seven Pines, Battle of June 25, 1862, Peach Orchard, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Rappahannock Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad and Chapel House. The battery was mustered out of service June 15, 1865. Major Osborn was afterwards U. S. Senator from Florida.

Company H, Capt. Joseph Spratt, was raised principally in Jefferson county, and mustered into the service of the United States from the 10th to the 28th of October, 1861. It was engaged at Yorktown, Fair Oaks, White Oak Swamp, Malvern Hill, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Tolopotomy, Bethesda Church, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Peeble's Farm and Hatcher's Run, and was mustered out of service June 19, 1865.

FIRST REGIMENT (GOV. MORGAN'S) U. S. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Company H, of this regiment, Capt. Chas. L. Smith, was raised at Watertown and Car-

thage, for the term of three years, and mustered in July 24, 1861. This organization became a part of the 2d N. Y. Light Artillery. On the expiration of its term of service the original members were mustered out, and the regiment, composed of veterans and recruits, retained in service. It was consolidated into eight companies, and four companies of the 9th N. Y. Artillery transferred to it June 27, 1865. The regiment was mustered out Sept. 29, 1865, in accordance with orders from the War Department. Its battles were: Second Bull Run, North Anna, Spottsylvania, Tolopotomy, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, New Market Road, Charles City Cross-Roads and Reams's Station. The 2d Regiment lost 841 men in killed, wounded and missing.

FIFTH ARTILLERY.

The third battalion of the "Black River Artillery," assigned to this regiment, consisted of several companies raised in the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, mustered into the U. S. service in September, 1862. They were attached to the 5th Regiment, forming batteries I, K, L, and M, to serve three years. On the expiration of its term of service, the original members of the regiment (except veterans) were mustered out, and the organization, composed of veterans and recruits retained in service until July 19, 1865, when it was mustered out in accordance with orders from the War Department. The principal engagements in which the regiment participated were at Point of Rocks, Berlin, Sandy Hook and Harper's Ferry.

THIRTEENTH ARTILLERY.

Jefferson county furnished a number of men for this regiment, which was organized in the city of New York, and composed of men from various parts of the State. It was mustered in from August, 1863, to September, 1864. On the 27th of June, 1865, the organization was consolidated into a battalion of five companies, and transferred to the 6th N. Y. Artillery.

FOURTEENTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was organized at Rochester, to serve three years. Jefferson county furnished a considerable number of men. The regiment was mustered in from August 29 to December 17, 1863, and after participating in the battles of Spottsylvania, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Spring Church, Cold Harbor and Hatcher's Run, was mustered out, in accordance with orders from the War Department, August 26, 1865.

Huntington, G. B., 2d lieutenant.	Van Brakle, C. H., adjt.
Hunt, Wm. W., 2d lieutenant.	Proctor, Jerome B., capt.
Cuppernell, B., 2d lieutenant.	Cooper, Jerome, capt.
Curtis, Kelsey, 2d lieutenant.	Gardner, S., 1st lieutenant.
Corbin, Daniel, 2d lieutenant.	Warring, Wm., 1st lieutenant.
Thompson, F. M., 1st lieutenant.	

SIXTEENTH ARTILLERY.

This regiment was mustered into the U. S.

service from September 28, 1863, to January 28, 1864, and contained a small detachment of men from Jefferson county. It was mustered out of service August 21, 1865.

INDEPENDENT BATTERIES NOS. 20 AND 28.

Each contained men from Jefferson county, the latter having quite a detachment. The 20th Battery was mustered in December 27, 1862, and mustered out July 31, 1865. The 28th Battery was mustered in and out at the same dates as the 20th.

OTHER REGIMENTS.

Aside from those already mentioned, the following regiments contained men from Jefferson county:

Infantry—The 3d, 53d, 57th, 59th (U. S. Van-Guard), 81st, 93d, 97th, 102d and 106th.

Cavalry—1st, 11th (Scott's 900), and 25th; and possibly the county was also represented in other regiments, of which we find no account. Numerous individuals enlisted and

were mustered into the service from other States.

OFFICERS OF THE 186TH.

The following roster of officers of the 186th New York should have appeared on p. 72:

Winslow, Bradley, col.	Bates, Huxham P., capt.
Marsh, E. Jay, lieutenant-col.	Gleason, W. W., 1st lieutenant.
Sternberg, A. D., maj.	Edwards, C. J., 1st lieutenant.
Field, Andrew J., adjt.	Brown, B. B., 1st lieutenant.
Marsh, Luther M., adjt.	Phillips, A. S., 1st lieutenant.
Timmerman, Calvin, q.m.	Phelps, C. N., 1st lieutenant.
Bailey, William C., surg.	Peck, Wm. K., 1st lieutenant.
Carlisle, E. S., asst.-surg.	Taylor, Jas. A., 1st lieutenant.
Coleman, J. C., asst.-surg.	Morse, Amos, 1st lieutenant.
Shaw, Jas. H., asst.-surg.	Jones, Ed. E., 1st lieutenant.
Burnett, John H., chap.	Mathews, Jas., 1st lieutenant.
Snell, Lansing, capt.	Herring, W. P., 1st lieutenant.
McWayne, Jay D., capt.	Marsh, Walter P., 2d lieutenant.
Legg, Judson P., capt.	Failing, Walsteen, 2d lieutenant.
Swan, Edwin, capt.	McComber, E., 2d lieutenant.
Yates, Henry, capt.	Staplin, Delos, 2d lieutenant.
McMullen, R. R., capt.	Grunett, H. C., 2d lieutenant.
Squires, Charles D., capt.	Ladd, Alex., 2d lieutenant.
Ferris, George E., capt.	Robertson, C. C., 2d lieutenant.
Wallace, Wm. R., capt.	Brown, H. W., 2d lieutenant.
Hood, Daniel B., capt.	Cutler, O. L., 2d lieutenant.
Brown, K. W., capt.	Bartlett, J. W., 2d lieutenant.
Reynolds, Joan M., capt.	Horro, Jas. G., 2d lieutenant.

THE 94TH NEW YORK VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

We have said hitherto that we are fortunate nearly 30 years after the great Civil War closed, to be able to record, from the observations of living participants, an account of the brave men who went to the front in response to President Lincoln's call for troops. Capt. Charles W. Sloat, well known in our city and county, has prepared some data relating to the 94th, and we insert it with pleasure, for it helps to make history of one of the most gallant regiments that went from old Jefferson. No braver or more loyal officer than the writer of this history of the 94th, served during our war. He was ever true to duty, fearless in action and efficient always. Beloved by his men, a model in personal character, he was a fine type of the resolute and patriotic American volunteer. The captain says:

The 94th Regiment N. Y. Vols. was among the first of the 3-years' troops. It came upon the scene of war after it had become certain that the rebellion was not the 60-day affair of the early summer of 1861; yet not so late that the burning heat of patriotism had lost any of its fervor. Its ranks were composed mainly of the youth of Jefferson county, whose hearts thrilled with a love of country. No thought of gain, and nothing of personal ambition for office had place in the hearts of those early volunteers. The 94th in its inception was a Jefferson county regiment, but the fortunes of war afterwards made it a composite affair—it being largely recruited from Buffalo just before the Second Bull Run battle, and in the winter of 1862-63 was consolidated with the 105th New York. The original organization was mustered into service at Sackets Harbor, Dec. 9, 1861. The rank and file soon understood that politics as well as patriotism were

among the motives which moved men, and that they must go into war, not with the acquaintances and friends of their lives, but with strangers as officers. Yet all would have been well if the colonel who shortly took command had been as sober and reliable as he was gallant and soldierly in appearance. He was a gentleman, and but for the one too common fault, would no doubt have been a credit to the regiment. Col. Viele had next under him Col. Calvin Littlefield, and for adjutant, brought with him from Buffalo, J. Fred Ernst.

The regiment marched to Watertown, over the still remaining snow banks, and took the cars at the lower depot. It was nearly up to the maximum in numbers, and was greeted by a large crowd of friends and well-wishers, who sent it on its way with many a glistening eye and "God speed." It seemed destined from the start to be a regiment of more than ordinary adventure. Its first experience was a plunge into the Hudson River at Tivoli, through an accident to the train. Here several of the officers' horses were drowned. There were a number of narrow escapes. Quartermaster D. O. DeWolf, of Sackets Harbor, took a bath in the icy river, which nearly proved fatal to him. He afterwards did good service in his department. The regiment stayed in New York city a couple of days, living in the barracks then occupying the City Hall Park. From there it passed through Philadelphia and partook of the hospitality of the famous "Soldiers' Rest," thence through the streets of Baltimore and Washington—at the latter city going into barracks at Meridian Hill. Here a cold and continuous rain, combined with the dirtiest of quarters, caused many a boy to think of his

mother's comfortable home; making him, if not exactly homesick, something very like it. Next we were called to Alexandria, Va., doing guard duty for the town, then after about a month we occupied Fort Lyon, south of the city. Here Colonel Adrian R. Root, of Buffalo, took command.

Colonel Root was a man of fine appearance, then about 30 years of age, of good executive ability, and proved a very useful officer. Straight as an arrow, six feet or more in height, with a pronounced military bearing, he made his regiment proud of him. Discipline and good order prevailed, owing, in a great measure, to the influence of Col. Root. After about a month at Fort Lyon, the spring campaign of 1862 began. The regiment's first move was down the Potomac to Acquia Creek, and then marched to the Rappahannock, at Fredericksburg. We lay there but a day or two, when, with the rest of the division, under General Ord, we were put upon a forced march to the Valley of the Shenandoah to intercept Jackson, who was just then making his famous record as a marcher. Stopping a week in the vicinity of Front Royal, the regiment then retraced its steps to Manassas, and camped.

About this time General Pope was put in command of all the forces in front of Washington, and the campaign with "headquarters in the saddle" was begun. On the 4th of July, 1862, our march was again resumed, which brought us during the next day under fire at Cedar Mountain. The regiment was not called upon for any real fighting, but the sight of wounded going to the rear, the shriek of shot and shell, continuing long into the night, made a picture well calculated to try their mettle. During the night the rebels retired, and we followed towards the Rapidan. A short stay there and, again a "skedaddle" to Rappahannock Station, with the enemy in hot pursuit. Here, under a furious cannonade from across the stream, we again marched away towards the gaps in the mountains, and to the line which finally brought us up to Second Bull Run. This regiment, then in the division of General Ricketts, was ordered to intercept Longstreet at Thoroughfare Gap. We were partly successful—delaying his march, though finally brushed away by superior numbers. During the 29th of August, marching and countermarching, Rickett's division was finally posted on the east side of the Sudley Road, near the Warrenton pike.

On the afternoon of the 30th, when the last grand struggle of the battle was at its height, the regiment with the rest of Tower's brigade of Rickett's division was pushed forward to the assistance of the Union left, where Gen. R. C. Shenck had been wounded, with a somewhat demoralizing effect upon his men. General Pope, in his report, said of this movement: "Towers' brigade of Rickett's division, was pushed forward to Schenck's support, and the brigade was led by General Tower in person, with conspicuous gallantry. The conduct of these two brigades and their com-

manders, in plain view of our whole left, was especially distinguished, and called forth hearty and enthusiastic cheers. Their example was of great service, and seemed to infuse new spirit into the troops who witnessed their intrepid conduct."

Whatever may have combined to defeat the Union forces at Second Bull Run, certainly one of them was not the failure of Tower's brigade to perform its duty there. A word of praise is due the memory of the 300 or more killed and wounded in the 30-minutes' exposure to the fire of overwhelming numbers upon that barren knoll. There are several brave men now walking the streets of Watertown whose bodies bear the scars of that day. Lieut. George McOmber there received a bullet through his shoulder, which disabled him for future service. Lieut. W. J. M. Woodward, of Co. K, was so severely wounded that death followed. His body was sent home to Adams Centre and buried in the family lot. Private John Scott was borne down, and before he could be removed received as many as eight different wounds. Sergt. Brayton C. Bailey, of H Co., carried a buck shot in his skull for years. Col. Adrian R. Root gallantly exposed himself in front of his troops while in the most critical period of the fight, and was slightly wounded. All the sacrifice was of no avail, and a general retreat, not to say rout, followed.

At Centerville that night a wonderful picture was presented. For miles on the plains could be seen the camp-fires, where were bivouacked the bulk of General Pope's army. About those fires were groups of three to five soldiers—and in most cases strangers to each other. A 94th man going towards Centerville that evening was hailed by a group at one of these fires—"Hallo, comrade, where are you going; stop here and cook your coffee. That fellow belongs to a Massachusetts regiment, this one to a Pennsylvania, and another to the 1st Virginia, so you, being a New York man, will be entirely 'at home' here."

Following the action at Second Bull Run, in common with the rest of the army, the 94th took up its march for South Mountain and Antietam, doing its share of the fighting at both places. Then came Dec. 13, 1862, and the Fredericksburg engagement. Here Lieutenant Levi Carpenter was ruined for life by a wound in the head, which finally resulted in brain trouble and death long years after. Alfred Turcott, a brave and good soldier, lost a leg. The regiment here was under command of Major Kress, a gallant fellow from the regular army. Charles E. Seoville, its adjutant, was particularly conspicuous for gallant bearing and encouragement to the men during a charge. After Fredericksburg we went into camp at Belle Plain, where in March, 1863, we were consolidated with the 105th. The men of both organizations were disposed to resent this consolidation, but many good officers and men were thus brought together and soon the best of feeling existed.

The campaign called "Burnside's Mud

March," took place long before good weather could be expected, and the fruitless Mine Run was the result. Then came Chancellorsville, under Hooker. Then a long period of camp life, followed by Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania and the battle of Gettysburg. Here the 94th was in the 1st corps, Rickett's division, with General Paul commanding our brigade. He was wounded, and the command of that brigade devolved upon Colonel Root. It was the misfortune of the 1st and 11th corps to meet here on the first day nearly the combined rebel force. The 94th occupied ground adjoining the 11th corps, which was on their right, facing nearly north and about a mile outside of Gettysburg. The 11th corps gave way almost bodily, as did the left of the 1st, leaving the troops near the 94th, which were in the woods, in advance of both wings, so that when they began also to give way, they found the roads so obstructed that escape for many was impossible. About one half of the 94th was captured at this time, and corralled with about 5,000 other prisoners that night. They accepted parole on the field, and were soon returned to their comrades at the front.

During the following winter we were ordered to guard Camp Parole at Annapolis. Stayed here till Grant's campaign of the next year was well under way, and joined the army at Cold Harbor. From thence to the close of the war were identified with the Army of the Potomac, and were in most of its battles. At Petersburg, on the 18th of June, 1864, it charged the fort, which was afterwards mined and blown up, causing such destruction to Burnside's colored division. In this charge Comrade Levi Relyea was so badly wounded that he died—a record of his devotion to his country and sacrifice for it, is worthy a place in the history of his county.

During the summer of 1864 the duties of the regiment were both arduous and dangerous. In constant exposure from the enemy, with many long marches and much building of earth works, the tedious days were passed. In August occurred the affair at the Weldon Railroad, in which another large detachment of the regiment fell into the hands of the enemy; most of them not returning until the close of the war, when Andersonville gave up its almost dead. Among these was William Loan, an honored name both in the army, and afterwards as a citizen of Watertown.

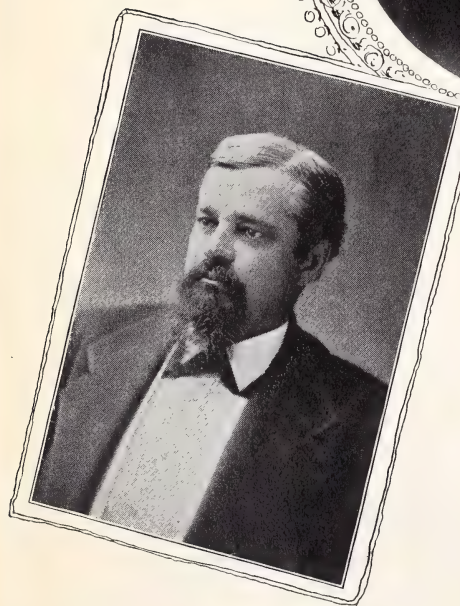
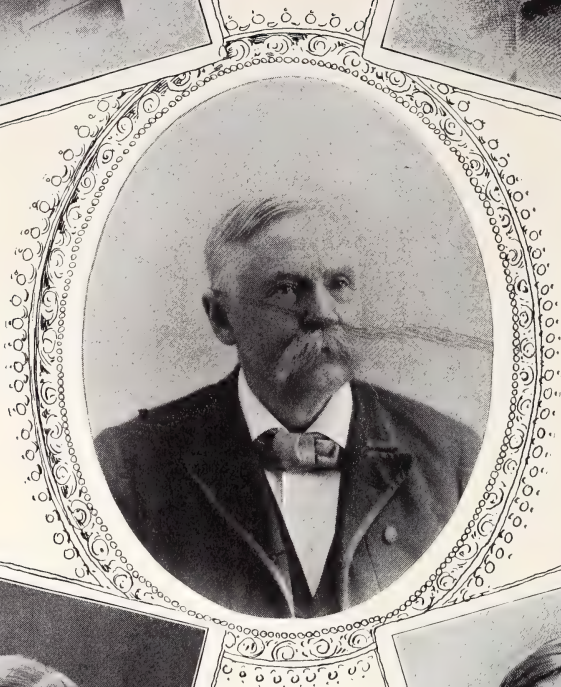
Its battle record is nearly that of the Army of the Potomac. The last campaign, which ended at Appomattox, closed the story of one of the best regiments in the service. Among a noble band of recruits, which joined the regiment just before the second Bull Run, was a young man from Buffalo, N. Y., about 20 years of age, named Henry H. Fish. He had joined the army actuated by patriotic motives, and from the first was anxious to know and do his duty. Of a prominent family, his influence enabled him soon to get a commission as 1st lieutenant, and then as captain, followed by that of major, which, by the absence of Colonel Moffett, a prisoner of

war, made him commander of the regiment. His gallant disposition was manifested in this last campaign, and when he might, without reproach, have sought safety by being less conspicuous as a mark for the enemy by going into action dismounted, he insisted on leading his regiment on horseback. He was wounded early in the action, though not seriously. After a hasty visit to hospital, with bandaged head he again appeared, to encourage his men, and while cheering them on to the last final effort, he received his death wound. It is recorded upon an historical monument in Groton, Conn., of an uncle of Henry H. Fish's mother: "Left his plow standing in the furrow to take part in defence of Fort Griswold, near here, during the Revolution, and next day his remains were brought home on an ox cart." The body of Major Henry H. Fish was carried from the field of battle across the horse of his chaplain, Rev. P. G. Cook, of Buffalo. Who shall say that the blood of that patriot of '76, flowing through this lad in '65, was not again performing service for its country? Major Fish's body has honored rest in the family lot at Forest Lawn Cemetery, Buffalo.

In the winter of 1864-65, many of the three-years, men who had not enlisted were discharged; and when the victory was won and the regiment disbanded, so few from Jefferson county were left, that the return was only of a few individual members. Of a regiment whose rolls had contained, by consolidation and recruiting, nearly 3,000 names, it may be said that not a ripple of excitement was made by its absorption into the citizenship of its native county. Except among the few survivors, its name is scarcely heard, but is surely entitled to the few lines recorded here. To most of its membership the hope that they did not march, fight or die in vain, is all the reward they desire.

The names of many brave men must necessarily be omitted from a record like this. When the final roll is called, the names of Moffett, and Hulbert, and Leonard, and French, and Chester; of White, Parsons, Demarse, Chaplain Cook, Drs. Chamberlain and Derby—and hundreds more will not fail to receive the "Well Done" which is the reward of those who perform their duty and their whole duty.

Major D. W. C. Tomlinson, lately deceased, was a special favorite in the 94th. He was a man who could never have excelled as a tactician or in the formation of an army—but as a "good plain fighter" he had no superior. His true place would have been in the quartermaster's department, for his early knowledge of the means of transportation, often demanding the best skill of an army officer, would have enabled him to get out of the teamsters all that was in them. Every soldier knows the importance of the wagon train of an army. but it is a curious fact that the teams were usually an hour or two behind the infantry regiments at the end of a day's march, and the tents could not be erected until the wagons caught up.



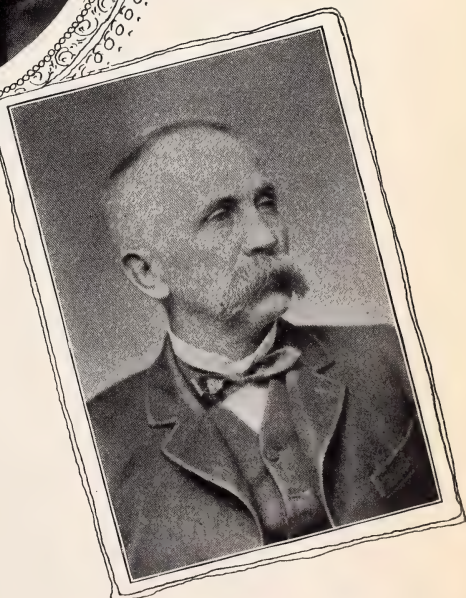
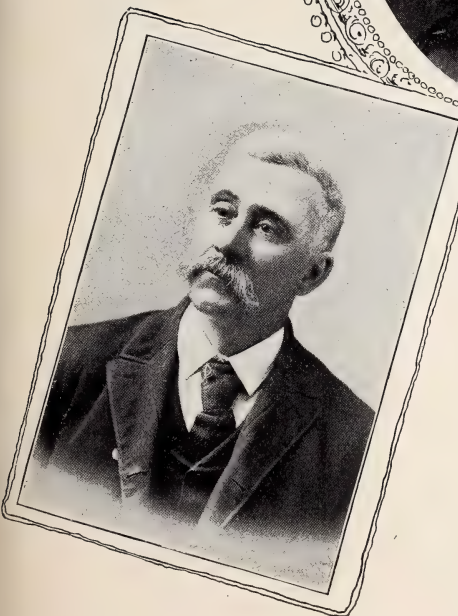
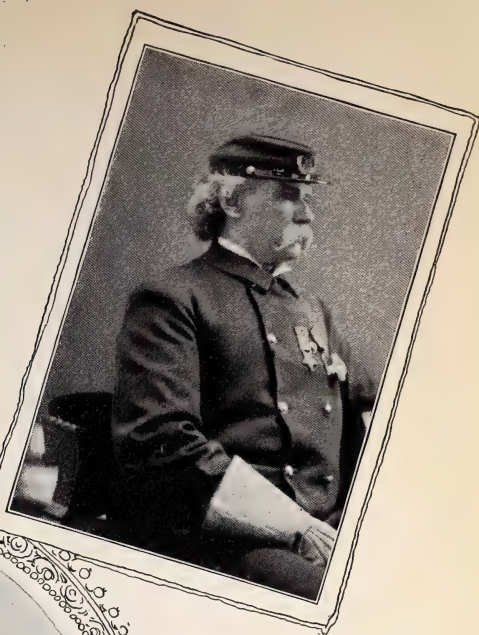
GEORGE DRESSOR.

LT. MORGAN.

GEN. WINSLOW.

LT. GREENLEAF.

LT. SLOCUM.



COL. ENOS.

CAPT. MAC WAYNE.

COL. SHAW.

COL. DOLAN.

GEO. VAN VLECK.

In closing the record of this gallant regiment it should not be forgotten that its early organization and care at Madison Barracks were constantly looked after by Col. Walter B. Camp, who was directed by Gov. Morgan to perform that duty—and he discharged it in a manner that met the approval not only of the Governor, but of all the men, who were well fed, well housed, and well protected. This much is due to Col. Camp, as part of the history of those times so full of excitement, and which have passed into history, to be looked upon in the future as we older ones regarded Lexington, and Bunker Hill, and Yorktown, or as the Revolutionary heroes looked back even to Thermopylae.

OFFICERS OF THE 94TH.

Viele, Henry K., col.
 Root, Adrian R., col.
 Littlefield, C., lieutenant-col.
 Kress, John A., lieutenant-col.
 Moffatt, S. A., lieutenant-col.
 Hanford, Wm. R., maj.
 Tomlinson, D. C., maj.
 McMahon, John, maj.
 Fish, H. P. (killed in action), maj.
 Parson, Byron, maj.
 Ernst, J. F., Jr., adjt.
 Scoville, Chas. E., adjt.
 Hulbert, Chas. E., adjt.
 Sprague, Chas. H., adjt.
 De Wolf, D. O., qr. mr.
 Shedd, Jerome I., qr. mr.
 Reed, J. S., qr. mr.
 Goodale, Charles, surg.
 Smith, A. H., surg.
 Avery, George W., surg.
 Chamberlain, D. C., surg.
 Seymour, E. G., asst.-surg.
 Brown, J. T., asst. surg.
 Reynolds, J. D., asst.-surg.
 Derby, E. G., asst.-surg.
 Fuller, W. S., asst.-surg.
 Reynolds, Porter L. F., asst.-surg.
 Nichols, Wm. A., chap.
 Cook, Philo G., chap.
 Beebe, Isaac M., capt.
 White, Horace G., capt.
 Mason, Orlo J., capt.
 Snell, Lansing, capt.
 Gates, Jacob S., capt.
 Lyttle, Lafayette F., capt.
 Chester, Walter T., capt.
 Emerson, James, capt.
 Searle, B. D., capt.
 Sears, Dexter C., capt.
 Comee, Chris. C., capt.
 Colton, H. S., capt.
 Hawkins, Oscar F., capt.
 Kilborn, C. W., capt.
 Place, Samuel, Jr., capt.
 Joy, Royal N., capt.
 Crawford, A. McL., capt.
 Mesler, Charles V., capt.
 Bibbins, Harrison, capt.
 Nichols, Duane M., capt.
 Dayton, Ed. A., capt.
 Horr, Austin, capt.
 Lacy, John, capt.
 Doolittle, Isaac, capt.
 French G. (killed in action), capt.
 Leonard, Michael, capt.
 Briggs, I. E., capt.
 Carpenter, Levi, capt.
 Whiteside, John C., capt.
 Mallison, Joseph, capt.
 Nutting, Abel M., capt.
 Tyler, Wallace W., capt.
 Rodgers, Chas. F., capt.
 Parker, Edward C., capt.
 Cooley, A. E., capt.
 Field, Augustus, capt.
 Moore, Abraham, capt.
 Benham, Willis, capt.
 Currie, James, 1st lieutenant.
 Thomas, Jas. P., 1st lieutenant.
 Johnson, A. A., 1st lieutenant.
 Phillips, Jas. O., 1st lieutenant.
 Philes, H. H., 1st lieutenant.
 Moore, John D., 1st lieutenant.
 Colton, H. S., 1st lieutenant.
 Hatch, Junius H., 1st lieutenant.
 Strong, Hayden, 1st lieutenant.
 Timmerman, C., 1st lieutenant.
 Mather, George, 1st lieutenant.
 Osham, Geo. H., 1st lieutenant.
 Swan, Henry, 1st lieutenant.
 De Marse, S., 1st lieutenant.
 Mayhew, E. V., 1st lieutenant.
 Cole, John B., 1st lieutenant.
 McComber, G., 1st lieutenant.
 Whiteside, B., 1st lieutenant.
 Holley, Jas. D., 1st lieutenant.
 Mansfield, J. M., 1st lieutenant.
 Collier, Robert, 1st lieutenant.
 Massey, F. J., 1st lieutenant.
 Merriam, R. B., 1st lieutenant.
 Woodward, W. J. M. (died of wounds), 1st lieutenant.
 Wodell, Isaac P., 1st lieutenant.
 De Graff, John, 1st lieutenant.
 Crawford, P. (killed in action), 1st lieutenant.
 Hendricks, Jas., 1st lieutenant.
 Ludlow, M. H., 1st lieutenant.
 Knowles, Wm., 1st lieutenant.
 Brainard, O. H., 2d lieutenant.
 De Forest, C. L., 2d lieutenant.
 Rundell, C. R., 2d lieutenant.
 Cook, Horace S., 2d lieutenant.
 Ford, Wayland, 2d lieutenant.
 Locklin, A. W., 2d lieutenant.
 Burns, E. M., 2d lieutenant.
 Washburne, Levi, 2d lieutenant.
 Swan, Henry, 2d lieutenant.
 Roseboom, H., 2d lieutenant.
 Smith, Warren S., 2d lieutenant.
 Burrows, Thos., 2d lieutenant.
 Merrill, E. M., 2d lieutenant.
 Smith, Frank, 2d lieutenant.
 Shutts, S. G., 2d lieutenant.
 Ryan, P. R., 2d lieutenant.
 Sloat, Ghas. W., 2d lieutenant.
 Young, Richard, 2d lieutenant.
 Ludlow, M. H., 2d lieutenant.
 Mercer, D. D., 2d lieutenant.
 Flattery, John, 2d lieutenant.
 Quilthrithe, W. W., 2d lieutenant.
 Williams, W. H., 2d lieutenant.
 Crane, W. E., 2d lieutenant.
 Hay, Alexander, 2d lieutenant.
 Patterson, A., 2d lieutenant.
 Smith, John R., 2d lieutenant.
 Wilder, G. D., 2d lieutenant.
 Brewer, Allen, 2d lieutenant.
 Hafie, Jonas, 2d lieutenant.
 Whalton, Daniel, 2d lieutenant.
 Longmire, G., 2d lieutenant.

SOME SOLDIER BIOGRAPHIES.

The likenesses which appear on the preceding pages are fair representations of the type of volunteer citizen soldiers who comprised the famous 35th Regiment. These illustrations are here made use of as being a fair group of those veterans who have added to their military honors by success in civil life after passing into the history of the War of the Great Rebellion with a record as brave private soldiers or as distinguished officers. Several of these men were severely wounded—notably George F. Dressor, who lost a leg at Fredericksburg, and General Bradley Winslow, who was shot through the body while gallantly leading his men at the successful assault on Fort Mahone before Petersburg.

GENERAL BRADLEY WINSLOW.

The subject of this sketch comes from good New England stock, who were prominent pioneers in settling Northern New York. He is a direct descendant in the seventh generation of Knelm Winslow, a brother of Edward Winslow of Mayflower fame. Bradley Winslow was born August 1, 1831, at the home of his father, the late Hon. John Winslow, on the Winslow homestead, $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles from the city of Watertown. He was educated in the common schools near his home, until, in his 16th year, he went to Cazenovia Seminary. Here he enjoyed the advantages of an excellent faculty, and made good progress in all his studies. In the winter of 1850-51 he attended school at Falley Seminary, in the village of Fulton, Oswego county. In 1852 he entered as a student at Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., where he spent a year. This covered his school life, and he laid the foundation of an excellent education, and was famous in his accomplishments as a forcible and polished writer and effective orator. He began the study of law in the office of Hon. James F. Starbuck, in the fall of 1852, at the age of 22. Here he continued till the fall of 1854, when he entered the Poughkeepsie Law School, where he remained until the following spring. He was admitted to practice in all the courts in the State in 1855. He remained with Mr. Starbuck until Jan. 1, 1856. Mr. Winslow was married Nov. 15, 1855, to Miss Geraldine M. Cooper, daughter of John C. Cooper, of Adams. One son and two daughters were the offspring of this union. The son, John Cooper Winslow, graduated from Dartmouth College, and after a promising career in the law, died of consumption in Pasadena, California, in 1890, whither he had removed on account of failing health. January 1, 1856, Mr. Winslow opened a law office in Watertown. In the same year he associated with L. J. Bigelow in law practice under the firm name of Winslow & Bigelow. In the fall of 1859 he was elected district attorney, and entered on its duties January 1, 1860. He at once came to the front as an able official, and proved his eminent fitness for his high position by several important cases which were defended by the first talent of the bar—

notably the Sprague trial. The opening of the ever-memorable Civil War in 1861, found Mr. Winslow a first lieutenant of the Black River Corps, a military organization of the village of Watertown. Shortly after the news came of the firing upon Fort Sumter, Mr. Winslow met John A. Haddock in the Haddock Arcade, who, with some asperity of tone, asked "what the Black River Corps intended to do in the emergency?" and remarked that the organization was in the way of other people's going to help the government. Young Winslow keenly felt the sting which this question carried with it, and the full responsibility of the situation burst upon him. He at once sought Captain Potter, who was in command of the Corps, who, after much earnest persuasion, consented to calling a meeting to see if the organization was willing to offer its services for the war. The result was that a company was organized, made up largely of the Corps; Captain Potter was made captain and Mr. Winslow first lieutenant. The company proceeded to Elmira, one of the depots for assembling troops, where a regiment was organized, mostly of Jefferson county troops. William C. Browne became colonel of the 35th N. Y. Volunteers, and Captain Potter lieutenant colonel. On the promotion of Captain Potter, Lieutenant Winslow was commissioned captain. In July the regiment passed through Baltimore on its way to the capital at Washington. Only a few days before, Massachusetts troops had been cowardly shot down in the streets of Baltimore, while on their way to Washington, and great excitement prevailed when the splendidly-equipped and gallantly-marching 35th regiment passed through that disloyal and decidedly pugnacious city. The first file of Co. A on that day was composed of D. M. Evans, W. W. Enos, A. D. Shaw and Milton Converse. On the resignation of Lieut. Col. Potter, in August, 1861, Captain Winslow was promoted to the vacancy. Col. Winslow was a daring, energetic and brave officer, and kept the rebels on the alert in front of his command. He participated in all the marches of the regiment to relieve General Banks at Cedar Mountain, and his command effectively covered. During these trying experiences he contracted typhoid fever, and his health became so impaired that he was forced to resign, in December, 1862, receiving an honorable discharge. Rest and care brought back good health, and when the call for 500,000 men was issued in 1864, he helped raise the 168th regiment N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and in September of that year was commissioned and mustered into service again as its colonel. The regiment, soon after its organization, joined the army of General Meade, then making its last great campaign against the rebel army under Gen. Lee, and was assigned to the second brigade, second division, ninth corps. During the remainder of the campaign the regiment was actively engaged in the trenches or in picket duty in the lines before Petersburg; took part in the affair of the 31st of October, in the attempt to force the Weldon railroad. On the

morning of the 2d of April, Col. Winslow's regiment led the attack upon the fortification known as Fort Mahone, in front of Petersburg, and by a gallant charge captured the work. In an attempt to get possession of still another fortification to the left, and in the same line with the one already taken, Colonel Winslow fell, shot through the body—a minnie ball entering between the lower ribs on the right side, and coming out to the left of and near the spine. The following letter will speak for itself, from the commander of the second division. It imperishably fixes Colonel Winslow's name on the great records of the war. It was an unsought and unsolicited tribute to as brave an officer as ever faced a foe on any battlefield of history.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
NINTH ARMY CORPS.
ALEXANDRIA, Va., June 13, 1865.

My dear Colonel:—It is with sincere pleasure I inform you that I have recommended your promotion to the rank of Brigadier General by brevet, for bravery and gallant conduct on the field at the assault on the enemy's lines in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865. . . . I am very happy, Colonel, to make this acknowledgement of your meritorious services as commander of your regiment, and of the gallant and judicious manner in which you handled your regiment in my presence, during the engagement of the 2d of April; an engagement that will be forever memorable in our nation's history.

With sincere esteem, I have the honor to be, yours, etc.,
S. G. GRIFFIN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

Col. Bradley Winslow, 186th N. Y. Volunteers,
Watertown, N. Y.

His wound compelled his retirement from the army, and he returned to his home, where he slowly recovered from his almost fatal injury. Unsought by him, he was appointed a lieutenant in the regular army, in the 22d regiment of U. S. Infantry. This rare appointment he declined, preferring civil to military life in time of peace. In 1868, Gov. R. E. Fenton commissioned him Brigadier-General in the National Guard, and appointed him to the command of the 16th Brigade—a position he admirably filled. He was elected district attorney for the second time in 1865, and served the term of three years with distinguished ability. As a lawyer, General Winslow has won a high position at the bar of Jefferson county. He was admitted to practice in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, December 10, 1869. In politics General Winslow is a Republican. In 1856, in his early manhood, he espoused the cause of that party, and has ever since been a stalwart supporter of its principles. He has long since been a favorite campaign speaker over a wide range of this State. In December, 1875, he was elected mayor of the city of Watertown, which office he filled to the general satisfaction of all the people. He was elected State Senator in 1879, and served two years, win-

ning the confidence of his colleagues, and the high esteem of all, for his integrity, dignity and usefulness as a legislator.

General Winslow has always been conspicuous for his high ideals of public duty. No man ever questioned his business integrity, his perfect uprightness in every trust committed to his hands by his clients, and his unflinching loyalty in his profession. As a soldier, and in his professional life, he has won enduring fame in the circle of his life-work.

ALBERT DUANE SHAW.

The limits of local history, not wholly biographical, will not permit so complete a sketch of the life and achievements of Col. Albert Duane Shaw, as a man and citizen would justify. His career has been so closely identified with current events for the last thirty years in this section of our State, that its history would be incomplete without copious mention of the honorable and distinguished part he has borne in that respect.

He comes from patriotic stock; his great-grandfather, on his mother's side, was a major in the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather, on his father's side, although he was but a lad, also saw service under Washington. His mother, Sally Ann Gardner, was the daughter of Mr. Samuel Gardner, and his father was Henry Shaw, son of Thomas Shaw, descendent of the Shaws of New Jersey. Albert Duane was born in the town of Lyme, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 27, 1841, and was educated in the common schools, at Belleville Union Academy, and at St. Lawrence University, at Canton, N. Y.

The son of a farmer, and in youth himself a toiler on the farm, have given him a ready sympathy with the efforts of the farming class for improvement and the advancement of agriculture. His active interest in this behalf has won for him the highest esteem of the farmers. When farmers gather in the interest of their calling, on public occasions, the eloquent and inspiring speech of Col. Shaw, always demanded, is an inspiration, and makes the future brighter and more hopeful to all who experience the charm of his eloquence.

In youth, in his eighteenth year, the slaveholders' rebellion, formidable in dimensions, its promoters maddened by the poison of chattel slavery, threatened the destruction of both liberty and the Union. This his patriotic soul would not brook, and so, with no thought of gain or fame, but of sacrifice for his imperiled country, in June, 1861, he enlisted at Watertown as a volunteer soldier to serve in Co. "A" 35 regiment of New York Volunteers, being the first volunteer from the town of Cape Vincent. With his regiment at Elmira, N. Y., he was mustered into the service of the United States in July, 1861, to serve two years. His career as a soldier is a part of that of the noble 35th, elsewhere chronicled in this history. During the term of service of his regiment he was never for a day absent from the ranks of his company,

(except for a couple of months in the winter of 1862, when on detail in recruiting service, while his regiment was in winter quarters at Taylor's Tavern, Va.), and he never failed, while on a march, to be present with his comrades when they stacked arms, except on two occasions, when, owing to the severity of the march, only two were present, himself and another, and so they reversed arms and stuck their bayonets into the ground.

In 1863 he was appointed special agent of the provost marshal's office in Watertown, under Capt. Fred Emerson, and was discharged at the close of the war, in 1865, receiving the warm thanks of the commanding officer for his "able and faithful performance of every duty." In 1866 he was elected member of Assembly from the Second District of Jefferson county, and served one year with credit to himself and the district. During his brief legislative career, the writer well remembers a notable speech upon the tariff question, made by Col. Shaw, which was an earnest promise of his subsequent fame as an orator.

In 1868 he was appointed U. S. consul at Toronto, Canada, and his consular service at that point was made conspicuous by his consular reports, which Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, declared were "the very best of any consular officer in the service."

In 1878 he was appointed to the important consulate at Manchester, England. Just before his departure for England, the citizens of Toronto tendered him a public dinner at the Queen's Hotel. The Prime Minister of the Dominion, the Honorable Alexander Mackenzie, sent a laudatory letter from Ottawa, complimenting him for his ability and impartiality in the discharge of his official duties. Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of Ontario, was present, as was the Hon. George Brown and Mayor Morrison, who presided, and many other leading citizens of Canada, and of the United States. An address was presented to Col. Shaw, couched in warm terms of approval, for his services as an official, and his good qualities as a man.

In 1885, owing to a change of administration at Washington, he was superseded by an appointee of President Cleveland. Upon his retirement from Manchester, a public meeting was held in the town hall of that city, at which the citizens presented him with a silver casket and an illuminated address, both of great intrinsic value and beauty. The speeches on that occasion were freighted with good words, and some eighteen hundred of the leading citizens were present.

In 1880 he was elected a member of the famous Manchester Arts Club, and from time to time delivered addresses before it. This Club represents the highest type of English art and literature. To be elected a member of it is an honor awarded to but few foreigners, and Englishmen only of social distinction and culture are admitted.

At the Saint Andrews Society dinner in Manchester in 1882, he presided in the absence of the Earl of Aberdeen, the first time an

American ever took the chair at a dinner of that society. The Colonel made two speeches, which were highly complimented. Soon after the death of General Philip Sheridan, a memorial meeting was held in London, England, in his honor, by members of the United States army, past and present, temporarily sojourning in England. Colonel Shaw made the principal address, and it was eminently worthy of the occasion and of the memory of the distinguished soldier in whose honor the memorial meeting was held.

In 1867, Governor Reuben E. Fenton appointed Col. Shaw to be colonel of the 36th regiment of the N. Y. S. N. G.

In 1872 he married Mary Sherwood Keith, daughter of Charles W. Keith, Esq., of Chicago, Ill. His was the first marriage after the great fire in that city. Three children have blessed this happy union—Henry L. Keith Shaw, Mabel Keith Shaw and Minnie Scott Shaw.

Since his retirement from the consulate at Manchester, Col. Shaw has resided in this city, but since coming to Watertown to reside, he has made several trips to Europe. In the intervals he made several addresses on Grand Army occasions, which were characterized by graceful thought and fervid eloquence, among which was an address on the laying of the corner stone of the monument to the soldiers and sailors of Jefferson county, and which now decorates the public square of our city. His address upon this occasion was replete with earnest thought expressed in cultured and eloquent language; its delivery enchain- ing the attention and charmed all who heard it. [See that address in full.]

In several presidential campaigns he has been in demand as a Republican orator, and under the direction of the National Republican Committee has addressed the people in various parts of the country in a convincing and effective manner.

In January, 1893, he was unanimously selected by the board of trustees of Cornell University, to deliver the Founder's Day oration. On that eventful occasion he was surrounded by men of culture and of high literary attainments, but he was fully equal to the occasion, and his effort won the encomiums of all who heard it. That Founder's Day oration will always be cherished by the friends of Cornell University, and will rank with the masterpieces of oratory.

Col. Shaw has been three times elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and in 1893 was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce, Watertown.

Thus do we record on the printed page of our History a brief summary of a most brilliant career, fully believing that the record thereof will carry with it an influence that will be lasting for good, and especially will it stimulate youthful minds to higher endeavor, and illustrate what success and noble achievements are possible, yea probable, to him who industriously labors with an honest, intelligent purpose, to do the best he can in his day and generation.

Col. Shaw is now in the prime of life, in the full enjoyment of mental and physical vigor, which indicates that his distinguished career of usefulness will be greatly prolonged, and we are confident that the future will bring to him greater preferment and honor than have yet crowned his brow with the laurel of victory.

LIEUT. LOTHARIO D. MORGAN.

Chauncey D. Morgan came to Watertown about 1825, and settled upon a large farm near the centre of the town. He was for a time in the employ of the R. W. & O. Railroad, but he is best remembered as a progressive farmer, a man of enlarged intelligence and one who kept up with the times. He raised two sons, Homer Bartlett and Lothario Donaldson. He died in 1872, and his beloved wife (Almena Bartlett) in 1877. Homer graduated from Hamilton College, and became a Christian missionary to Turkey, dying at Smyrna in 1865. Lothario D. was born in 1829, and came to man's estate upon his father's farm. He married Evalina M. Manning. In 1861 Lothario enlisted in the 35th New York, was made lieutenant in Company A, and served nearly through the regiment's term of two years, resigning after Antietam, from impaired health. Returning to Watertown, he engaged in business, and lived respected by all. He died in 1884, leaving his widow with one daughter. They reside at 27 Ten Eyck street, Watertown. Lieut. Morgan is remembered by his comrades as one of the most courageous, amiable and democratic officers of that brave regiment, which went at the first call, without bounties, and gladly went, to aid the Union cause.

COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE ENOS

Was born in Depauville, Jefferson county, in 1835. He was the son of Gaylord and Minerva Enos, who were among the early settlers of this region. Gaylord Enos was a man of strong character, striking individuality, and superior ability. He was long prominent in the life of the section, and his wife was a beautiful woman, eminently endowed with all the home virtues that make married life sweet and tender. As a neighbor, she was loved for her interest in the sick, and her ever faithful friendship; as a wife and mother, she gave her life to her family, and was the ever dear center of her home.

William W. Enos was reared at his father's home in Depauville, until his 16th year. He was educated in the common school and at the academy in Lafargeville. He was a good student, and early developed a fondness for commercial life. In 1852 he accepted a position as clerk in a country store at Chaumont, N. Y., with Mr. Ira Inman, in whose employ he passed two years. At the age of 20, in 1855, he became the junior partner with Messrs. Ira Inman and George W. Smith, of Chaumont, and continued with this prosperous firm until the breaking out of the great rebellion in 1861. The wave of patriotic

fervor which throbbed through the whole North when Sumter was fired upon, stirred young Enos like a bugle call, and he left his business and enlisted in defence of the Union. He was the first to respond from the town of Lyme, for two years' service—under President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 volunteers. In April, 1861, he joined Co. "A" 35th N. Y. Vols., and served two years faithfully until mustered out at the expiration of the term of service of this famous regiment. Owing to causes resulting from jealousies and combinations, common in the first two years of the war, Mr. Enos did not receive the promotion so plainly his due—and he was mustered out as sergeant. Brave, loyal and faithful, his service was a proud part of the gallant record of the 35th, which was made up of some of the best material of any regiment in the Union service. In the fall of 1863—having been mustered out of service in June, he entered Co. "K," 18th N. Y. Cavalry, as lieutenant, and served in the Department of the Gulf until the close of the war. He passed through the famous Red River campaign under General Banks, and was promoted to a captaincy for meritorious services in the field. In June, 1865, after the last rebel had surrendered, he resigned, and returned to his home and friends in Jefferson county. This covers, very briefly, a record of faithful service unsurpassed for pure patriotism and unselfish devotion to principle and duty. Young Enos left a very promising commercial business, which would undoubtedly have made his fortune. He was a business man—full of enterprise—and the war period was a rare one for accumulating wealth. As it was, he came home to re-enter business just as prices began to decline, and he found it hard work to get a foot-hold on a paying basis. However, by the exercise of great caution he gradually won his way to fair success. His subsequent business career in Chaumont, N. Y., has been most creditable and fairly prosperous. He has dealt in dry goods, grain, real estate and other commercial lines. Since his return from the army he has been prominent in the public life of his town and county. He has been justice of the peace, postmaster, supervisor and member of Assembly. In 1867 Mr. Enos was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 36th Regiment, N. G. State of New York, by Governor R. E. Fenton. Mr. Enos was married to Miss Emma Dayan in 1872. Four children have blessed that union. Miss Clara was educated at Albany, N. Y., and his sons George and Copley are at Cornell University; Julia, the youngest, is now attending school at home.

The above brief record gives an outline picture of one of that grand army of volunteers who periled all for the defence of their native land, and without bounties. Col. Enos was a type of citizen to which our present civilization owes a debt of gratitude that can never be repaid. His highest ambition was to see the laws of his country enforced, and freedom become the heritage of all our people, black as well as white. He passed safely through the four terrible years of war, and at

the age of 59, in fairly good health, with an interesting family about him, a competency sufficient to secure him all his needed comforts, he looks back upon a useful life-work with no regret over the part he played in the wonderful events which secured a new birth of freedom to his country and its people.

Colonel Enos is a man of peculiar force of character, but of a high standard of citizenship. His word is always regarded as good as his bond. He is frank and outspoken almost to a fault, but his heart is in the right place and his impulses broad and generous. He is a man of large intelligence, loyal friendship, and ranks among the best citizens our county has ever produced, for integrity of character, patriotic services and usefulness in all the relations of life.

A. D. S.

The author of this history is glad to bear honest testimony to all our beloved comrade, Col. Shaw, has said above. Young Enos I first knew in the field, a soldierly, enterprising, resolute and sham-hating man. The wet, cold ground was only too often his resting place after a weary day's travel. I well remember when we were stalled near Catlett's, in Virginia, by an unprecedented snow storm, with no shelter save the light summer tents, which were so short at both ends that if your head was protected, your legs from the knees down were "out in the rain," and by frequent changes in the night, at morning both legs and head and shoulders would be soaked through. And how well I remember that Enos and some dozen of those bright Co. A boys had got on the lee side of a hay rack, built for feeding cattle, and were bragging how comfortable they were! Think of it, such a party of tenderly-reared young men only too glad to lie down in a place built for cattle. The very next night after we left Catletts, under a forced order to relieve troops at Fredericksburgh, Col. Lord, at dark, was holding regimental headquarters in an abandoned hog-pen, and was thankful to get enough clean straw to drop down upon, fatigued almost to insensibility. These are episodes which endear men to each other.

J. A. H.

George F. Dressor, whose scholarly face is shown on the composite picture of officers and men of the 35th Regiment, was born in Houndsfield, in 1841, was one of the first to enlist and was assigned to Co. A, 35th N. Y. Infantry. He was a meritorious and exemplary soldier, participating in all the marches and skirmishes of that regiment until the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, when his left leg was shot away by a cannon ball, the regiment being for a time exposed to a severe artillery fire at comparatively short range for over two hours while in position upon the left of Burnside's command. Of course his fighting days were then over, and as soon as he could be removed from the hospital he returned to his home in Watertown, which city has since been his residence. Mr. Dressor enjoys the respect and regard of all who know him, and his acquaint-

ances are by no means limited. He married Helen L. Wilson, July 26, 1866, daughter of Samuel and Lucy Wilson, and they have one son, Walter William.

George Dressor's father was that Chauncey Dressor whose life for many years ran parallel with the history of Watertown. He was born in Tunbridge, Vt., in 1800, and in 1804 his father (Alanson) removed to Watertown, and helped to strike the first pioneer blows with such contemporaries as the Masseys, Keyes and Coffeen—when Canfield was the only shoemaker and Doolittle the only blacksmith in town. The farm owned by Judge Keyes was the original purchase of Alanson Dressor. Chauncey was left penniless at an early age by the death of his father, but he acquired enough education to enable him to teach school. In 1838 he married Lydia S., daughter of Farmington Styles, of Evans Mills, and in 1850 had accumulated enough means to purchase a farm of 100 acres at Huntingtonville, to which he made additions until he possessed 200 acres. Upon that farm the soldier son George grew up, and from it he enlisted when Capt. Haddock opened a recruiting office in Watertown for the 35th. The father of George died July 21, 1876, respected as a just and intelligent man, leaving a son who inherited all his father's patriotism and intelligence.

CAPTAIN JAY DEFORREST MCWAYNE.

Among the citizen-soldiers from Jefferson county, Jay DeForest McWayne was a fine type of the resolute young men who left the school, the farm and the forge to battle for a common country. Mr. McWayne was born at Sackets Harbor, June 21, 1834. He grew up under conditions rendering it necessary for him to early help himself, and at the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he was engaged in business as a blacksmith. He had come from good New England stock, and his patriotic ardor early showed itself in an offer he made to pay \$300 to the support of volunteers from his town who would enlist to sustain the old flag. But when the stars and stripes were fired upon at Fort Sumter, and the call for 75,000 volunteers came, he patriotically refused to make a breastwork of his business between himself and the field of war—and he was the first in his town to enlist as a private to go and protect "Old Glory." He aided in recruiting Co. K of the 35th N. Y. Vols., and was 1st sergeant, and when the regiment was fully organized was promoted to 2d lieutenant. He was a faithful officer, and won high praise from all by his energy, bravery and strict attention to every duty. During the winter of 1861-62 he was stationed at Falls Church, Va., a small town, and was made 1st lieutenant while there. In the spring and summer of 1862 he commanded the provost guard at General Patrick's headquarters, and had charge of the court house and jail at Fredericksburg, Va. This was a position demanding good judgment and executive ability, and he filled it with satisfaction to his superior

officers. At his urgent request he was relieved of provost duty on Sept. 14, 1862, so as to go back to his company. The captain and 2d lieutenant being sick in hospital, Lieutenant McWayne had charge of his company during the eventful campaign which followed. Through all the battles the 35th were engaged in, Lieutenant McWayne did his part nobly—ever first to the front, and the last to leave a post of danger. He was discharged at Elmira in June, 1863. On his return home he at once commenced recruiting for the 18th N. Y. Cavalry, but, owing to an unfortunate lack of honor on the part of the officer having the organization in hand, he did not finally enter this regiment. But he could not keep out of the great conflict, and took a prominent part in organizing the 186th N. Y. Vols., and he was mustered in as captain at Madison Barracks, Sept. 5, 1864, the first company to do so. The regiment was ordered to City Point, Va., before it was fairly organized, where they arrived seasick and homesick, and disgusted with being put to work on fortifications. Many were sick, and the dissatisfaction became so great about fighting with shovels and picks as sappers and miners, that the regiment was ordered before Petersburg. Here there was activity enough, and the sound of the Rebel bugle calls could be distinctly heard the first day the regiment got into position. In a short time excellent drill and discipline followed careful attention to details, and it was surprising to see men just from civil life so soon become well trained soldiers. The 186th regiment participated in the ever memorable assaults on the Rebel works about Petersburg, and won high praise for its valor, as the Rebels again and again gave way before this splendid regiment's charges. With the close of the war, Captain McWayne was mustered out of a service he greatly honored, and in which he won great distinction as a model American volunteer soldier. At this writing he is living on a farm, in a happy and pleasant home, near the village in which he was born. His later ambition is to further improve the American trotting horse, of which he is an excellent judge.

A. D. S.

Since the biographical sketch of Captain J. D. McWayne was prepared, the following facts have come to the knowledge of the author, and which relate both to Captain McWayne and to the 186th Regiment, in which he served as captain. On the morning of the 3d of April, 1865, succeeding the engagement of the previous day, in which the regiment had participated, Captain McWayne, because of the disability or absence of the field officers of the regiment, was the senior captain present, and commanded the regiment. On that morning he received an order to report, with the regiment, at the headquarters of the 2d brigade of the 2d division, 9th army corps, to which the 186th belonged. At the moment when he had completed the formation of said regiment, Gen. S. G. Griffin, then in command of the 2d division, and

who was present on the field of battle the day previous, rode up with his staff and addressed the regiment. In his speech he complimented the regiment for its bravery and heroism in the late battle, expressing at the same time his sorrow for the wounded and absent Colonel, and his sincere wish and also his sincere sorrow for all those who had been killed and disabled. In further addressing the regiment he said: "Soldiers of the 186th Regiment, you have crowned yourselves with glory. Your country can never pay you for your services. You have taken the impregnable Fort Mahone, and have largely contributed to the crushing of the rebellion. In future you will be held in reserve, and when we want good men we will call on you."

For this report of General Griffin's words, the author of this History is indebted to Mr. John G. Wood, of Pillar Point, a member of the 186th Regiment, and who was present and distinctly remembers the words uttered by General Griffin.

Louis C. Greenleaf, whose well-known likeness is shown on our composite soldier-page, is a descendant of that John D. Greenleaf, born in Vermont in 1803, coming, when a mere child, with his father to Smithville, N. Y., and a few years later settled in LaFargeville. When 20 years of age Mr. Greenleaf removed to Clayton, and for a short time was a clerk in the store of General W. H. Angel. He then engaged with Merick & Smith, as clerk, and had charge of their lumber business in Quebec, being employed by them for nearly 20 years. He then returned to LaFargeville, and there remained until 1857, when he located in Seneca, Ontario county. He married Julia Truesdell, of Quebec, and they had seven children, only one of whom, Louis C., resides in this county. Louis C. Greenleaf was born in LaFargeville, November, 23, 1840, whence he removed to Ontario county, and in 1860 located in Watertown, where he was engaged in the county clerk's office for one year. He enlisted in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols., and was with the first company that left Watertown for the battlefields in the South. He served two years, and then entered the provost-marshal's office in this city, where he remained until the close of the war. He married Lorra Cornelia Shaffer, and they have two children, Josephine A. and Lydia C. After the discontinuance of the office of provost-marshal, Mr. Greenleaf was discount clerk in the Jefferson County Bank for two years, when he entered the Merchants' Bank as teller and assistant cashier, which position he ably filled for four years. In March, 1872, in company with C. W. Sloat, under the firm name of Sloat & Greenleaf, he engaged in the lumber business, and the firm is now one of the most extensive in this part of the State. Mr. Greenleaf has always been prominently identified with the interests of Watertown. He was the first city treasurer, which office he held two years, was county treasurer two terms, supervisor of the second ward several years, and is now a member of the board of educa-

tion. He was captain of the State militia, and was mustered out as major.

James Dolan, sergeant Co. G., whose face is upon our composite plate, enlisted at Adams, May 3, 1861; discharged at Elmira, June 5, 1863; born in Ireland, ("Ballyshanon,") July 15, 1840; re-enlisted at Denmark, Lewis county, Dec. 24, 1863; mustered into U. S. service, Jan. 4, 1864; discharged, July 18, 1865, at Norfolk, Va., as Q. M. sergeant Co. H, 13 Regt. N. Y. H. Art. Was absent from company as guide on Gen. French's staff at battle of Fredericksburg, Va., from Dec. 12, 1862, till Dec. 16, 1862; was never absent at any other time for any purpose from either company during his two terms; was never wounded; participated in every action and skirmish in which either company was engaged; elected President of 35th N. Y. Vol. Veteran Association, Dec. 13, 1887; Post Commander, Joe Spratt Post, No. 323, at its organization; served two terms as A. D. C. on staff of commander-in-chief G. A. R., and is remembered by the old soldiers as one of their best friends in procuring proper recognition from the government for their arduous services. Captain Dolan is a living and charming personality, a fair representative of the intelligence, the ardor and the patriotism of the men who first went into the Union army, not seduced by bounties, but actuated by the purest and noblest patriotism. They will live in history as a noble example of manly devotion to the great cause. Captain Dolan is in the prime of life, with the promise of a bright future yet before him.

Caleb Slocum, whose face is shown on one of the composite plates of the 35th regiment, is a LeRayville boy, son of Samuel G. Slocum, who came into LeRay about 1814, from Dartmouth, Mass. The elder Slocum was a miller and clothier, and at an early date he built a grist mill and cloth-dressing works on Pleasant Creek at what has long been known as Slocum's Mills. This family is directly related to General Henry W. Slocum, lately deceased, loved and honored by his countrymen. Samuel G. Slocum was a member of the Society of Friends, and Caleb was reared in that faith, educated in the common schools, helping his father until he reached his majority. About that time Fort Sumter was fired upon, and Caleb was one of the very first to enlist, joining Co. A as a private soldier, but afterwards promoted to a lieutenancy for bravery in battle. As we have said, he was a member of the Society of Friends by what they designate a "birthright," and when it was known that he had enlisted, one of the most faithful and revered of that body (Daniel Childs) started on foot for Watertown to try and dissuade Caleb from any resort to warfare. He walked the streets of Watertown all night, and finding Caleb in the morning, used all the argument in his power to induce him to remain steadfast in the Friends' faith, that is, opposed to war. Caleb was stubborn, however, and patriotism prevailed over faith—so the Friends

quietly dropped Caleb from their fellowship, and this incipient soldier went with his company to fight his way upward into prominence. Probably no man in the 35th had more friends than young Slocum, for he early showed great courage, judgment and fearlessness. He always had a smile for a friend, and his wholesome, persistent good nature was worth more than medicine to keep up the boy's spirits amidst dismal surroundings. His memory is enshrined in the hearts of Co. A as one of its noblest braves, an honor to the company and to the regiment. He is yet in the prime of life, and holds a position under the State in caring for two of the great dams that store up the waters of Black River in the Western Adirondacks.

George Van Vleck, another of the members Co. A, 35th regiment, shown on the preceding

composite plate, was born in the town of Antwerp in 1835, the son of a farmer, receiving his education in the common schools of his native town. He left the farm and came to Theresa to learn marble cutting from E. S. Stockwell. He removed to Watertown in 1858, and from there he enlisted into the 35th Regiment, Co. A—being one of the very first to go into the ranks of that celebrated company. He shared in all the battles and skirmishes and marches of his company, and was mustered out with the regiment at Elmira, having served two years. He returned to Watertown and resumed work at his trade with Foster M. Ferrin. In 1873 he went into business by himself, and has followed his avocation successfully. He is married, and has one child; is hale and hearty, and may be seen daily at work in his marble yard at 68 Court street, Watertown.

HON. WILLARD IVES.

Hon. Willard Ives, whose connection with the religious, educational, political and philanthropic institutions of Jefferson county have made his name familiar throughout Northern New York, was born in the town of Watertown in 1806. His ancestry came from New England; his father, Dr. Titus, and his mother, Mary (Phelps) Ives, were both natives of Connecticut, and came to Jefferson county in 1801. A brother, Jotham Ives, had previously, in the fall, located here, and a few years subsequently the two brothers were joined by a third, Erastus. They located large tracts of land in the southwestern part of Watertown, and adjoining in Hounsfield, where they resided until their deaths. Dr. Titus Ives was a graduate of medicine, but did not continue the practice to any extent after coming to Jefferson county. He was quite prominent in local town affairs, and represented his district in the State Legislature in 1829-30.

Willard was an only child, receiving a good education for pioneer days, and has always taken a deep interest in religious and educational affairs. He has always followed the avocation of a farmer, and has done much to elevate the standard of agricultural pursuits. He has resided upon his farm (now in the city limits) since 1850, and has witnessed the change of his neighborhood from pioneer days to its present advanced position in the progress of the age. In 1840 he became a director in the Bank of Watertown, and subsequently became its president. He has also been connected with other banks, and served as president of the Merchants' Bank. In religious affairs he has always been an earnest and efficient member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1846 was appointed by Conference to represent them at the World's Convention in London, after which he passed some months in observation on the continent. While on his return from his mission to the World's Convention, the steamer Great Brit-

ain, upon which he took passage, ran hard ashore on the Irish coast, necessitating her abandonment by her passengers, who came home by other conveyances.

In 1848 he was a candidate for Congress, and, notwithstanding the demoralization of his party during that eventful year, came within 300 votes of an election. In 1852 he was elected and served one term.

Mr. Ives is still in good health, and enjoying the evening of his life from the results of his own industry and sagacity. He owns 100 acres of superior farming land, all of which now lies within the city limits of Watertown. Although over 87 years of age, he still conducts his many kinds of business and benevolent affairs. He is president of the Ives Seminary at Antwerp, which he endowed, and has always contributed largely to its support. He is also president of the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, of which institution he was one of the originators and most earnest advocates. He has always been a prominent and earnest worker in the Arsenal Street Methodist Episcopal Church and Sunday-school, and was one of the organizers of the Syracuse University, and was also one of the incorporators of the Thousand Island Camp-Meeting Association.

Mr. Ives, among all the descendants of the early families, has had the most consistent and continued church relation. An earnest Methodist, he has been always a strong man among them, and has never declined aid to any enterprise relating to that church, nor to society at large. His family name is an honored one in this county, where he has ever been foremost in aid of religion and literature.

Mr. Ives has been twice married. His first wife, whose maiden name was Charlotte Winslow, sister of Hon. John Winslow, died in 1861. His second wife is a native of Oswego county, and her maiden name was Lucina M. Eddy. Her parents were old residents of the town of Philadelphia.



W. L. L.

COMLEY BROS. NEW YORK.

NORRIS M. WOODRUFF.



Livy, the historian, in eulogizing the reign of one of the Caesars, says that "he found Rome brick, but he left it marble." Not in these words, but in the broad sense that the quotation suggests, we write of one who found the present beautiful city of Watertown a mere hamlet—a cross roads, with the usual blacksmith shop, the tavern and the country store, but who helped far more than any man before or since his time to make it the most desirable village of that great State so justly celebrated for its charming towns.

If the curious reader will take a look at that valuable collection of portraits of Watertown's leading citizens, painted by the late Jonah Woodruff, and preserved from forgetfulness by that patriotic and distinguished citizen, Mr. George W. Wiggins, he will find among them the likeness of an austere-look-

ing gentleman, and will be told (if under 50 years of age, and therefore never having seen the original), that the painting represents Norris M. Woodruff, as he moved and lived among his contemporaries from 1817 to 1857. From that portrait our present picture came. The austerity of his face, however, was not a reflection of his inner self, for he was a generous and high-toned man, an indulgent father and an estimable citizen, but the facial expression was doubtless the outgrowth of a business struggle in those early times in Northern New York, when every man was taxed to the utmost to succeed; for the times were hard, the markets difficult to be reached, no railroad nearer than Rome or Syracuse, all freight moved by the circuitous route of canal to Oswego, thence by steamer to Sackets Harbor, and by wagon to Watertown. The

crops at times were scanty or uncertain; but little money was in active circulation; valuable timber almost unsaleable, wood from \$1.25 to \$1.75 a cord; wheat 60 cents, oats 25 cents a bushel; butter 10 to 12 cents, and cheese 5 to 6 cents a pound. Is it any wonder, then, that the men who were the leaders in business in those times were stern and determined faces, or that the intensity of their struggle for supremacy stamped itself upon their features? Nay, the only wonder is that their hearts, too, did not become hard and calloused—but they did not, for they are well remembered as men of generous impulses and active sympathies.

Mr. Woodruff was born in the town of Hartford, Conn., Sept. 7, 1792. His father was an industrious farmer in easy circumstances, but desiring a wider field and cheaper land for his rising family, about 1803 he sought a new home in the almost unknown "Black River country," locating in the town of LeRay, Jefferson county, at what was known as Jewett's (now Sanford's) Corners, where he was for years a successful farmer. When Norris M. attained his majority he was possessed of about \$100 in cash, acquired principally in teaching school. He desired to go out into the world and make a future for himself, but his father objected, as the son was considered scarcely up to the average in physique, and not quite able to compete with others in the struggle for success incident to a new country. But the young man showed his determined character, and resolved to venture into new fields. "Norris," said his father, "when you have spent your capital, come back home, where you will ever be welcome." "Father," he replied, "you will live to be proud of your son"—a prophecy most abundantly fulfilled.

Deciding upon Watertown as his choice for location, he purchased a horse and cart, and was soon selling tin ware about the county, receiving in pay (not refusing money) such paper rags, peltry and other merchantable commodities as the settlers had to spare, and these he stored until in sufficient bulk to ship away to manufacturers of paper and other purchasers. This new life rapidly improved his physical condition, and the peculiar conditions of his business gave force to his natural persistency and self-reliance. After a year or two of this life he established a tinware manufactory and hardware store near the site now occupied by the Woodruff House. His familiar acquaintance with the people with whom he had dealt in his journeyings about the county brought him many customers, and his fair dealing and business integrity inspired a confidence which lasted all through his life. He judiciously managed the prosperity which flowed in upon him, and gradually extended his business. Step by step he rose in the confidence of the people. He was for many years a director, and for a long time president of the Jefferson County Bank, an institution which survived many panics and financial disasters, but has never closed its doors during a single day since it came to Watertown.

He was one of the most active promoters of the Watertown and Rome Railroad, an enterprise entered upon by the people of Jefferson county with much reluctance, and after great labor by its originators; and he was also active in organizing the company which built the road north to Potsdam, to connect with the roads to New England.

Mr. Woodruff was never a money-getter for the mere pleasure of accumulation. His mind was far-reaching, and his greatest ambition was bound up in the well-being of his beloved Watertown. In its progressive life he was ever prominent; its best interests were near his heart, and his helping hand was always ready to do even more than his legitimate share in bearing her burdens. He was not a politician, and never sought public office, nor placed any value upon such honors, which, had he sought them, would be at his command. His favors were bestowed, not for gratitude or praise, but because it was his nature to help individuals or towns that were earnestly trying to help themselves. Columns of truthful laudation might be written in describing his character, his dealings with his fellow citizens, his labors for his village. We know that those things are not forgotten by the older citizens of Jefferson county.

Previous to 1850 he gradually withdrew from the more exacting demands of his large business, and turned over the hardware branch to his son, Horace W., and his son-in-law, Mr. Howell Cooper. After Horace moved to St. Louis, this extensive business was carried on by Mr. Cooper, and he is remembered as one of Watertown's most successful merchants. But while Mr. Woodruff withdrew from such business as he could readily delegate to others, he maintained his official relations with the railroad and the bank, and had more time to devote to his building enterprises, some of which yet remain as mementoes of his ability and intelligence. In the midst of these active labors he was stricken down by disease, and in his 64th year, on January 16, 1857, he passed away, lamented by a sorrowing community, and deeply mourned by his large family.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Mr. Woodruff was tall and broad-shouldered, without being bulky, and when at all excited was of commanding presence. Though above the average height, he never appeared uncouth or embarrassed. On the contrary, he bore the easy, nonchalant air of one who knew the world, and felt conscious that he was at least the peer of the foremost in any gathering where he happened to be. Indeed, it is my own opinion that he was never in the slightest degree, even in early life, awed by the presence of any one. He never seemed to feel inferiority to any person in whose presence he appeared. He possessed a consciousness of his own strength and capacity for leadership, and went straight forward with his plans of building and business, seeking advice from no one outside of his own family, but successful every time. I would not have the

reader infer that there was the slightest appearance of vanity or self-laudation in his bearing or his language, but rather the self-pose and calm reliance upon his own inborn self which ever mark the strong character when brought face to face with danger or opposition. And he encountered opposition and often unjust criticism and the jealousies that are the inheritance of small communities, and was often called to deal with men as determined and ambitious as himself. Jason Fairbanks, Perley Keyes, Orville Hungerford, William H. Angel, Adriel Ely, and Eli Farwell were men not easily thrust aside or intimidated; but amidst these worthy contemporaries he took the lead in every great improvement, and pressed steadily forward, with a breadth of view and an irrepressible industry that would not be denied.

As I was an eager, observing boy at the time that Mr. Woodruff was at the zenith of his business career, his impression upon my mind was deep and lasting. Not that I saw him oftener than I did his contemporaries, for I served all of them with our newspaper, "The Eagle and Standard," but there was an individuality about this man that was more pronounced than in any other citizen. On horseback he rode like a general at the head of his troops; calm, reliant, self-poised. On foot he was a walking force, equally self-sustained, absorbing, turning neither to the right nor left. To have slapped him on the back or set up a joke at his expense would have been like attempting any familiarity with the great Washington himself.

Like all positive men, he had his enemies, but now that the asperities and petty business jealousies of that day have been forgotten, it is due to history to pass upon all such leaders in our early settlement the indulgent opinion of a grateful posterity, who share in the successes and the glory of those who preceded them, and made smooth the pathway for those who were to follow. If these early pioneers had faults, for surely they did have them, their memory is swallowed up by the beneficence of their achievements, or in the acts of their children. Being dead, they yet speak to the young men of to-day, and bid them form high standards of excellence in all their thoughts of the future, and strive to come as near them as is possible in lives that are so short as ours.

SOME OF HIS CHILDREN.

In 1847 Mr. Woodruff had married Miss Roxana P. Bush, a most estimable lady, in every respect a helpmate and advisor through

all his business life. She survived him many years. They raised a family of nine children, three sons and six daughters.

If any further evidence were needed to convince the present people of Watertown of the excellence of this Woodruff stock, it can be found in the exalted character of such of these children as have survived their parents, and by their public benefits and private charities have illustrated in a marked degree the enlarged benevolence which distinguished their ancestry. When the observer sees children honoring the memories of their parents by dispensing wealth for the benefit of those in humble life, or for those who have somehow honestly failed in acquiring enough money to make old age comfortable, the mind is filled with wonder that more rich people are not prompted to follow such examples, so that posterity may look back and revere their memory.

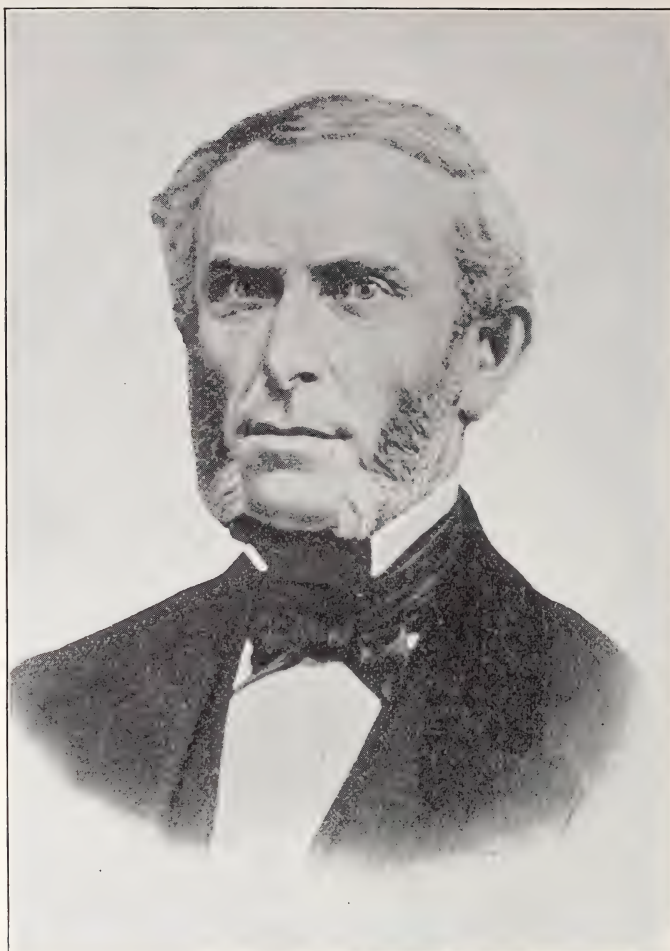
Three of the daughters of Mr. Woodruff are yet living. But Mrs. Mundy, Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Cadwell, so well-known and deservedly loved in Watertown have joined their parents "beyond the river." Mrs. Cooper has long survived her husband, and after having reared six children is enjoying the sweet reflections of well-spent years amidst the associations where her whole life has been so honorably passed, and where every street and almost every building must recall memories of her parents and of her own youth. Mrs. Flower, beloved and honored by all who are privileged to know her, adorns the executive mansion at Albany, and helps her most popular and excellent husband in dispensing the hospitalities incumbent upon the Governor of a great State. It has been the good fortune of Mrs. Keep-Schley, however, to confer upon Watertown what may be regarded as its crowning beneficence and its lasting glory. Left great wealth by her husband, the poor orphan boy who rose to rank among the first millionaires of a great city, she has done his memory great credit and herself distinguished honor by endowing the Henry Keep Home with funds ample enough to carry on its grand work through all time. To speak of such a noble gift, so unostentatiously carried out and made so perfect in its work, suggests food for the most pleasant thoughts.

Mr. Woodruff's influence upon his contemporaries was marked and lasting. While he was a rich man, his wealth acquired from honest labor, not from speculation, he was ever mindful of the deserving poor. No applicant for food was ever turned away unfilled from his hospitable door.

J. A. H.



HOWELL COOPER.



MR. COOPER was born in Trenton, N. Y., in the year 1815, and was 55 years of age at his decease. When he was three years of age, his father removed with his family to Ox Bow, Jefferson county, and from 1834 to 1839 he was engaged in business with his father in Utica, and had a branch store in Hammond, St. Lawrence county. During these years, being frequently at Watertown, he made the acquaintance of Miss Lois P. Woodruff, daughter of the late Norris M. Woodruff, to whom he was married Sept. 21, 1839.

This union was most fortunate and happy, and was blessed by several children, who now occupy enviable positions in society.

Immediately after marriage he intended to remove to Utica, but was induced to form a co-partnership with Mr. Horace Woodruff, in the hardware business, and to remain in Watertown. This brought him in connection,

and he identified himself with Norris M. Woodruff in nearly all the enterprises that have contributed so largely toward making Watertown the beautiful city that it is to-day.

The Iron Block, rebuilt within ninety days from its burning, and the Woodruff House, stand now as monuments to the enterprise of Mr. Woodruff, and the energy and executive ability of Mr. Cooper. After the death of Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Cooper continued in the hardware business. Not ambitious of official honors, he pursued with indomitable will that branch of trade which he had chosen, and, from a small beginning, attained affluence and high position among business men.

Receiving as a partner his brother, Elias F., the firm name of H. & E. F. Cooper was honored in Jefferson county for nearly a quarter of a century.

Mr. Cooper was one who never ate the

bread of idleness; his life was one of unceasing labor. He possessed elements of character that made him an honored citizen, and was public spirited to a fault. To his serious detriment, pecuniarily, he was one of the main promoters of the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad; afterwards one of the prime movers and incorporators of the Watertown Water Works, and latterly, besides adding largely to the success of the Carthage Railroad by his influence and sanction, he was one of the Commissioners appointed to subscribe to the stock by the town.

In his domestic relations he was affectionate and pleasant. Wife and children welcomed his coming when the toils of the day were over, with fondly-beating hearts; and a hearthstone, happy with him, was made desolate without him. But those who were near and dear to him have the cheering consolation that he was true to the kindred points of morality and Christianity, and has passed to his reward.

He was an uncommonly able man of affairs. He made himself thoroughly familiar with the details of his business, and was quick to solve whatever perplexing questions came up in connection with it. When he had decided he acted without delay. It was his custom to dispatch his business as it came up, postponing nothing. To this habit his success was no doubt largely due. He connected action with thought his whole life through. He was severely, almost brusquely, practical. He had no patience with theorists. No man had a more hearty hatred of nonsense, humbug and falsehood. It was in his nature also to despise a blunderer, for he rarely blundered himself. But he did not turn away from new things. He has been instrumental in introducing several new inventions among farmers and dairymen. His patent cheese-vat and heater became very popular with dairymen, especially in Northern and Eastern New York and the Eastern States. He commenced its manufacture and sale about 1860. In 1864 he commenced manufacturing the Buckeye Mower, and for several years turned out and

sold 400 a year. He made a specialty of dairymen's furnishing goods, and this class of producers were long in the habit of going to his establishment for their complete outfits. Farmers' seeds was another of his specialties, of which he bought and sold large quantities each year. Such features of his business, and their success, illustrate the foresight and practical wisdom of the man. In public enterprises he did not lag, but did his share towards originating and pushing them forward. His friendships were few, but warm. He was too much absorbed in business and his mind too positive to attract strongly. But his family, and others who knew him well in social life, can testify to a tenderness and gentleness behind his stern exterior which few suspected, but which they all the more appreciated and enjoyed.

Sunday morning, July 24th, 1870, at fifteen minutes after three o'clock, Mr. Cooper died. He had been confined to his house but a few days, and to most of his neighbors his death was unexpected. It deprived the city and county of one of its most energetic, able and successful business men.

His sudden and unexpected death shrouded Watertown in mourning, and carried poignant grief to the hearts of those who knew him best. Watertown owed much to Howell Cooper, and while it has an existence will not fail to do honor to his memory.

This was spontaneously evidenced by the appropriate resolutions passed by the several civic organizations in Watertown. The business men led off with a large meeting at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association; then the merchants of the city held a meeting, followed by the Common Council, the directors of the Jefferson County National Bank, the trustees of the Jefferson County Savings Bank, and last, but not least, at the annual meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association, a feeling tribute was paid to Mr. Cooper's memory. In life he was respected—in death his neighbors and the citizens of Watertown honored themselves by honoring him.

DR. AMOS RUSSEL THOMAS.

WHOSE likeness and biographical sketch will be found on page 13 of this History, since the publication of that number has been remembered in an unusual manner by the Alumni of Hahnemann College, of which celebrated institution he has been the honored Dean for 40 years—a thing unprecedented in this country, perhaps in the world. Dr. W. W. Van Baun, Secretary of the Alumni Association of Hahnemann, in lately sending out his annual invitations for the usual yearly gathering, proposed that \$5,000 should be raised as a fund for the perpetual maintenance of a free bed in Hahnemann Hospital, to be named the Amos Rus-

sell Thomas Free Bed, and the cash was quickly raised.

The address on the occasion of the formal presentation of the fund for the permanent bed, were made at the close of the Alumni meeting at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia, May 8, 1894, when Dr. Thomas made a feeling and eloquent acknowledgment of the great honor done him.

The eminent success of this Watertown boy will remain through coming years as an incentive to any other humble youth who is willing to be studious and deserving in order to reach prominence, which comes to no man unearned.

LIEUT. GOV. ALLEN C. BEACH.



IN men who are now prominent, but who sprang from moderate surroundings, so far as wealth and influence are concerned, Jefferson county appears to be quite prolific. There is scarcely a public man, now or in the past, who has held an important office in the county of Jefferson, who has not sprung from the common walks of life—even as Lincoln and Jackson and Silas Wright sprang, strengthened by early lessons of thrift and self-denial—emerging at last from obscurity and unfavorable environment, into broad and often eventful lives.

Governor Beach must be classed with such, for his origin was remote, his early life full of hardships, his final status among men prominent and irreproachable. He was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, October 9, 1828, of parents who were able to give him only a common-school education. At the age

of 13 he left home, and ever after that took upon himself the entire burthen of his own support and education. He longed for an education, and, where many others fail, he was willing to pay the price of such a desirable possession by untiring industry, patient study, and indomitable resolution. He must have been a strong, rugged boy—for in his 13th year he would rise in the cold winter mornings at 4 o'clock, fodder 600 sheep, care for 3 horses, and other farm animals, besides milking 4 cows, eat his breakfast, and trudge off two miles to school, which began promptly at 9 o'clock. When 15 years of age he began attending Jordan (Onondaga county) Academy. This continued for two years, when he went to the Mexico (Oswego county) Academy steadily, except in winter, when he taught school 3 months to earn money enough to pay his expenses at the Academy. During the

time he was at the Mexico Academy he kept up with his classes all the while he was teaching, and was prepared to enter Union College with the rest of his classmates. In 1848 he was examined at Union in the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior classes, passing them all readily, and entering as a Senior. After one year's study he graduated with honor in 1849, at the age of 21.

Thus far he had earned by his own efforts the money needed for his support during these educating years. After graduation he was again constrained to begin to labor for his own support. He came to Watertown in 1849 and accepted a professorship in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. He remained there nearly a year, and then entered the office of Joshua Moore, Jr., as a student at law. During the first year of his law study he taught a private school in the Hayes block in a room in the rear of Mr. Moore's office, pursuing his law studies at night and early in the morning. This continued for two years, when he was admitted to the bar.

In the fall of 1852 the trustees of the Lafargeville Academy persuaded Mr. Beach to take charge of their school. When he began there the previous term had closed with less than a dozen scholars, and at the end of his first term he had over 100 pupils.

In the fall of 1852 he began to practice law, and in 1853 he formed a law partnership with Levi H. Brown. This partnership continued 15 years, until 1869. This firm conducted as large, if not the largest and most successful law business in the county.

In the spring of 1852 Mr. Beach married Miss Abbie A. Woodruff, the fourth daughter of Norris M. Woodruff. This estimable lady died in September, 1856.

In the fall of 1860 Mr. Beach was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S. C., and to the adjourned convention held later at Baltimore, Md. He was chairman of the Democratic county committee from 1860 to 1870, and perfected a plan of party organization which resulted in a Democratic gain in Jefferson county of over 1,700 in a single year. This plan was so successful as to have attracted the attention of Mr. Tilden, chairman State committee, who sent for Mr. Beach, and together they perfected and applied the plan to the whole State with gratifying results. In the fall of 1868 Mr. Beach was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with Governor John T. Hoffman, though in the nominating convention Mr. Beach had been opposed by Tammany. He received a larger vote than Governor Hoffman. After serving two years he was unanimously re-nominated and elected to the office of lieutenant governor, running ahead of the ticket as before.

At the end of his term of service, Governor Beach returned to Watertown and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1877 he was nominated and elected Secretary of State, which office he held from 1878 to 1880, when he was again re-nominated, but defeated at the polls by less than 1,400 votes, owing to a

division in the Democratic party. In 1868 and 1872, and again in 1876 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

Mr. Beach married in the spring of 1862, Miss Olivia Pickering, daughter of Capt. Augustus Pickering, of Sackets Harbor. She died in 1892, leaving one daughter.

About 1880 Mr. Beach retired from the active practice of his profession, devoting such time as was necessary to the management of his own private business, and to the oversight of the Henry Keep Home, founded by Mrs. Keep-Schley, in memory of her deceased husband. He has managed the income secured to the Keep Home in a most satisfactory manner, the Home being free from debt, with quite a snug sum saved from the incomes, and safely invested. He is treasurer and vice-president of that noble institution; a director and member of the executive committee of the Watertown Spring Wagon Co.; a director in the Watertown Savings Bank, and executor of several estates.

He was chairman of the State executive committee from 1868 to 1872, taking charge of the campaign work, with headquarters in New York. In 1873 was acting chairman of the State Democratic committee, by reason of Mr. Tilden's absence in Europe. In 1874 he was elected and served as chairman of that committee during the campaign which resulted in the election of Gov. Tilden by over 50,000 majority. In 1872 he presided over the Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of Judge Barnard. None of Gov. Beach's decisions in that celebrated trial were ever overruled. At the close of that trial the members of the Senate unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, that it is the sentiment of the Senate that the ability, dignity and impartiality which have distinguished Lieut. Gov. Allen C. Beach in the discharge of his responsible duties as presiding officer of the Senate, not only during its legislative session, but also in the protracted trials which have taken place before it, and in the trial by the Court of Impeachment, justly entitle him to the confidence and approbation of the people.

Resolved, that he is entitled to the grateful remembrance of the members of this body, for the courtesy and kindness which have uniformly characterized his official acts, and his social intercourse with them all.

Resolved, that these resolutions, after being appropriately engrossed and signed by the president pro tem. and clerk, be presented to him as an expression of our high appreciation of his ability and honesty, as a presiding officer, and as a tribute to his social worth.

These resolutions were laboriously and elegantly engrossed and framed at a cost of \$1,500, and the Governor treasures them among the precious heirlooms of his home.

The Governor has held many local offices in Watertown, among the rest superintendent of schools, in 1852-53, and member of the Board of Education for several years, ending in 1869.

J. A. H.

JAMES R. SWEENEY.



THE historian finds nothing so agreeable as to speak of men of humble origin and unprotected in their youth who have managed by natural capacity to overcome their untoward environment, and have risen to positions of more or less prominence, and dying, have left names sweet to be remembered. A mile and a half south of the village of Geneva in Ontario county, N. Y., there once stood upon the shore of the lake a couple of primitive glass manufactories, which have now wholly disappeared, though the place around them once had a population of 500 souls. It was to this locality that the parents of James R. Sweeney removed from Baltimore, Md., when the infant James was barely two months old. His father died before he was six years of age, leaving the widow with a large family of little

children to care for, with nothing to aid her save her own two loving motherly hands and her natural wit. She was a noble woman, with a strong physical organization, and by unaided exertion was able to keep her young family together, vibrating between her residence and Geneva, then only an unpretentious hamlet. Here young Sweeney remained until 16 years of age, obtaining such education as the opportunities of those early days afforded to poor men's sons. His elder brother had, however, reached his majority, and had become of considerable assistance in supporting the family. In 1832 this elder brother removed the widow and her younger brood from the neighborhood of Geneva to Philadelphia, Pa., and soon after to Jackson, N. J., where they remained several years. This elder

brother having lost his health, they were reduced to the very depths of poverty, and so the family returned to Philadelphia. But in that city their hardships found only slight amelioration. At 19 years of age James was turned out into the world alone and friendless. Removing to Winslow, N. J., he obtained employment as a teacher, and remained nearly two years. Here he saved a small sum of money and removed to Baltimore, his native city, where he remained about a year engaged in teaching and at the same time attending a higher grade of school as opportunity would permit. In the spring of 1837 he returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed as assistant in a school at a low salary, but in the bargain he was to be given opportunities for study and improvement. His next operation was a grocery store among the common people and in a poor neighborhood. But his venture was a success financially, though his capital was necessarily small. Previous, however, to starting into this grocery business he had opened a private school, which was well patronized.

The health of his elder brother having been established, he, in company with James and another practical glass-blower, was induced, after being promised financial aid by a gentleman who was to contribute as partner a definite amount of capital for conducting the business, to enter into the manufacture of window glass at Redwood, in Jefferson county. To this place the whole family, mother, sons and daughters (in all a dozen souls), removed in 1840, James having preceded the others two or three months so as to make needed arrangements for housekeeping. Here, among strangers, with capital entirely inadequate to conduct an extended business, Mr. Sweeney began to manufacture glass. The party who had promised capital utterly failed to carry out his agreement, and the business was abandoned after nearly two years' hopeless struggle with adversity. Then the whole family were once more left without a dollar, their means of subsistence taken away, and their condition deplorable in the extreme. It resulted in a separation of the family, and they were never again united. The business failure was followed by many annoyances, some law suits, and much condemnation. Mr. Sweeney left Redwood with his scanty wardrobe tied in a handkerchief, his good mother having just then accepted a situation as housekeeper, and her two young girls accompanied her to her new home. Not having money enough to pay his fare in the stage (\$1.25), young Sweeney walked to Watertown, reaching there foot-sore and weary. In that whole town he knew but three persons, and to neither of these would he apply for aid. Rising early in the morning he sallied out looking for something to do. Meeting the kind-hearted P. S. Stewart, of Carthage (with whom he had had business relations), he was offered \$10 in cash as a loan, and a three-months' guaranty for his board. Thus equipped he felt like a new man, and resolved to attend the Black River Literary and Religious Institute to improve his education,

boarding with Mr. A. Whitford, one of the professors in that school, through whom he afterwards obtained a situation in the clerk's office under Mr. C. B. Hoard, then county clerk. Mr. Sweeney found in Mr. Hoard an unchanging friend, one who did all in his power to advance the interests of his young protege, and though Sweeney was a Whig he was kept at work in the clerk's office in spite of the repeated efforts made to oust him. His industry and ability made him too valuable a man to be spared. During his three years' continuance in the clerk's office, Sweeney paid off his Redwood debts, and walked out of that office a free man on the expiration of Mr. Hoard's term of service.

During his visits at Mr. Whitford's on Mechanic street, Mr. Sweeney formed the acquaintance of Miss Mary Stimson, of Antwerp, who had come to Watertown to live with an aunt, Mrs. Job Sawyer. This timely acquaintance ripened into love and marriage three years afterwards, a union that has been exceptionally happy, for this young lady possessed qualities which have made her beloved by all who have had the pleasure of her acquaintance. She was her husband's companion and wise assistant while they resided at Watertown, Clayton, and twice at Washington, in New York, and in the city of Philadelphia.

After leaving the county clerk's office Mr. Sweeney was book-keeper in a machine-shop, where his neatness and industry were well appreciated. He also held a clerkship with Merrick & Fowler, at Clayton, and received the unqualified approval of his employers.

He was in Washington from 1849 to 1857, as clerk in the pension bureau. In 1858 he became a partner with Mr. Hoard in the agricultural works, near the engine factory in North Watertown for a number of years, and brought that business to a successful conclusion at the time Mr. Hoard removed from Watertown. Following the winding up of the agricultural works, he was in Philadelphia from 1873 to 1876, as treasurer of the Woodruff Sleeping-car Company, instituting many reforms in the management of that concern, which is now prosperous. From Philadelphia he removed to New York city, accepting a position in the New York custom house, where he held a responsible place, being promoted for his ability from one grade to another. Here he remained a number of years but finally received a permanent injury to his eyes from being obliged to write by gas-light, while his division in the building was being repaired. His rapidly-failing eyesight induced him to return permanently to Watertown in 1882, and after years of patient suffering from poor eye-sight and the usual deterioration of the system, he died in the Woodruff House, where he had boarded for many years, on May 17, 1889, in the 75th year of his age.

Mr. Sweeney always proved equal to any position or emergency in which he was placed. He was not a collegiate, but came from a poor family, with only the very slightest advantages in his youth. Yet he was a ready writer, a

frequent contributor to newspapers, a man of logical mind and unusually clear perceptions. His fidelity to his friends was a prominent trait, and any one who ever did him a favor found him eager to make more than a fair return for it. In all the positions he held—some of them confidential and important—and often in positions where money had to be handled, there never was a complaint of any dereliction of duty or any betrayal of trust. His address was finished, his manner gentle,

his speech and bearing invited confidence. He was a man with great reserve force, and he was equal to any task he was called upon to perform.

Such characters are hard to duplicate. While only his intimate friends knew his full capacity, he impressed the observer as an earnest, energetic, honorable man, who shrank from no responsibility and swerved neither to the right or left—but went straight on in the path of his duty.

J. A. H.

HON. BYRON B. TAGGART.

THE subject of this brief biographical sketch was born in the town of LeRay, Jefferson county, N. Y., on the 28th of April, 1831. The Taggart family, from whom he descended, ranks among the old settlers of this section of the State. His father, Henry Taggart, was born in LeRay, and his mother, Julia Deighton, in Pamelia. They lived and died in their native county, and the old homestead is still owned by their descendants. His great-grandfather, Joseph Taggart, resided in Newport, R. I., where he carried on a shipping trade, frequently crossing to Europe in sailing vessels in the line of his business. He emigrated to the United States from the Isle of Man.

Mr. Taggart's immediate family consisted of six brothers and two sisters, viz: Dempster, who died in childhood, Joseph B., William W., Watson Henry, Dempster D. (named after his deceased brother), and the sisters, Mary and Orea. Of the brothers, Watson H. died in Terra Haute, Ind., in 1853, and Dempster D. in Watertown, in October, 1889. The sister Mary died in 1871. With the single exception of the eldest child the whole family grew up to manhood and womanhood, and married. Theirs was a family possessing unusual force of character, and if their individual history could be fully written out, it would furnish a valuable picture of the trials, successes and perseverance of a large family of children born in humble life, and who largely had to make their own way in the world.

The products of a farm in this region fifty years ago were barely sufficient to provide for the necessities of a large family of children, and to do this even called for a self-sacrificing toil on the part of parents and elder children, at once noble and beautiful. That the members of this family came of good and thrifty stock is abundantly proved by the useful and successful career of each. In the battle of life they have all won honorable positions in the circle in which their lot was cast.

Byron B. worked on the home farm until he was eighteen years of age—working summers and latterly teaching school during the winter term. The experience gained while "boarding round," and in the management of country schools, gave him an excellent insight into character, which greatly aided

him in later years. He attended the State Normal School at Albany for one year, and afterwards went West, where he spent three years. In the spring of 1856 he returned to his native county, and, on the 28th day of May of that year, he married Miss Frances L. Brown, of Watertown, daughter of Jabez and Lefa Brown. This choice of a wife proved a very happy one, and two daughters and two sons blessed the union. Mrs. Taggart has been a loving wife and devoted mother, and still lives to grace and bless a home her presence and help have done so much to brighten and secure.

The patriotic fervor of the period of the great Rebellion in 1861 found full recognition in the heart of Mr. Taggart. In 1862, after the conflict had deepened into a gigantic civil war, he raised a company of volunteers for the 10th N. Y. Artillery, and was commissioned a captain in November, 1862. He had command of Fort Ricketts, comprising a part of the important defences of Washington, where he remained up to November 23, 1863, when family responsibilities and ill-health led him to resign his commission. He was a capable and efficient officer, and merited and received the full confidence of his men and of his superior officers. The service he rendered in the army made a heavy drain upon his health, and ever since he has at times been a great sufferer from disabilities contracted while in the line of duty. On the 14th of May, 1878, Gov. Robinson appointed him a trustee for the "completion, management, and control of the Soldiers' Home" at Bath, N. Y., and he was re-appointed to this trust by Gov. Cornell on the 4th of May, 1881. In 1879 he was elected mayor of Watertown, and re-elected in the following year. His administration of the affairs of the city was marked by a careful discharge of the delicate and somewhat onerous duties pertaining to the trying position. He brought a business man's experience to the service of the city, and left the position with an excellent record.

He was one of the originators and is president of the Taggart Bros. Company, of Watertown, and the Taggart Paper Company, of Felts Mills. He is vice-president and one of the promoters of the Watertown Thermometer Works, a company providing employment to between 40 and 50 workers.



B. B. Laggart.

He was also one of the organizers of the Watertown National Bank, and is a director in this institution. He is a stockholder in the Watertown Spring Wagon Company and in the Watertown Carriage and Gear Company. He is president of the Central Park Association which occupies one of the finest sites on the St. Lawrence river, and is vice-president of the Alexandria Steamboat Company. He is also interested in the Hotel Eastman, at Hot Springs, Ark., built to accommodate 850 guests.

This record of industrial interests which his enterprise and means have helped to develop, amply prove that he is a citizen who fully meets the best requirements for furnishing employment to the people, and adding to that circulation that creates wealth in his own home section of the State. As a business man Mr. Taggart is well and widely known, and is respected for his sterling integrity,

thrift, enterprise and public spirit. His career has been a successful one,—both in the days of war and in times of peace,—and he is yet in the prime of life.

As a type of a farmer's son, winning his own way to a position of influence and usefulness among the business men of his day, and acquiring a competency through his own efforts, besides commanding the confidence of both political parties,—as his official trusts continued through two administrations abundantly prove,—he is one of our self-made men, worthy as few are, and whose achievements are a valuable part of the history of our country. His life is proof of how grandly the American volunteer—transformed into an American business man—adapts himself to every duty, and so stands forth as one of the best products of our cosmopolitan civilization.

A. D. S.

REMINISCENCES OF CHANCELLORSVILLE.



FOLLOWING our personal histories of the various organizations which went into the great Union Army from Jefferson county during the Civil War, it may be proper also to introduce some personal experiences connected with at least one of the leading battles, as well as some minor details, which may in the future shed some light upon the events of that trying time when the Southern States attempted to secede, and fought until completely exhausted in order to give permanent shape to one of the greatest political heresies the world has ever witnessed.

Major General Joseph Hooker, who com-

manded the Union forces in what is known as Chancellorsville campaign, was almost a resident of Watertown, for he came there often to visit his sisters, Mrs. Brainerd and Mrs. Wood, and the Watertown people were always glad to see him, for he was in all respects a most genial gentleman, welcome in any circle. I have thought that a sketch of that part of his operations in the Chancellorsville battle, which came under my own personal observation, and in a small part of which I had the honor to share, would be interesting 20 years from now, when half a century shall have elapsed since that battle was fought, and when all who were there present will probably have passed away. Excepting the defeat of the Union forces at the first Bull Run, perhaps no more disappointing affair occurred during the whole rebellion than the repulse of the army of the Potomac at Chancellorsville. General Hooker, by command of President Lincoln, had succeeded Burnside, and was fortunate in having made a favorable impression upon that courageous army which had lain in winter quarters around Falmouth, opposite Fredericksburg. Under Hooker's supervision the almost impassable Virginia roads near our cantonments had been vastly improved, better discipline and greater confidence prevailed among the men, and, what went to the very hearts of the rank and file, freshly baked bread and several vegetables were a part of the daily ration. When the time came for Hooker to cross the Rappahannock he was in command of a superb body of confident troops, with every warlike convenience at his call. It is true that there were not lacking among his subordinates some who were prompted by a selfish ambition to freely criticise their new commander, as they would have criticised any officer who might have been placed over them, and as Hooker in his turn had criticised others—for those were the

days which "made ambition virtue," when captains of a year before had been made colonels and brigadiers, and were commanding brigades and even divisions. I remember that a staff officer of General Patrick told me before a gun had been fired at Chancellorsville that Hooker would be defeated. Perhaps the wish was father to the prophecy, and I pondered at the time whether that officer did not reflect the views of his chief, who was originally from Jefferson county, and had been a major in the old army when Hooker was only a captain.

It is not my purpose to describe in detail the Chancellorsville fight. Those who wish to fully understand it will find all the moves ably described in the *Comte de Paris' "Civil War in America,"* as well as in the admirable articles published during 1890 and '91 in the *Century Magazine*. Two general impressions, however, were left upon my mind by what I saw and understood at the time. One was that our serious misfortunes began when Hooker himself was stunned by an exploding shell almost at the beginning of the conflict; and, what was almost as fatal, the widely extended line of the Union forces—nearly 7 miles in length—gave Lee an opportunity to break through at any weak point, and this all the more readily as Hooker appeared unable, after his mishap, to give intelligent oversight to the carrying out of his general plan. The individual corps commanders did not act in concert—indeed, so dense were the woods and so intricate the roads that it was difficult to maneuver large bodies of troops. True, this was as much of an impediment to the Confederate as to the Union forces, but the Confederates had a better knowledge of the country, a fact which gave them an advantage then, as well as afterwards, when Grant himself was entangled in that same Wilderness country, which really begins at Chancellorsville.

It is now plainly comprehended that Hooker was too slow in attacking, for if he had made a vigorous onslaught upon Lee's army the next day after he crossed the Rappahannock, he could have cut Lee's command into two sections and defeated each of them at his convenience, for Lee's left wing would have been "bottled up" in Fredericksburg, where it would not be possible to handle a large force.

While it is not my purpose to describe the general engagement, there were many less important matters which became fixed indelibly upon my recollection. It is well to remark that no one person ever sees the whole of a great battle. The observer is necessarily limited in his opportunities for observation. But if each observer truthfully and intelligently writes of what he saw and participated in, the historian, by collation and comparison, is enabled to form a reasonable conception of every detail.

The 35th New York Infantry, in which I commanded a company, did not participate in the advance to Chancellorsville. Its duties at that time consisted in guarding and patrolling the 14 miles of railroad from Aquia Creek to

Falmouth, and in running the trains upon that road. We had therefore good opportunities for observing whatever transpired around Falmouth, which was the central point of Hooker's advance, though his main crossing of the river was at Banks', Kelly's and the United States fords, 4, 6 and 10 miles above. When, on the 27th of April, 1863, Hooker had crossed at these fords with his whole army, excepting Sedgwick and Reynolds' corps, Fredericksburg, right in front of his winter headquarters, and plainly in sight, was still held by Lee. To drive him out and follow up that episode by an attack upon the Confederate right flank was delegated to these two corps, considered the best in the army, and never, up to that time, seriously defeated. Reynolds having been ordered to join the main force on the 28th, the carrying out of this work was left to the sixth corps alone, comprising nearly 22,000 men. When the order came on the 29th of April for this gallant corps to advance to its appointed task, the men eagerly obeyed, crossing the Rappahannock on two pontoon bridges, 2 and 4 miles below the city. I witnessed the preparatory work which was necessary before floating the pontoons, serving as temporary aid upon the staff of General Benham, the chief of engineers. The movement was at night, and expected to be conducted in strict silence, for a formidable resistance was expected on attempting to land upon the south bank of the river. The heavy pontoons were carried for miles by relays of men, brought down the steep bank of the river, where they were quietly launched and silently filled with a quota of the troops. While being paddled slowly across, and when in mid stream, a volley of musketry was fired upon them, which opened a wall of fire that could only be likened to a "street in hell," and seemed to tear up the ground from under the very feet of those who were upon the north shore. Luckily the storm of lead hurtled over the heads of the men in the boats, but inflicted considerable loss upon their comrades who were waiting to cross over. The resolute fellows in the boats kept right on with their paddling, however, and soon made a landing, driving back the Confederates at that point, and thus opening the way for building the bridge of boats. The artillery was moving over that bridge before 8 o'clock the next morning.

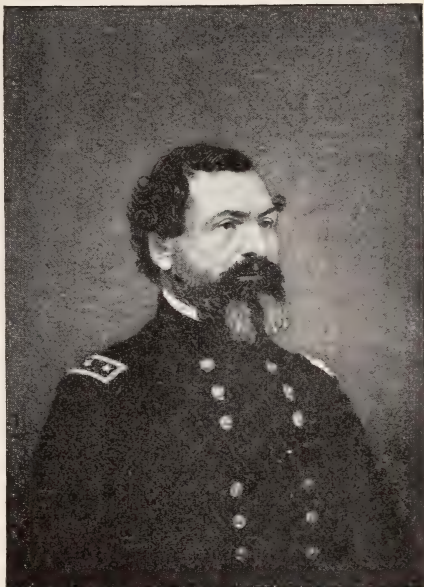
Some two miles further down the stream another crossing was attempted, but dragged along until the early hour of the next morning, April 30. It was there I witnessed the most conspicuous act of daring on the part of a general officer that ever came under my personal observation. New York's beloved General James S. Wadsworth (destined, like Sedgwick, to lose his life the next year in the Wilderness campaign), was in command of the sixth corps ordered to cross at that point. There had been more or less firing across the river, and a little after sunrise the movement appeared to halt. We had lost quite a number of men in the desultory conflict, without making any apparent progress. Impatient at

the delay, and at a moment when there were only a few loaded pontoons afloat, Wadsworth, accompanied by his son and faithful aide, Craig, sprang into one of the boats; two orderlies led their horses into the water; Craig seized their bridles and constrained the animals to swim at the stern of the boat as it was pushed away from the shore. The men bent to their paddles, while the grey-haired General stood straight up in the open boat, a fair mark for any Confederate bullet. Thus they crossed. Reaching the south shore the several boats that were ahead of and following these heroes quickly vomited out their cheering loads; the General and Craig managed some way to get their horses up the bank, and instantly forming the men, they rushed upon the demoralized Confederates, who were soon upon the run, and then the way was open for laying the other bridge. There were many dead soldiers lying there when I got over, some of the Confederates falling right in their rifle pits, where a few shovelful of the ejected earth buried them from the sight of those who, in faraway Southern homes, would mourn for their dead.

Both of the bridges being laid, on the 30th the sixth corps moved cautiously up the valley towards Fredericksburg with no very serious opposition, though they supposed themselves confronted by the greater part of Lee's army. But Lee by this time had learned of Hooker's attempt to get between him and Richmond, and he slipped away up the plank road to confront the Union forces, leaving only about 10,000 men, under Early, to hold the town. It was not until the evening of May 2nd, however, that Sedgwick received his order from Hooker to make his attack, and to follow up his victory, if possible, by a movement upon Lee's right wing. The morning of the 3rd (Sunday) found Sedgwick in complete possession of the lower city, and in the rear of its abandoned streets his men tightened their belts for that desperate encounter which was to pass into history as the "Second Battle of Fredricksburg." With the veteran two-year men in front, at 11 o'clock of a beautiful Sabbath morning, in light marching order, without firing a gun, the assaulting force advanced at double quick. The enemy kept up a continual artillery fire, and the Union siege guns upon Falmouth Heights were by no means idle, doing great damage to the Confederate artillery, which held conspicuous positions. Their infantry, behind the famous stone wall, reserved their fire until our men were within easy range. The noise was deafening, the fire incessant, the loss becoming serious, but the veteran Union men were not to be stayed. The hitherto invincible stone wall was gained; our men were soon over it and at work with their bayonets. Perhaps all this had taken place within ten minutes, but it seemed hours to those who were observing the fight. Immediately after the Heights were carried, the Confederates became panic stricken, and throwing away their guns and knapsacks, sought safety in flight. Sedgwick captured a thousand prisoners, nearly the whole of the

survivors of Barksdale's Mississippi Brigade.

As officer of the day upon the Falmouth side, I had unchallenged passage over the pontoon bridge which had been laid opposite the center of the town. Crossing over as soon as the heights were carried, I was surprised to meet my old friend, Captain George Parker, quartermaster in the sixth corps, a great favorite with Gen. Sedgwick. He was a Watertown boy, son of Alexander Parker, that sturdy old Democrat, so well remembered as a successful farmer and father of a numerous and most worthy family. The captain was in tears. I demanded the cause of his emotion. "Oh, captain," he burst out, "they put my old regiment right in front, and my poor men lay scattered all up through 'Sandy Bottom,' when their full two years' service was up six weeks ago, and they ought to have been mustered out and at home to-day, instead of lying up there dead." The captain would



GENERAL SEDGWICK.

not be comforted. I pressed on and soon found ample verification of what he had said. The ambulance corps were gathering the dead into hideous "windrows" for burial in pits, while the wounded were being carried away into hospitals. The loss had been heavy upon both sides, (especially among the two-year veteran regiments), but much less than when the previous assault had failed under Burnside. The officers, in particular, had suffered. The field officers of the 6th Maine were all dead, and several companies of that gallant regiment had gone on with Sedgwick, commanded by sergeants.

Leaving its dead and wounded to the care of its ambulance attendants, the sixth corps halted for only half an hour, and then re-

formed its column, and pressed resolutely forward to join Hooker. I do not know what Sedgwick anticipated, but the fact was that Lee had got Hooker into such a position on the previous day that he felt able to send four fresh brigades to assail Sedgwick, and these, with the six or seven thousand men who had fled from Fredericksburg, concentrated and made a stand at the little Salem church, and were in readiness for battle when the sixth corps came up. A severe struggle at once began, and when darkness came on Sedgwick had not only failed to open the way to his chief, but was obliged to take steps to withstand an attack from the whole Confederate army if perchance they were let loose upon him. His losses were heavy, and again the two-year regiments had suffered severely. That night his men slept on their arms, and in the early morning began to entrench. All that day (May 4th) they plied the spade, and at night felt safe. Before morning Sedgwick was directed by a staff officer from General Hooker to take care of himself as best he could, and advised him to recross the river at Banks' ford. I ought here to state that when Sedgwick was fighting at Salem church a brigade of Confederates swept down the plank road, and before sundown had again taken possession of Fredericksburg, capturing whatever was left there, and threatening our stores and camps at Falmouth.

It will readily be believed that all day of the 4th of May we were nervous and extremely anxious upon the Falmouth side. We feared that Lee would crush the sixth corps, and he might have done so had he not spent nearly all of the 4th in intrenching at Salem church instead of attacking. The knowledge he had of Sedgwick, as a most resolute and determined fighter, may also have induced Lee to be very careful how he attacked such a commander, for it was not his first acquaintance with this sixth corps, and he had known Sedgwick in the old army. As night drew on and no further orders were being received, I laid down and tried to sleep, but in the early morning I was up and intent upon getting the latest news. About the first thing I observed, through the low-lying mist that hung over the river, was that a signal officer, located on a high building within Sedgwick's lines, was frantically waving his white flag right and left. This I knew meant a call for "talk." A thick woods intervening made him invisible to our signal station at the Phillips house on Falmouth heights; so I sent Sergeant Cannon on a dead run for the station. In a few minutes, and almost before I thought my man could have got there, a signal officer with flag in hand, and his pony on a keen gallop, came in sight. In a minute he was whirling his flag in reply and receiving a message to General Benham, requesting an extra bridge to be immediately put down at Banks' ford. And then I knew that it was a general defeat, for Sedgwick was not a man to be ordering bridges to be built in his rear if there was any fighting to be done in front.

As is usual after a great battle, a heavy rain

soon came on, and the wounded had to be cared for in a cold storm. The disabled men from the eleventh corps began to arrive at Falmouth, to be sent north by rail. The long line of ambulances bore evidence of the severity of the engagement. We were holding some empty box cars at the station, but they were without seats, and to pile poor wounded soldiers into them seemed almost barbarous. These sufferers had been on the road several hours, were wet and cold, some of them speechless. They had no surplus blankets, and to lay them upon the car floor where horses and cattle had been carried, seemed an indignity and a cruelty. But go by rail they must. There was at the station a tent full of new blankets. The quartermaster declined to issue them upon his own authority, but would readily do so if I would sign a requisition. This seemed the only way to get the blankets; so we covered the car floors with them and began to tenderly lift the poor fellows out of the ambulances. I remember one affecting scene. There came a colonel who had lost his right arm at the shoulder, besides having two or three ribs crushed in. Him we removed in a blanket. "Colonel," I said, "do you suffer much?" "No," he replied, "not much now. I wish you would be careful with our major in that next ambulance—he's hurt pretty bad." It seemed sad, indeed, that the body which held so noble a soul should be so cruelly battered. I learned afterwards that he died the next day.

There have been some unfavorable criticisms upon General Hooker's management of the Chancellorsville campaign. On the whole I do not see how any other officer, then available, could have done much better. It is now clear that he was out-generaled. There was a time when, by a rapid march upon Fredericksburg from the southwest, he could easily have cut Lee's army in two; but he found, when too late, that such were the very tactics Lee was working upon him. At the close of the fight, Lee was in front of Sedgwick instead of paying any attention to Hooker. He had got between the stubborn sixth corps and the main army, and there was then only one thing for Hooker to do.

As we now look back upon that conflict it is easy to be seen that the "very stars in their courses" fought against the Union cause at Chancellorsville—which is another way of saying that an over-ruling Providence foresaw that the time for a decisive victory had not yet come. Had we been victorious there, and Lee's army been driven back to Richmond, and that capital taken, and a peace thus secured, it would not have been a lasting peace, such as the country has enjoyed so long. The Confederates had not then suffered enough to convince them that further struggle was a useless waste of blood. A man was yet to "come out of the west" who was to give them battle to their heart's content, and then, broken in spirit and with depleted numbers, they were ready to lay down their arms, and to say, with Grant, "let us have peace."

J. A. H.

THE WATERTOWN SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.



(INSCRIPTION) EAST FRONT.

"This monument to witness that these dead have not died in vain, and that, through them, under God, this Nation has a new birth of freedom."

WEST FRONT.

"Mr. and Mrs. George Cook's memorial, in grateful memory of the soldiers and sailors of Jefferson county who fought or fell in defense of the Union and the Freedom of Man."

On the occasion of laying the corner stone, Gen. Slocum, now dead, delivered a fine address, and was followed by our native orator, Col. A. D. Shaw, whose patriotic remarks we have fortunately obtained, and from which we are permitted to make extracts. He said:

Mr. Mayor, Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen:—In compliance with a custom that is almost immemorial, we assemble this day to lay the corner stone of a monument a generous philanthropy will provide in honor of the heroic soldiers and sailors of our county. This sacred Memorial Day is a fitting time for such a service. When the graves of our citizen soldiers are rich with the sweet flowers of spring it is indeed inspiring to take part in such a ceremony as this at this place, where a more enduring sign of a free peoples' love and affection will greet generations to come.

All through the ages of the past, the deeds of warriors have inspired poets, historians and statesmen to commemorate on monuments and in undying numbers the lofty and worthy achievements of patriots who were ready to die rather than see their liberties destroyed.

The proudest age of Athens was marked by the tenderest regard for the bones of her heroes who fell in her defense. Pericles epitomized the noblest sentiment that can stir the human heart when, on an occasion similar to this, he said:

"I would have you day by day fix your eyes upon the greatness of Athens, until you become filled with the love of her; and when you are impressed by that spectacle of glory, reflect that this empire has been acquired by men who knew their duty and had the courage to do it, who in the hour of conflict had the fear of dishonor always present to them, and who, if they ever failed in an enterprise, would not allow their virtues to be lost to their country, but freely gave their lives to her as the fairest offering which they could present at her feast."

The American Revolution was an age of national formation, and our last great struggle marked a second and even more perilous age of national preservation. In both eras, volunteers were the heroes of the hour. The volunteer of the Revolution was a new type of patriot in our new world. The pent-up love of liberty that led our puritan forefathers to seek a new home on the far away shores of an unknown continent, furnished inspirations to duty and sacrifices as noble as they were manly and lofty. The sentiment of duty that finally made the Revolution a success, proved that the moral forces of our ancestors were pure and strong, and that the blood of ages of manly hopes and deeds had found a home on

At Watertown, through the commendable generosity and devoted patriotism of Mr. and Mrs. George Cook, of that city, a beautiful and artistic granite monument has been erected upon the public square in loving commemoration of the soldiers and sailors from Jefferson county who fought or fell in the Union service. The corner stone was laid on Memorial Day, 1890, with appropriate and impressive ceremonies, participated in by the various G. A. R organizations and citizens generally.

our soil. The second age of our national preservation brought out in large measure the commanding wealth of our national patriotism. Again the American volunteer hastened to the front to protect and defend the great inheritance that had come down to him, hallowed by so many holy memories, and consecrated by the blood of immortal patriots. In both periods of supreme trial the American volunteer faced the battle line with a courage as undaunted, a spirit as heroic, and a patriotism as pure as ever filled the breasts of Hampden or of Richard of the Lion Heart in the old world.

The heritage of ages of unselfish sacrifices in resisting the tyranny of the privileged few, transplanted to our shores, produced a race of men whose deeds have become famous wherever valor is known and true manhood is honored, in the wide sweep of the globe. The study of the moral forces that evolved such a new power in the government of a great people is at once fascinating and profound. A careful review of the causes that produced the American volunteer leads back through many generations, and finds expression in Magna Charta and in the spirit that caused the head of Charles the I. to fall from the block. In our Union, from the first, in periods of peace our standing army has been a mere police force. The spirit of war is foreign to our tastes and aspirations. Not one in a thousand of our more than a million of volunteers had ever seen a soldier in uniform before the war began. Our paths are the paths of peace and industrial development—unrivalled in any age of the world.

For a little more than a hundred years our flag has had a place among national emblems. The age of Washington was an epoch in our history that will stand out forever on the records of time as one in which the real reign of the common people began, and where manhood won its own. With the age of Lincoln came the life and death struggle for the preservation of the "more perfect Union" our Revolutionary heroes handed down to us. In this era our fortunate lot has been cast, and the touching ceremonies of this day center round the great events of this period.

The volunteers we are met to honor, went forth from our country at the call of the President, between 1861-65, to uphold his authority and help execute the laws of the land. Remonstrances and appeals, almost pathetic, failed to restrain the mad frenzy of our countrymen in the Southern States. War came because they defied the power of the executive, and fired upon the flag of the Union.

The long and fierce conflict that followed, rocked the nation in the billows of a bloody civil war. For years our splendid national inheritance trembled between the balance of slavery and freedom. The bayonets of our volunteers guarded our Temple of Liberty in a shining line of steel, as fixed and certain as the north star. Year followed year, as thousands marched to their doom on the battlefields of the war, or died in hospitals, or fell helpless in the line of duty. The sacrifices made

during these terrible years—years big with mighty events—no tongue can tell, and yet the spirit of victory was never stronger in the hearts of the North than it was when the rebel flag was furled at Appomattox, and the rebellion received its death blow under Sheridan and Grant, and their victorious volunteers.

History will make clear the fact that the volunteers under Washington founded our nation, and that the volunteers under Lincoln gloriously preserved and perpetuated it.

In this connection two facts worthy of mention stand out clearly on the record of our national life. Our Revolutionary struggle was one in which divided judgments raised conflicting views at home and grave doubts abroad as to whether the independence of the colonies would result in good to our people and humanity at large. The experiment first shocked the old world, but fifty years later, doubts had largely changed to praise, and our place in the family of nations was secure and high. Again, in 1861, there were conflicting and bewildering judgments among ourselves in almost every community all over the North, as well as among foreign states, as to whether our war was just and necessary. Who does not recall the pain of those honest but distressing doubts. But in the end, when peace came, and with it a clear title to freedom to every man on our soil, together with the wiping out of sectional dangers, the universal acclaim of mankind was, "behold the greatness and glory of the American nation."

Our two great wars were waged solely in behalf of self-government and freedom, and "by the people, for the people." Blending in one purpose, our earlier and our later conflicts for equal rights before the law have won for humanity one of the proudest victories in the world's history. Every government pays generous tribute to our matchless civilization; people from all lands seek homes on our soil, because they believe it to be best suited to their success and happiness. And more: so just and perfect has been the settlement of our domestic struggles that those who fought us as worthy foes, were our Union now to be assailed from without, would rush to its defense with equal valor with the victors in that war.

I need not here and now recall the details of a war without a parallel in human annals, but this is true—that the suppression of the rebellion and the freedom of the slaves secured for us, as a free people, a new and higher plane of development.

Slavery has passed away and the threatened dangers of sectional lines has been largely removed. True, the problem of the future of the colored race with us has yet to be solved. It is one profoundly perplexing, and to the good genius of patient American statesmanship, always trusting in the Providential inspiration of our civilization, we must leave it for future wise settlement. A noble destiny, without question, is now opening out before us. The rivalries of industrial pursuits are filling the places once occupied by our con-

tending armies. Peace and concord rule in all our borders. We have won a proud position among the great nations of our time, and while young in years, we are great in our achievements in the arts of peace and in the development of wealth. The old world viewed our last great trial with dark forebodings of disaster to our armies, and the tearing asunder of our union was almost universally predicted.

I have placed our volunteers, both of the Revolution and of the rebellion, first in the honor line, as is right and just, but back of both periods stood the loyal masses of our countrymen and our countrywomen, an impregnable reserve, doing the no less useful and equally as important duty of sustaining the armies in the field and the families at home, with a devotion that stamps them as worthy co-patriots in the best work of the ages. The home heroes and heroines were found in the mansion, on the farm, by humble firesides and in all the ranks and activities of life. Their patriotism was proof that faith in God and love of justice and liberty had raised up a people with high aspirations and clear views of duty, and a sterling character that knew the right and dared to maintain it, both in peace and in war. Self-government with equal political privileges and an equal interest in public affairs, lay at the basis of this precious safe citizenship.

The monuments we raise to our Union heroes are not memorials of conquest, but signify the nation's appreciation of the victors who saved it in the supreme crisis of its fate. Those who matched our valor on every battlefield of the war did so with a courage as true and a heroism as pure as our own. They faced death for a cause they held dear, and died like brave men in the defence of what they believe to be their precious rights. That they were sadly wrong is the world's judgment, but at the same time, as soldiers they won the admiration of friend and foe. We are all American citizens now, and juster judgments have followed the lapse of years. We have come to realize that those who struck at the life of our Union did so through passion and the teachings of a wrong public sentiment—fruits of a false theory of freedom that deluged our land in blood, and left us a nation of mourners.

I do not know how we can better honor the heroes we have assembled to commemorate, than by resolving to strive for a pure and safe civilization. If their deaths on fields of honor for our country lead to higher aims, juster estimates of duties and claims of citizenship, a nearer approach to the noblest ideals of a Christian walk and life, and so add to the happiness and greatness of the United States of America, for which they yielded up their precious life, then, truly, will their deeds

“Down the steady breeze of honor sail,”

as among the greatest benefactors of their kindred and country. The family circle is what parents make it—by example, by culture, by love and by Christian teachings. The county is what the towns make it, and the

State is measured by the strength of the counties. The nation's roots strike back to the homes, and units of wisdom and manhood there never fail to make their commanding influence the controlling forces of the nation. We should bear in mind the great truth that righteousness exalteth a nation, and that the sentiment of honor ennobles the citizen. Material wealth often weakens the resolute character of a people, while thrift and toil develop the highest type of manhood. Hence it is that our ceremonial this day is in harmony with the best ideals of four races. We are paying merited honor to patriots who are sleeping in their “windowless palace of rest;” to comrades who are doomed to a life of pain; to all who helped to save the Union and free the slave. No loftier purpose can call the people of a free country together. We must ever remember that our hero dead are voiceless, and that their example gloriously adds to the moral forces whose ceaseless currents purify the world. A nation is not worth saving that does not hold sacred the sacrifices made by its willing defenders. But Americans will never cease to fittingly honor their immortal volunteers. This spot will hereafter be a place dedicated forever to freedom and free men. Round it children and youth, beauty and manhood, will yearly gather, and their loyal hands will lovingly decorate it with flowers on each returning memorial day. This foundation will soon be crowned by an emblem as sacred, and in honor of a service as glorious as any that ever commemorated the brave deeds of patriots in the history of mankind. One by one the heroes of the war pass to the realms of rest, and very soon the last veteran will live only in history. We do well to honor the dead and the living in the matchless generation that beheld the wonders wrought by their sacrifices and sanctified by their blood, and this memorial will stand for ages as a tribute to the American volunteer—that rich product of our American civilization. As the eye falls upon it in its beauty, in a land of peace and joy, there will spring from its associations the inspiring assurance that we as a nation are “equal to the present, reaching forward to the future.”

A vivid picture rises before me, comrades, sharply outlined in memory's mirror. I see great masses of armed men marching to their place in the battle line. Batteries of artillery take up their positions of advantage, and are made ready for action. Squadrons of cavalry form in easy reach, and await coming events. The rapid dispositions of a great army are made with skill and courage. The hour for bloody work has come. The silence is broken by the signal guns ordering the battle to begin, and death and carnage sweep over the beautiful plain. Through cruel days the conflict rages. The harvest of death is large; the wounded crowd our hospitals; the brutal havoc of war goes on with unabated fury. The best blood of Jefferson county mingles with the dust on this memorable field.

Mangled heroes are about me now who fell

before the hot fire from the hills above the plains of Fredericksburg. The deadly charge, the fearful slaughter, the hopeless repulse and the retreat are facts of history. This is one of many pictures that have a place in the historic gallery of our nation, in which the volunteers of Jefferson county acted a noble part. To-day, eight and twenty years after that bloody battle, some of the soldiers who stood there in serried ranks in battle array, meet around this spot to take part in the historic ceremonies of the hour. This picture of peace where chivalry is honored, and great deeds and great men are commemorated, stirs the blood of every veteran and citizen in our county.

The gift of this monument is a deed in keeping with the spirit of those it will commemorate. It is one thing to be able to do such a thing, and quite another to have the patriotism and desire to do it. Our neighbors who have so honored our county and themselves, are with us now, and nearing the

sunset of good lives. Let us hope that it may be their lot to live to see this monument unveiled, and afterwards to long enjoy the respect and love of all among whom their closing days are to be spent.

Fellow citizens: A new morning has dawned upon our nation. The spirit of concord holds sway over all our broad land. The pursuits of peace engross the energies and inspire the hearts of our people. A vast future opens before us. We sow the seeds of a higher civilization when we raise monuments in honor of past sacrifices in behalf of patriots whose services saved the Republic. Let us unite in the wise spirit of progress, and so act in our homes, in our public duties, and in all the broad circle of our citizenship, as to prove worthy the civilization our soldiers and sailors have preserved to us.

Col. Shaw's eloquent address was listened to with breathless attention, and at the end was greeted with great applause.

J. MORTIMER CRAWE, M. D. *

J. Mortimer Crowe, M. D., son of Ithmer B. Crowe, M. D., was born in Watertown, May 23, 1831. He was educated at private schools and the Jefferson County Literary and Religious Institute; studied medicine with Dr. H. G. P. Spencer, and attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, sessions of 1856, '57, '58 and '59. He first settled in Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y., in September, 1859. His health failing, it was thought a change would benefit him, and he moved to Champion, Jefferson county, the following May, and in July, 1861, he returned to Madison county on a visit. There were a number of cases of diphtheria in the village, and being solicited by some of his old patients, whose families were afflicted, he consented to take charge of them, and finally concluded to remain permanently. In September, 1862, he went to the front as assistant surgeon of the 157th Regiment N. Y. Vol. Inf., raised in Cortland and Madison counties. When the army advanced that fall on Thor-oughfare Gap, he was placed in charge of one of the reserve hospitals at Fairfax Court House. Here he remained until March, when, his health having failed, he was ordered to Washington, where he was ordered to report to Dr. Cramer, in charge of sick and disabled officers, and by him was sent home on sick leave. He remained at home two months, and rejoined his regiment at Aquia Creek, below Washington, on the eve of the march for Chancellorsville. Here, with his wounded, he was made a prisoner, remaining with them on the field for three weeks, when, an exchange being effected, he returned to his regiment. His health having been affected by the anxiety and exposure he had endured, he

was sent home on sick leave. After a short time, learning that the army was about to move, he rejoined his regiment, and with them participated in the march to and in the battle of Gettysburg. Having, by order of the medical director, been detailed both at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, as an operating surgeon, he was detained there in charge of the sick, and as recording officer of the 11th corps hospital for about a month, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Halleck at Washington. He found that his regiment had proceeded to Charleston, S. C. He served in that department until February, 1864, when he was promoted to the full rank of surgeon, and sent to the 128th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Inf., in General Sherman's command at Savannah. Dr. Crowe served with his regiment as medical inspector and brigade surgeon until August, 1865, when they were mustered out of the service at Albany, N. Y.

He was one of the founders of the re-organized Jefferson County Medical Society; was elected in 1868, and served as censor from its organization to 1872, and from 1880 to 1886; was treasurer in 1873, vice-president in 1874, president in 1885, and was delegate to the State Medical Society from 1886 to 1890. Dr. Crowe was made permanent member of the State Medical Society in 1879, and was one of its delegates to the American Medical Association in 1878, of which he was made a member. In 1884, becoming disgusted and dissatisfied with the action of the State Society in regard to its Code of Ethics, he, with Dr. C. M. Johnson, of Watertown, then delegate from Jefferson county, and the lamented Dr. Ira H. Abell, of Antwerp, ex delegate, in connection with many others, withdrew from the State Society and founded the New York State Medical Association. Dr. Crowe was its first vice-president. He was appointed

* For a lengthy historical account of Dr. Crowe's distinguished father, see chapter upon the Medical Society of Jefferson County.



J Mortimer Crawe M.D.

pension surgeon in 1869, served some years and resigned. When boards for the examination of pensioners were formed, in 1881, he was solicited and accepted an appointment on the board for Jefferson county, and was its president for four years. He still continues in a large and active practice in partnership with his son, Dr. J. M. Crowe, jr.

Upon his mother's side, Dr. J. Mortimer Crowe is descended from distinguished ancestry. Early in the 17th century, one of the best known esquires of England was Humphrey Mortimer, a man of great wealth—gained principally in manufacturing cloth. He had 20 sons, and they were all reared in habits of usefulness, and brought into the business of their father, either as factors in his cloth houses in London, Marseilles, Cadiz and Brussels, or in preparing the secret dyes that had proved the foundation of his great success. He sent his cloth to his wholesale houses in his own ships, and the cloths were sold at auction on the docks, the ships in turn receiving cargoes destined for London, and these cargoes also sold at auction on arrival. His family received their education in the best English schools, and later in France received that peculiar polish and suavity which in the last century, and even now, characterize the French gentleman or lady. That great revolution in France, the horrors of which are so forcibly described by Dickens in his "Tale of Two Cities," drove the Mortimers out of France, for though they were not nobles, their society and friendships were with those whom the Reds opprobriously termed "Aristo-

crats," and they were glad to flee from threatened death. Mrs. Ithemer B. Crowe's mother, Mrs. John Mortimer, escaped from Paris disguised as a waiting-maid in the suite of the Dutch ambassador. The friends known in those dreadful days, were ever welcome by Mrs. Crowe and her distinguished father, whenever they ventured into the wilderness of Northern New York—for many noble men and women of Bourbon faith came into this then remote region, seeking sympathy and aid from Mr. Le Ray, who had early established himself at LeRaysville, and lived as comforted with his ancient lineage and wealth. Among others came that Madame de Ferret, once a maid of honor to Marie Antoinette, the gracious lady and unfortunate queen. Such exiles found ready welcome from the Mortimers, and from their daughter, Mrs. Crowe.

Having often seen Mrs. Ithemer B. Crowe in her earlier married life, when I carried the village paper, she always impressed me as of French extraction, for she had the thousand graces and marked characteristics of the educated French lady. But she was of English birth, though educated in France, and was a most interesting personality—one of those who made Watertown, even in its earlier days, distinguished for the culture and mental ability of many of its early settlers. The memory of such has left a sweet and lasting impression, and after seeing the great world in all its phases, the observer recalls the face and manner, of some of these earlier ones, who would have graced the highest society in any land.

GENERAL WILLIAM H. ANGELL.

WE regret our inability to present a picture of this gentleman, so long and prominently identified with the business and social interests of Jefferson county. He is remembered with pleasure by the older citizens, for he was a man of great business capacity and force. Many buildings in Watertown are still witnesses of his manner of construction—notably the Taggart Bros. mill at the lower falls, and the water reservoir, now over 40 years in use. He was born in Burlington, Otsego county, N. Y., in 1797, one of a family of ten children. When only ten years of age he left home, and thenceforward earned not only his own living, but helped to care for the less able members of the family. At 14 he gave his father \$200 for his "time"—that is, for the time he would be a minor, and therefore his father would be legally entitled to his earnings. The General came into Jefferson county about 1815. He first located at Smithville, where he went into business with Gerret and Jesse Smith. When less than 20 years of age he bought over \$5,000 worth of goods, and from Smithville went to Clayton. Several years later (about 1834) he was at Sackets Harbor. In 1824 he had married Miss Harriet Warner. Seven children were born to this union, four of whom are

still living. While at Sackets Harbor the General became associated in the management of the Sackets Harbor Bank, which was later merged into the Bank of Watertown, of which, about 1842, General Angel became sole owner. In 1858 his beloved wife died—a lady well remembered in Watertown for her devotion to charity and Christian works. The deserving poor never had a better friend, for what she gave was given with a grace and gentleness that made the action doubly endearing.

In 1860, General Angel married Miss M. Louise Judson, cousin of the late Gen. R. W. Judson, of Ogdensburg. She was an accomplished lady, the pattern for a kind, dutiful wife. In 1861, at the beginning of the civil war, the General removed to New York, where he became interested in several city contracts, and in 1862 he removed his family to that city, which was thenceforth his home. By nature he was too active to relish a life of idleness, and he took up several means of acquiring wealth, among others extending the circulation of his bank from \$29,000 to \$80,000. He was also largely interested in the Continental Steel Works at Maspeth, Long Island. In 1863 the imposition of a tax of 10 per cent. upon the circulation of

State banks, drove them out of business. In 1871 General Angel had accumulated enough means to make home comfortable, and in that year he removed to Geneseo, expecting to spend there several years in the enjoyment of needed rest and a release from the cares of business. But his hopes were to be disappointed. On the 1st of July, 1872, he was taken ill, and after great suffering, died at Geneseo on November 26, 1872.

Viewed in the light of his varied and eventful career, General Angel was a character difficult to reproduce. He had a noble soul, which scorned little things. He was undoubtedly superior to the average able business men

of his day—and had he made New York city his home early in life, instead of Watertown, he would have taken rank with George Law and the elder Vanderbilt, for he was their superior in shrewdness of management, in perspicuity, in ability to predict the rise or fall of cereals or articles of general consumption. He was a firm friend, and he had many friends, for he was a friendly man, democratic in his ways, easily approached, never elated by success, nor intimidated by adversity. From 1820 to 1861 he was a conspicuous figure in Jefferson county, and his removal was a source of sincere regret.

J. A. H.

ABORIGINAL TRACES.

IN the olden time Northern New York was disputed ground. The Iroquois claimed it, and appear to have had the best right (for they were of Central New York). It was also claimed by the Algonquins of Canada; by the French Colonists of the Lower St. Lawrence, and by the earliest Dutch and English settlers of the Hudson. It was surrounded by the war-trails of the Indians, and by the war-paths of the armies of Colonial times. Hence, from its first discovery and exploration by Samuel de Champlain in the summer of 1669 to the close of the war of 1812 with Great Britain, it was the theatre of continual strife between contending powers. Of the history of this long period much has been written, but much more of it is yet buried in our colonial archives.

There are probably few who have not dwelt with peculiar interest upon the glimpses we catch through the mists of the past, of whole tribes of men who have vanished from the earth, leaving no heirs or representatives to inherit the richer blessings of our age; of nations whose part in the great drama of life must always be the theme of conjecture; whose sages are forgotten, and whose warriors sleep unhonored in the obscurity of oblivion. Few are the monuments we may interrogate, and doubtful the interpretation of the enigmas which the scattered traces of their existence offer, nor can these furnish the basis of a well-founded conjecture of the people, or the period, or in some instances of the objects with which they were related. At most we can but offer a few facts, and leave the field of conjecture open to those who may have more ample means of comparison, and the leisure and talent to devote to this interesting field of inquiry. The general inference which has been reached by those whose researches have been especially devoted to this study, is that none of the remains of art in this section of the State can pretend to the antiquity that belongs to the mound builders of the Ohio valley; that they indicate at most but a slight attainment in civilization; that they denote no further object than self-defense, or simple sustenance; and that they

evince no general plans, no organized system, beyond what the necessities of the moment suggested. Further than this we know nothing. The enclosures hereafter described exhibit that similarity which leads us to believe them the work of the same race, for a common object—protection against a contemporary foe; thus showing that wars are coeval with the first dawns of civilization.

In the town of LeRay, a short distance below the village of Black River, and on the road to Watertown, was formerly the trace of a trench enclosure. The work was irregularly semi-circular, inclosing about one and a quarter acres of ground, and a short distance from the bank of Black river, the side towards which was open, the ends of the embankment extending a short distance down the slope, and curving inward as if to prevent the flank from being turned by an enemy. A portion of the bank and ditch outside may still be traced in the road, but as early as 1854 the greater part has long been leveled by cultivation. In the fields adjacent are the traces of hearths, numerous fragments of rude pottery, bones of animals, and stone chisels. Human bones have also been found in the vicinity.

About a mile north of this, is another and larger enclosure, which, like the first, contains in and around it the usual Indian relics. It occupies a plain but little elevated above a flat that was once flowed by a beaver dam, making a shallow pond several acres in extent. The remains of the dam were traceable on West Creek, which has its source not far distant.

Two trench enclosures formerly existed near Sanford's Corners in LeRay, but no trace of the original works remain. When first seen, the bank, measured from the bottom of the ditch, was six feet high. An unusual amount of relics have been afforded by the adjacent fields, and several human skeletons, all buried in sitting posture, have been exhumed. Like most others, they were built near the banks of a stream of water, and had at irregular intervals, gateways or passages. The ground within and around was formerly a pine forest, which

extended many miles in the direction of Carthage.

D. S. Marvin, Esq., read before the Historical Society, March 15, 1887, a paper relating more especially to the Perch River mounds. He said: Perch lake is a small lake situated in the northwestern portion of the county, connected with Ontario by its outlet, Perch river, which is about six miles long.

The basin of the lake was probably at one time an arm of Lake Ontario itself, and since isolated by elevation.

It seems to have been in past times a favorite winter station of the aborigines. The scenery is picturesque, some of the shores wooded and somewhat bold. But the objects that arrest our attention and interest us the most, are the so-called Indian mounds, observed along both shores of the lake, and more or less down the outlet. They are situated upon the bluffs overlooking the water, and reach back from the lake sometimes a hundred rods; they number some two hundred in all. These mounds are all round, usually from 50 to 90 feet in circumference; some of them double, and so near together that their edges coalesce. They are elevated or raised above the summits of the hills they occupy from two to four feet. Where the land has not been cleared, ordinary forest trees of all ages are seen growing upon the mounds, ranging from yearling growths to trees several hundred years old. The debris usually observed about old Indian villages is found buried in the soil, old bones and broken pottery.

The broken pottery observed was of the usual patterns, but it is only sparingly observed, for around some of the mounds none could be found. A few of the small mounds were flat-topped, but the usual shape and appearance is a ring of earth, with a depressed or basin-shaped center.

In opening cross sections, or digging trenches from the outside to the center of the circles, as the centers are approached, remains of fires, charcoal, ashes, etc., were observed, sparingly though in the case of the largest mound. There was observed no disturbance of the soil below the level of the natural surface. The dirt of which the mounds had been constructed, is the common country soil, none of it seemingly brought from a distance, similar in character and composition to the soil of the adjacent land, made up of clay, sand and small fragments of the underlying limestone, belonging to the Trenton group, as near as I could determine from a cursory examination of the contained fossils, with here and there an occasional transported or drift pebble. The only observable difference was a darker color, caused by an increase of decayed organic matter and burned earth. No graves or human bones were observed. No lines of entrenchments were to be seen. Nor have there been any metal objects or utensils found.

The explanation of the phenomena observed here, that has seemingly puzzled several generations of white men, seems to be plain

and simple. There is no necessity for bringing far-fetched theories to explain the observed facts.

Whoever has been to California and noted the appearance of the singular rings of earth, with their basin-shaped centres, that are known to be the remains of the old rancheras of the Digger Indians, can readily see here, in the close resemblances, the original forms of Indian houses belonging to the lower stages of barbarism, and probably a more or less universal style of house belonging to this stage of advancement, usually occupied only during the winter months, or generally deserted for nomad life during the warmer summer months.

This style of house was constructed with a frame work of poles set upon end, inclining and meeting at the top and covered with dirt, leaving an uncovered space at the top, to serve for the exit of smoke. And very probably the original form of the later buffalo-hide lodge subsequently evolved from circumstances and conditions not present here. And it is to be remarked that this style of house really afforded better protection in winter than the later long-house of the Iroquois, observed by white men upon the first settlement of the State. The writer once visited one of these dirt houses in California, large enough to hold several hundred people, but perhaps not larger than the remains of one of those observed at Perch lake.

Prof. Thomas has described the remains of similarly constructed houses in Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia, but his description did not meet my eye until after I had explained to my own satisfaction the facts here observed; but they tally exactly with my own views here given, except that this style of house must have been superseded here earlier than in the Southern States. I have also observed near Burrville, within a strongly fortified enclosure, circles of toad stools, that had grown up from organic matters, old bones, etc., buried in the soil, showing that similar round houses once existed within fortified enclosures, but unfortunately both ditches and circles are now leveled by the plow.

The observed facts and the evidences suggest that here was, in reality upon our own soil, an older form of house than the long house used by the Iroquois, as seen later by the white men. There was observed no evidence of the remains of so-called mounds, as seen in Ohio and the Western States. The fact that these basin-shaped remains are now found here in such abundance, and at the same time so well defined and fully preserved, is of itself interesting, and adds much to the accumulating evidence that this style of house was at one stage of human progress more or less universal in what is now the territory of the United States, but such remains have been destroyed more or less by the plow. The long house was a result of development, growing out of changes from the lowest to a higher stage of barbarism;

circumstances the world over have ever changed the habits of man. We may see this illustrated in the case of the introduction of the Spanish barb among the Indians upon the plains. It was undoubtedly the possession of the horse that wrought this change in a few generations. Almost in our own day the normal village Indian was made over into a complete nomad, possessing most of the characteristics of the Bedouin, a case, too, where history repeats itself, for the Indian pony is of the same breed of horses that the Bedouins now possess; brought first to Barbary, then to Spain, then to Mexico, and there turned loose and allowed to multiply themselves upon the savannas of the South.

In Houndsfield, on the shore of Black River Bay, between Maskolunge creek and Storrs' Harbor, is said to have existed formerly a trench enclosure of the ordinary form. We have not learned whether it is wholly or in part preserved, nor is its extent known. Some of the largest trees of the forest grew upon and within the bank. In Watertown, on Lot No. 29, about two and a half miles south-west from the village, could once be seen in an open wood, and in a fine state of preservation, the outline of a work consisting of a bank thrown up from a surrounding ditch, and evidently intended as a defensive work. It is on the summit of a gradually sloping terrace of Trenton limestone, and commands a delightful prospect. Elms, three feet in diameter, were found upon the bank, and the decaying remains of others still larger, within and upon it, carry back the date of its construction to an ante-Columbian period. In the same range and lot, on premises owned by Anson Hungerford, Esq., and about forty rods east, there was formerly another enclosure, with gateways, the position and extent of which cannot now be ascertained, as the bank has long since been leveled by cultivation. The one first mentioned is semi-circular, the open side facing upon the bank. Half a mile east of Burrville, on lot No. 31, was formerly a defensive work, consisting of a mound and ditch, running across a point between two streams near their junction, and forming by the aid of the natural banks a triangular enclosure. The plow has long ago filled the ditch and leveled the bank, leaving no trace of the work. The soil has afforded a great abundance and variety of relics, and the vicinity indicates that it had been occupied as an Indian village. Within the enclosure is a boulder of gneiss, worn smooth and concave in places by the grinding of stone implements. On a point of land opposite, Hough found an iron ball weighing eight ounces, and others have been picked up in the vicinity, indicating that the place must have been passed, at least, by those who knew the use of small ordnance, probably the French, on some of their expeditions against the Iroquois. Mr. Squier, in his work on the ancient monuments of New

York, mentions the trace of an Indian village a mile north-east of this.

Near Appling post office, on the land of D. Talcott, in Adams, near the line of Watertown, could once be seen the trace of a work of great extent and interest. It is on the brow of the upper terrace of Trenton limestone, overlooking a vast extent of country to the west and north. The bank has an average height of three, and base of ten feet, with an external ditch of corresponding dimensions, and there were about seven gateways or interruptions in the work, which had an elliptical form, one side bordering upon a beaver pond, and bounded by an abrupt bank, about thirty feet high. Upon and within the work, trees of an enormous size were growing in 1854, and the decaying fragments of others carry back the origin of the work several hundred years. A great number of small pits or caches occur where provisions were stored for concealment; as shown by quantities of parched corn. Several skeletons have been exhumed here, which had been buried in a sitting posture, and its relics are the same as those above mentioned.

Near the north-west corner of Rodman, on lot number two, on the farm of Jared Freeman, was formerly an interesting work, of which no trace remains, except a boulder of gneiss, worn smooth by grinding. Before the place had been cultivated, it is said to have shown an oval double bank, with an intervening crescent-shaped space, and a short bank running down a gentle slope to a small stream, one of the sources of Stony Creek, that flows near. Several hundred bushels of burnt corn were turned out, over an area one rod by eight, showing that this must have been an immense magazine of food. On the farm of Jacob Heath, on lot No. 25, near the west line of Rodman, and on the north bank of Sandy Creek, a short distance above the confluence of the two main branches of that stream, there formerly existed an enclosure of the same class. It included about three acres, was overgrown with heavy timber, and furnished within and without, when plowed, a great quantity and variety of terra cotta, in fragments, but no metallic relics. Under the roots of a large maple was dug up the bones of a man of large stature, and furnished with entire rows of double teeth.

On the farm of Wells Benton, half a mile from Adams village, was an enclosure similar to the others, and affording the usual variety of relics; and another trace of an ancient work of a similar character is mentioned in Adams, two miles north of the village. On the farm of Peter Durfey, near Bellville, in Ellisburg, was still another, which, from the description given by those who have examined it, does not differ in age or general appearance from others, having gateways at irregular intervals, and being guarded on one side by a natural defence.

The present cemetery, a little above Ellis village, presents the trace of a work that was

crescent shaped, and by the aid of the natural bank on which it was built, formed an irregular enclosure of about two acres. On the south bank of South Sandy Creek, three miles from its mouth, was a similar work, defended on one side by an abrupt bank, and now entirely leveled by tillage. A considerable number of places occur in Ellisburg, which must have been inhabited by the aborigines. The fertility of the soil, excellence of water, and vicinity to valuable salmon fisheries, and extensive hunting grounds, must have afforded many attractions to the savages. Probably several traces of ancient works in this section of the country may have been leveled by tillage, without exciting suspicion of their nature. Besides these, one is mentioned as having occurred near Tylerville, and another in Houndsfield, two miles from Brownville.

One of the most conclusive evidences of ancient military occupation and conflict, occurs in Rutland, near the residence of Abner Tamblin, one mile from the western line of the town, and two miles from the river. It is on the summit of the Trenton limestone terrace, which forms a bold escarpment, extending down the river, and passing across the southern part of Watertown. There here occurred a slight embankment and ditch irregularly oval, with several gateways; and along the ditch, in several places, have been found great numbers of skeletons, almost entirely of males, and lying in great confusion, as if they had been slain while defending it. There is said to have been found at this place fire-places, with bones of animals, broken pottery, and implements of stone, at two different levels, separated by an accumulation of earth and vegetable mould from one to two feet thick, as if the place had been twice occupied. So great has been the length of time since these bones have been covered, that they fall to pieces very soon after being exposed to the air. Charred corn, bones and relics, occur at both levels, but more abundantly at the lower. At numerous places, not exhibiting traces of fortification, are found fire places, accumulations of chips or flint and broken pottery, as if these points had been occupied as dwellings. In several places bone-pits have been found, where human remains in great numbers have been accumulated. One is mentioned as occurring near Brownville village, where in a space of ten or twelve feet square and four feet deep, a great number of skeletons were thrown. Another deposit of bones occurs in Ellisburgh, nearly opposite an ancient work, on South Sandy Creek, near a house once occupied by J. W. Ellis; where, in digging a cellar in 1818, many bones were dug up. In 1842 there was found in Rutland, three miles from Watertown, under a pile of stones, about three feet high, which rested on a circular flat stone, a pit four feet square and two deep, filled with the bones of men and animals, thrown together in great confusion. These exhibit marks of teeth as if they had been gnawed by animals. This,

with the charcoal and charred corn in the vicinity, has been thought to indicate ancient massacre and pillage, in which an Indian village was destroyed and the bones of the slain afterwards collected and buried by friends. It was estimated that thirty or forty skeletons were buried here, besides parts of animals, that may have been killed for food. A custom is said to have prevailed among some Indian tribes, of collecting and burying at stated intervals, the bones of their dead, and some of these depositories may have thus originated. The earthen, found around these localities, was of the coarsest and rudest character; externally smooth, except where marked by lines and dots, in fantastic and every-varying combinations of figures, and internally rough from the admixture of coarse sand and gravel. There was no glazing known to these primitive potters, who possessed, nevertheless, a certain degree of taste and skill; and sometimes attempted on their pipes and jars, an imitation of the human face and fantastic images of serpents and wild animals. Rarely, metallic relics of undoubted antiquity are found. A fragment of a sword blade, around which the wood of a tree had grown, was found by the first settlers of Ellisburg. Muskets, balls, hatchets, knives and other implements of metal have been at various times turned out by the plow; but none of the articles of undoubted European origin can claim an antiquity prior to the French and Indian wars.

There was found many years since in the sand, at a deep cutting of the railroad, near the Poor House, an oval ball, about three inches long, which for some time was used by children as a plaything. From its lightness and hardness, it excited curiosity, and it was cut open, when it was found to contain a strip of parchment and another ball; this latter also contained another ball and strip of parchment; in all three. One of these is preserved, and is $\frac{3}{4}$ by $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches, containing, written on one side, four lines of Hebrew characters, without vowel points, quoting from Deuteronomy xi, 13 to 21 inclusive. The case containing these was apparently made of hide, and it had been doubtless used as an amulet, by some travelling Jew, or had been procured by the Indians as a charm, at a period not prior to the French era of our history. This section of the State, at the earliest period of authentic history, was occupied by the Oneidas and Onondagas as a hunting ground; and one or two trails were perceptible when surveyed in 1796. Occasionally the St. Regis Indians would find their way into our territory, but oftener the Massasaugas from the north shore of the lake. The Oneidas considered them as intruders, and the latter seldom allowed themselves to fall in their way, from which reason the visits of the natives were stealthy and unfrequent, and nothing would fill the foreign Indians with apprehensions sooner than being told that the Oneidas were in the neighborhood. After the war nothing was seen or heard from them.

Although our territory was not actually inhabited at the time it first became known to Europeans, it is not without incident connected with the wars between the French in Canada, and the Iroquois of New York, who from an early period had been under the influence of the English. Within a very few years from the time of first occupation, the French had penetrated far into the interior, explored the great lakes, discovered the Mississippi near its source, and established small forts for the double purpose of securing the fur trade, and converting to their religion the natives. The Dutch had conciliated the Iroquois, and their influence had been transferred to the English, who succeeded them, which led to a hostile incursion by De Courcelles and De Tracy, against the Mohawks in 1665-6, resulting in nothing but the murder of a few aged warriors, who preferred death to the abandonment of their homes, and in exciting to a greater degree of insolence the Indians, who, some time after, fell upon a party of French hunters, killed several and carried others away prisoners. Peace was subsequently gained, during which the French got the permission of the natives to erect a fort at Cataroqui (Kingston), ostensibly to protect the traders and their merchandise. The Jesuits, meanwhile, availing themselves of the peace, penetrated the settlements of the Five Nations, and acquired to some degree an influence with the Onondagas. The Senecas and Cayugas were still jealous of the French, and continued to annoy their trade, which led to a complaint from De la Barre, governor of Canada, to Governor Dongan of New York, that these savages had plundered seven canoes, and detained fourteen French traders; to which the principal Seneca sachem returned a spirited reply, and Dongan requested the French to keep their own side of the lake.

The Marquis De Nouville succeeded De la Barre in 1685, and brought from France forces thought sufficient for the reduction of the Senecas, which was undertaken two years after, with a great force, but without success, further than ravaging their country with fire, and destroying a few aged and defenceless men and women. On the 26th of July, 1688, the Iroquois, to the number of 1,200, invaded the island of Montreal, without notice, and destroyed more than a thousand French, besides carrying away great numbers of prisoners for torture. In these and other expeditions, our territory must have been the scene of many events of tragic interest, but the history of the details has not come down to us.

During the French and English war, which in 1760 resulted in the complete subjection of the former, our frontier again became alive with military operations, and the principal route between Canada and the Mohawk settlements, passed through this county. On a peninsula, called Six Town Point, a few miles from Sackets Harbor, is the trace of a slight work, in a square form with bastions at each angle, and apparently a small stockade,

erected during this period. Between the bastions the sides were but 48 feet, and the whole affair was of a slight and transient character. The only trace left is a slight ditch along the sides, apparently formed by the decay of the wood that formed the defence. On one side is a row of mounds, five in number, probably for the mounting of cannon. The locality is about one mile and a quarter from the end of the point on the inside, and but a few yards from the water's edge. The place is partly covered by a thin growth of hickory and oak, and the quiet scenery of the spot is delightful.

CARLETON ISLAND.

In the broad channel of the St. Lawrence, as its waters leave Lake Ontario and run between Kingston on the Canadian and Cape Vincent on the American shore, are several islands. One of the most noted of these is Carleton Island, which is situate in the American channel, four or five miles northerly of Cape Vincent. Carleton Island was known to the old French explorers as the *Isle aux Chevreuils*, or *Isle of Roe Bucks*. It lay in the line of the old Indian trail, which ran from the Canadian shore of Lake Ontario to the Iroquois cantons on its southern border, which trail avoided by its coast-line the rough and dangerous waves of the open lake, and it lay also in the line of the great western trail. There being at the head of this island what Father Charlevoix (who visited it in 1720), calls "a pretty port that can receive large barques," it was a favorite stopping place and camping ground in all the long colonial period.

But what renders this little island of more historical interest than the many other islands of the group, are the remains of a strong military work, which was constructed upon it in the latter part of the last century, crowning the brink of the bluff at the head of the island, overlooking the "pretty port" and commanding the American channel of the great river. This fortification is now known as Fort Carleton, but in regard to its origin and the date of its construction, there has been a great deal of conjecture and not a little controversy among historical students.

Until within the past ten or fifteen years, it had been supposed by many historians that this fortification was built by the French between 1758 and 1760. But by a comparatively late discovery of undoubtedly genuine documents relative to the building of this fort, there is no longer any doubt that it was built by the English in 1778-79, and heavily equipped with cannon and warlike munitions, largely supplied from Kingston. It was held as a British post until 1813, when it was captured by a small American force. Upon the conclusion of peace, Carleton Island was conceded to the United States, and the fort was soon after dismantled of whatever arms then remaining.

The work on Carleton Island is a bastioned half-front of a hexagonal fort of some 800 feet diameter, open at the rear toward the brink

of the bluff overlooking the cove. The ditch, 22 feet wide and 4 feet deep, is excavated in the solid rock. The covered way was 24 feet wide, and the parapet 4 feet high. The front of the fort commands the approach from the island, while a heavy sea-wall, 40 feet in height, is built along the bluff that borders the cove. Several chimneys are still standing within the fort and near it, built of stone in a permanent and massive manner, while the remains of guard houses, rifle pits and wells are still plainly visible. Not far from the fort is an old burying-ground, in which many graves were found, and on the south side of the island was a large clearing of some 30 acres, called the King's Garden. Along the western shore of the little cove are still to be seen the remains of a sunken dock. Many relics have from time to time been found near the fort, all bearing marks of British origin.

In 1796 the surveyors of McComb's purchase found a British corporal and three men in charge of Carleton Island, and four long twelve and two six-pound cannon mounted on the works.

After the war, the right to Carleton Island became the subject of much diplomatic correspondence between the two governments. This controversy was carried on during the presidency of Mr. Monroe by John Q. Adams, Secretary of State, on our part. It resulted

in the boundary line being drawn to the north of the island, leaving it in American waters.

And now this little island, so fraught with historic memories, is the summer resort of the Carleton Island Club, an association of gentlemen who have built their summer cottage and pitched their tents on the meadow that borders the banks of the "pretty port" of the old chronicler, and in sight of the decaying walls of the old fort. Here in this enchanting spot, among the Thousand Isles, made classic in American story by the presence long ago of a Champlain, a La Hontan, a La Salle, a Courcelle, a Frontenac, a De La Barre, a Charlevoix, they take a yearly respite from busy toil, and while away the fleeting hours of the short Canadian summer in careless repose, dispensing a right royal hospitality.

For this description of Carleton Island, as well as for many suggestions as to Castorland and descriptions of some of the water ways of the great Adirondack Wilderness, the author of this History is under great obligation to Mr. N. B. Sylvester, of the Troy bar, whose "Historical Sketches of Northern New York" evince not only the fine spirit of inquiry which should animate the true historian, but a facility of description and an acquaintance with literature that entitle his productions to take the highest rank among our American historical publications.

THE ADIRONDACK WILDERNESS AND CASTORLAND.

THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT THERE.



MEDAL ISSUED BY THE CHASSNAIS FRANCO-AMERICAN LAND COMPANY.

[Enlarged one-half, from an original in possession of the Jefferson County Historical Society.]

To the excellent article by Hon. Mr. Ingalls, upon the "Waterways of Jefferson County," (see pages 9-12,) we wish to add a few general remarks. It is a peculiar characteristic marking all the rivers that flow in and around Northern New York, that, excepting only the Mohawk, all of them flow from and through larger or smaller chains of lakes. The noble St. Lawrence itself, which forms the natural

and intensely picturesque northwestern boundary of Jefferson county, seems to be the vast prototype and pattern for all the others, as it flows from its own great continental system of lakes. The Hudson, flowing eastward like the Mohawk, is fed by a system of forest branches which spread over the entire mountain belt of the Adirondack wilderness, the head waters of some of its tributaries being

over 5000 feet above the level of the sea. But, however interesting it may be to follow out this train of thought, our History's space constrains as to confine our remarks to the streams which flow into and through Jefferson county, or relate to waterways touching that county. Their influence upon the early settlements of the northern wilderness of 1793, in drawing to the Black River country those in pursuit of water power to drive factories, can never be prized too highly, nor too patiently described. These waters attracted to this locality those whose minds were profoundly stirred by that intense activity which always precedes great discoveries and great movements of populations.

The Black River bounds the Great Wilderness plateau of Laurentian rocks, on the west, and its valley bounds the Lesser Wilderness on the east.

As related in Mr. Ingall's article, the principal confluent that enter the Black River from the Great Wilderness, are the Moose, Otter Creek, the Independence, and the Beaver.

The Moose River rises near the Raquette lake in the center of the wilderness, and winds through and forms the celebrated Eight Lakes of the Fulton chain. The Moose passes in its course the hunting station known to all frequenters of the woods as Arnold's, or the Old Forge, on Brown's Tract. This secluded spot has long been famous in forest story as the scene of John Brown's fruitless attempt at settlement, of the failure and tragic death of his son-in-law Herreshoff, of the exploits of the hunter Foster and his victim the Indian Drid, and of the life-long home of Otis Arnold, the hunter and guide.

The Independence river rises near the Eight Lakes of the Fulton chain and runs into Black river in the town of Watson, Lewis county, between the Moose river and the Beaver river. In its course, this river crosses the tract of wild land known to land speculators as Watson's West Triangle. The Independence river was so named in honor of our national holiday by Pierre Pharoux, the engineer and surveyor of Castorland. Near the south bank of the Independence, not far from the old Watson house, is Chase's lake. This lake has long been a favorite resort, and is one of the most accessible in the Wilderness for the invalid or pleasure seeker. The Beaver river rises in the heart of the wilderness to the north of Raquette lake, and running in its course through Smith's lake, Albany lake, and Beaver lake, waters the territory of ancient Castorland, the seat of French influence on the Black river. Beaver lake, an expansion of this river at Number Four, a famous summer resort, is one of the most charming lakes in the wilderness.

Among the problematical places of the olden times in Northern New York, whose names were once familiar in European circles but are seldom heard in modern story, no one was once more famous than La Famine.

Two hundred years ago, La Famine was a well-known stopping-place upon the eastern shore of Lake Ontario for the weary hunter

and the bold explorer, and the spot where even armies encamped, and the ambassadors of hostile nations met in solemn council. To-day its name can only be found on the historic page, and in the old maps and musty records, while its locality is often a matter of controversy. The ancient Indian landing-place and camping-ground known to the French as La Famine, was situated on the shore of Famine Bay, now called Mexico Bay, in the southeast corner of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of La Famine river, now known as Salmon river.

The Salmon river, the ancient French La Famine, rises in the central part of the plateau of the Lesser Wilderness in the southwest corner of Lewis county, and runs westerly through the northern part of Oswego county into Lake Ontario. The Lesser Wilderness was one of the beaver-hunting countries of the Iroquois. The key to this hunting ground of the Lesser Wilderness from the west was the Salmon river. On their way to the hunting ground through Lake Ontario, the western Indians landed at the mouth of this river, and their trail then led up its banks.

La Famine then was the ancient seaport of this famous hunting ground of the Lesser Wilderness, and was situated near what is now the village of Mexico, Oswego county. Hence we find on a map of New France, published by Marco Vincenzo Coronelli, in 1688, this place put down at the mouth of what is now known as the Salmon river, but in his map it is called La Famine river. It bears the following inscription: "La Famine, lieu ou la plus part des Iroquois des barquet pour aller in traite du Castor," which may be translated thus: "La Famine, the place where the greater part of the Iroquois embarked to go upon the trail of the beaver."

The Lesser Wilderness of Northern New York is situated upon the long narrow plateau which stretches first westerly and then northerly from the Upper Mohawk valley and the Oneida lake almost to the village of Carthage. The rocky ground-work of this plateau is composed of level strata of limestone and slate, which rise in a series of terraces of a mile or two in width from its borders into a high level table land, which has an elevation of nearly 2000 feet above the level of the sea. Upon the central part of this table land are situated the forests, swamps, marshes and wild meadows of the Lesser Wilderness.

Down the more regular terraces of its western slope, locally called Tug Hill, the streams which rise in the swamps of the Lesser Wilderness hurry in a series of falls and cascades into the Black river, wearing deep chasms in the yielding rocks along their courses. Among these streams are the Deer river, the Silvermine, the Martin, the Whetstone and other creeks.

This Lesser Wilderness was one of the most famous hunting grounds of the Indian. Its woods were literally filled with game, and its streams with fish. La Hontan says that there were so many salmon in La Famine river that

they often brought up a hundred at one cast of the net.

The deer came across the valley of the Black river from the Great Wilderness every spring in droves, to feed upon the luxuriant summer herbage, and returned every autumn to escape the deep snows of the Lesser Wilderness. Their runways were along the valleys of the Deer river, the Sugar river and other streams, which as before stated run down the eastern slope of the Lesser Wilderness into the Black river. The deer were caught in great numbers by the early settlers of the Black River valley, during this half-yearly migration.

The forests of the Lesser Wilderness have always been favorite nesting places for wild pigeons. But lately these birds built their nests in these woods, in countless myriads, over miles in extent. The Lesser Wilderness has always been celebrated for its deep snows. The snow in March and April is sometimes over a foot deep. In 1876, the snow was three feet in depth over the Lesser Wilderness on the first day of May.

CASTORLAND.

The summer tourist, on his way from Trenton Falls to the Thousand Islands, may pass through the beautiful and flourishing valley of the Black river, over the Utica and Black River railroad. As the train draws near to the first station north of the village of Lowville, he will hear the sharp voice of the brakeman crying out "Cas-tor-land." He will look out of the car window and see a wide level clearing of pasture-land and meadow, skirted by forests, one side of which is bounded by the river. In the middle of this clearing he will see only the small station house, and three or four scattered buildings surrounding it, and will doubtless wonder whence comes the high-sounding name for such meagre surroundings.

The story of Castorland is the often repeated tale of frustrated settlements in the old wilderness—the story of an attempt of the exiled nobility and clergy of the old regime in France to found a settlement in the wilds of the New World, where they could find a secure retreat from the horrors of the Revolution in the Old.

This attempt was made at the close of the last century in the valley of the Black river, on the western slope of the Great Wilderness. But, like the settlement of the first Catholics on the Patuxent, the Jacobites with Flora McDonald at Cape Fear, the Huguenots with Jean Ribault at Port Royal; like New Amsterdam on the Hudson, New Sweden on the Delaware; like Acadie in Nova Scotia,—Castorland on the Black river lives now only in poetry and history. Its story is one of brilliant promises all unfulfilled, of hopes deferred, of man's tireless but fruitless endeavor, of woman's tears.

To rescue this name so fraught with historical associations from oblivion, it was applied to the railroad station which is nearest to the

site of the largest projected city of ancient Castorland. That city was laid out on the Beaver river, which flows into the Black river from the wilderness nearly opposite this station.

For the purpose of effecting the settlement of Castorland a company was formed in Paris, under the laws of France, in the month of August, 1792, and styled *La Campagnie de New York*. On the 31st day of the same month the company, by its agent, Pierre Chassanis, bought a large tract of land lying in the valley of the Black river, of William Constable, who was the owner of Macomb's purchase. This tract lay along both sides of the Black river below the High Falls, and extended westerly through the counties of Lewis and Jefferson to Lake Ontario, and easterly into the heart of the Great Wilderness. The Castorland purchase at first comprised the whole of great lot No. 5 of Macomb's purchase, and contained six hundred and ten thousand acres. But subsequently all south and west of the Black river, being the part which now constitutes the richest towns of Lewis and Jefferson counties, was given up, and only that lying to the north and east of the river retained. The portion so retained contained only two hundred and ten thousand acres. This was the Castorland of the olden times.

The name Castorland, that is to say, the Land of Beavers, is doubtless a literal translation of the old Indian word, which means the "Beaver Hunting Country," Castorland being taken out of the western half of this old Indian hunting ground.

During the negotiations between Constable and Chassanis for this tract, the Revolution, that had been so long smouldering, burst forth in all its savage fury, and the streets of Paris were slippery with human gore. Constable locked the door of the apartment in which they met, with the remark that "if they parted before the purchase was completed they might never meet again." The palace of the Tuilleries was already surrounded by the bloodthirsty mob. The attendants of the royal family were butchered, and the feeble king cast into a dungeon. In comparison with such awful scenes as these in the very heart of the highest civilization the world had ever seen, the savage wildness of the old American forests was a scene of peaceful rest. To the fugitive noblesse of France, the former possessors of great titles, rank, wealth and culture, the quiet shades of Castorland afforded a secure asylum from the horrors of the Reign of Terror.

SCHEME OF SETTLEMENT.

A romantic scheme was at once conceived and perfected by the company in Paris for the settlement of Castorland. In pursuance of this scheme a pamphlet was printed in Paris and issued by the company, containing a programme of colonization under its auspices. This pamphlet was entitled "Association for the purchase and settlement of six hundred thousand acres of land, granted by

the State of New York, and situated within that State, between the 43d and 44th degrees of latitude, upon Lake Ontario, and thirty-five leagues from the city and port of Albany, where vessels land from Europe." It set forth, among other things, in glowing colors, the wealth of agriculture presented by its fertile soil, the fine distribution of its waters, its facilities for an extended commerce on account of its location in the vicinity of a dense population, and above all the security afforded to its inhabitants by the laws of a people who were independent and rich with their own capital, thus extending to the immigrant all the benefits of liberty with none of its drawbacks. It was stated that the object of the proprietors was to form of the colony a sort of family, in some way united by common interests and common wants, and that to maintain this union of interests a plan had been devised that rendered each member directly interested in the whole property. It was to be done by and in the name of *Sieur Chassanis*, in whose name they had purchased the estate, and who alone had power to issue certificates of ownership.

There were six thousand certificates to be issued, each entitling the holder thereof to ownership in manner following: The whole tract at that time consisted of 630,000 acres. Of this 600,000 were divided into 12,000 lots of 50 acres each, and the price of each share fixed at 800 livres (\$152.38.) In the beginning, 6,000 lots were set apart for individual properties, and the other 6,000 lots were to belong to a common stock which was to be divided at some future time, after improvements had been made thereon by the company. Each holder of a certificate was to receive at once a deed for a separate lot of 50 acres, to be drawn by lot, and also a lot of 50 acres in the common undivided stock.

Of the 30,000 remaining acres, 2,000 were set apart for a city to be formed on the great river in the interior, and 2,000 more for another city on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of the Black river, which was to form a port and entrepot of commerce. Among artisans 6,000 acres were to be divided and rented to them at 12 sous per acre. The proceeds of the 20,000 acres remaining were to be expended by the company in the construction of roads, bridges and other improvements.

The two cities were divided into 14,000 lots each. Of these lots, 2,000 were set apart for churches, schools, markets, &c. The remaining 12,000 lots were to be divided among the 6,000 holders of certificates in the same manner as the large tract,—each holding one separate lot and one in common.

The affairs of the company were to be managed by five trustees, three to remain in Paris and two upon the tract.

Such was the scheme matured in the salons of Paris for the settlement of *Castorland*. Beautiful and promising beyond measure upon paper, as an ideal, but utterly impracticable and bitterly disappointing as a reality. Yet many shares were eagerly taken.

ORGANIZATION.

On the 28th of June, 1793, it being the second year of the French Republic, the actual holders of certificates convertible into shares of *La Compagnie de New York* met in the rooms of citizen *Chassanis*, in Paris, to organize their society upon the basis already established, and to regulate the division, survey and settlement of their lands. There were present at that meeting 41 shareholders in all, who represented 1880 shares. They perfected and completed their organization; they adopted a long and elaborate constitution; they chose a seal for their corporation, and appointed five commissaries to manage its affairs, three for Paris and two for *Castorland*. In the meantime the tract had been re-conveyed, and the large part lying west and south of the Black river given up, the part retained being that lying east and north of the river, and containing only 210,000 acres. To accord with this fact the number of shares was reduced from 6,000 to 2,000. It was at this meeting that a silver piece was ordered to be struck, termed a "*Jetton de presence*," one of which was to be given at every meeting to each commissary as an attendance fee.*

The commissaries appointed for America were *Simon Desjardines* and *Pierre Pharoux*, who lost no time in proceeding to America to execute their important trust. *Desjardines* had been a Chamberlain of Louis XVI. He was of middle age, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, but knew not a word of English when he arrived. He had with him his wife and three children, and his younger brother, *Geoffry Desjardines*, who shared his labors and trials. He also brought with him his library of 2,000 volumes. *Pierre Pharoux*, the surveyor who was afterwards drowned, was a distinguished young architect and engineer of Paris, of high scientific attainments and marked ability. He was earnestly and faithfully devoted to his duties; and his love of science, his honesty, his good sense, and genial and ardent friendship were manifested in all his doings. He left behind him in France an aged father to mourn his untimely death.

They sailed from Havre on the 4th day of July, 1793, in the American ship *Liberty*, but did not arrive in New York until the 7th of September following. There came over in the

* These pieces occur in coin cabinets, and have been erroneously called "*Castorland half-dollars*." A jetton is a piece of metal struck with a device, and distributed to be kept in commemoration of some event, or to be used as a counter in games of chance. The one here noticed was termed a "*jetton de presence*," or piece "given in certain societies or companies to each of the members at a session or meeting." It was engraved by one of the *Duvivier* brothers, eminent coin and metal artists of Paris. The design represents on the obverse the head of *Cybele*, who personified the earth as inhabited or cultivated, while on the reverse *Ceres* has just tapped a maple tree, in which will be observed a spout provided with a stop to withhold the sweet sap when it flowed too fast!

The Latin legend on the reverse is a quotation from *Virgil*, which, with its context, reads: "*Salve magna parens frugum, Saturnia tellus magna virum.*"

same vessel with them a young French refugee named Mark Isambart Brunel, who afterward filled the world with his fame as an engineer in England. Brunel had been in the French navy, and was driven from home on account of his royalistic proclivities. He went with them in all their journeys through the wilderness, and shared in all their hardships during the first year, but does not seem to have been employed by them in Castorland.

THEIR FIRST EXPLORATION.

Soon after their arrival in this country, Desjardines and Pharoux, with their friend Brunel, set out on a voyage of exploration to their "promised land" in the wild valley of the Black River. To realize the difficulties of the undertaking, the reader must bear in mind that the country they were in quest of lay far from Albany in the depths of a howling wilderness, which had then never been visited by white men, except around its border, or when carried across it as prisoners in savage hands; that the only route to it was up the Mohawk, in bateaux, to Fort Stanwix, now the city of Rome; thence by the way of Wood creek, the Oneida lake, and the Oswego river to Lake Ontario, and from Lake Ontario up the unexplored route of the Black river. It was over the old Indian trail, the savage warpath of the French and Indian and of the Revolutionary wars, and even then there was threatened a general Indian war by all the tribes around our borders. But in the face of all these difficulties our explorers, in the autumn of 1793, set out for Castorland.

In describing their passage over the carrying place from Fort Stanwix to Wood creek, near where the four busy tracks of the New York Central Railroad now run, they write in their journal, under date of October 10th: "Upon taking a walk into the woods a short distance we saw on every hand it was a fearful solitude. You are stopped sometimes by impassable swamps, and at other times by heaps of trees that have fallen from age or have been overthrown by storms, and among which an infinite number of insects and many squirrels find a retreat. On every hand we see the skeletons of trees overgrown with moss and in every stage of decay. The capillaire and other plants and shrubs spring out of these trunks, presenting at once the images of life and death."

The fort at Oswego was still held by a British garrison. Jealous of Frenchmen, the commander at first refused to allow them to pass into Lake Ontario, but it was finally arranged that Brunel should remain as a hostage for the good conduct and safe return of the others. Brunel, however, was refused access to the fort, and was ordered to encamp alone in the woods on the opposite side of the river. Considering that such treatment invalidated his parole, he escaped from Oswego disguised as a common sailor, and proceeded with his friends on their expedition. They proceeded cautiously along the shore of the lake over the route that had become historic by the presence of M. de la Barre and his

army in their visit to La Famine in 1684, and of Father Charlevoix in 1720, and which had so often been traversed by their countrymen in the palmy days of the old French occupancy, until their arrival at Niaoure bay, now called Black River bay. Here after a long search they discovered the mouth of the Black river, the great river that watered Castorland. But it was already so late in the season that they only explored the river up to the point some five or six miles above the falls at Watertown, and then returned to Albany to complete their preparations for the next year's journey.

In the autumn of 1855, the Hon. Amelia M. Murray, maid of honor to Queen Victoria, made a tour of the United States and Canada, through the lake belt of the Wilderness, over the route now so much traveled. Her companions were Gov. Horatio Seymour, the Governor's niece and other friends. On their way they stopped, of course, at Arnold's. But I will let the Lady Amelia tell the story in her own words, as written in her diary, under date of September 20, 1855: "Mr. Seymour remained to make arrangements with the guides, while his niece and I walked on to Arnold's farm. There we found Mrs. Arnold and six daughters. These girls, aged from 12 to 20, were placed in a row against one wall of the shanty, with looks so expressive of astonishment, that I felt puzzled to account for their manner, till their mother informed us they had never before seen any other woman than herself! I could not elicit a word from them, but, at last, when I begged for a little milk, the eldest went and brought me a glass (tin cup). Then I remembered that we had met a single hunter rowing himself on the Moose river, who called out, 'Where on 'arth do them women come from?' And our after experience fully explained why ladies are such rare birds in that locality."

THE SETTLEMENT OF CASTORLAND.

The next spring, being in the year 1794, the Desjardines brothers and Pharoux, with a large company of men, with their surveyors and assistants, took up their toilsome journey from Schenectady to their forest possessions, being this time fully equipped to begin their settlement. Their route this year was up the Mohawk in bateaux to Fort Schuyler, now Utica, thence overland across the Deerfield hills 16 miles, to the log house of Baron Steuben, who had then just commenced his improvements upon his tract of 16,000 acres granted him by the State. From Steuben's it was 24 miles further through the trackless forest to the High Falls on the Black river in Castorland.

The difficulties of the journey then still before them can scarcely be imagined by the reader of to-day. At length they reached their tract on the welcome banks of the Black river, and began their labors. But there is no space in these pages to follow them in their operations, in their sore trials and their bitter disappointments, their final discomfiture and utter failure.

Suffice it to say that they began a little settlement on the banks of the Black river, at the place now called Lyons Falls. That they surveyed their lands and laid out one of their cities, Castorville, on the Beaver river, at a place now called Beaverton, opposite the little station now called Castorland, in memory of their enterprise. That they laid out their other city, the lake port, which they named "City of Basle," at what is now Dexter, below Watertown, and in 1795 they founded the present village of Carthage. That Pharoux was accidentally drowned in the river at Watertown in the fall of 1795. That Desjardines gave up the agency in despair in 1797, and was succeeded by Rudolphe Tillier, "Member of the Sovereign Council of Berne," who in turn gave place to Gouverneur Morris in 1800, and that the lands finally became the property of James Donatien Le Ray de Chaumont, his associates and grantees.

"After toil and many troubles, self-exiled for many years,
Long delays and sad misfortunes, man's regrets and woman's tears;
Unfulfilled the brilliant outset, broken as a chain of sand,
Were the golden expectations by Grande Rapides' promised land."

DEATH OF PIERRE PHAROUX.

One of the saddest incidents in the story of Castorland is the death of Pharoux, at the falls of Watertown, in 1795. In September of that year, after the river had been swollen by heavy rains, Pharoux set out with Brodhead, Tassart and others, all surveyors, on a journey to Kingston. In passing down the river on a raft, they were drawn over the falls. Mr. Brodhead and three men were saved, but Pharoux was drowned. The survivors made unremitting search for Pharoux's body, but it was not found until the following

spring. It was washed ashore upon an island at the mouth of Black river, where it was found by Benjamin Wright, the surveyor, and by him decently buried there. M. LeRay de Chaumont many years afterwards caused a marble tablet to be set in the rock near his grave, bearing this inscription:

TO THE MEMORY OF
PIERRE PHAROUX,

THIS ISLAND IS CONSECRATED.

The reader will remember that the year before his death, Pharoux had discovered and named the river Independence, in Castorland, and had selected a beautiful spot at its mouth on the Black river, near a large flat granite rock, for his residence. This spot, called by the Desjardines Brothers Independence Rock, was ever afterwards regarded by them with melancholy interest. They could not pass it without shedding tears to the memory of their long-tried and trusted friend. Under date of May 28, 1796, Simon Desjardines, the elder brother, recorded in his journal: "Landed at half-past two at Independence Rock, and visited once more this charming spot which had been so beautifully chosen by our friend Pharoux as the site for his house. The azaleas in full bloom loaded the air with their perfume, and the wild birds sang sweetly around their nests, but nature has no no longer any pleasant sights, nor fragrance, nor music, for me.

CASTORLAND, ADIEU!

And now ancient Castorland may be added to the long list of names once famous in the cities of Europe, and long celebrated in the forest annals of Northern New York, but now forgotten, and found only in history and song—feebly commemorated by the name of an insignificant railway station.

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

PRESIDENT BROCKWAY'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN of the Jefferson County Historical Society: I could not do less than return to you my sincere thanks for selecting me to preside over your deliberations. I do not apprehend that the labor of doing it will be arduous, but such as it may be, I promise to perform it as well as I may be able.

As one grows old he loses his ambition, likewise his interest in the petty squabbles that so disturb the public tranquility; and he is prone to dwell much upon the past. Young men make history; those of mature years write it. The work in which we have enlisted ought to have been performed by others, and a good deal of it a long while ago. But the men who settled Jefferson county had enough to do without compiling history. They furnished valuable materials and left their successors to collect them and put them in shape. The Masseys, the Hungerfords, the

Paddocks, the Woodruffs, the Bronsons, Coffeens and Butterfields, were too busy in their several callings, to keep record of their operations. The men who erected the first buildings in Watertown were so engrossed in their work that they found little time to jot down their doings for the enlightenment of the present generation. And the same is true of the merchants, the doctors and lawyers and clergymen, who flourished in this community, who walked our streets, serving their clients and—themselves, who visited the sick and buried the dead, and administered consolation to the afflicted, who waited upon customers; who, in a word, transacted the business of Watertown fifty and seventy-five years ago. What did they do in the way of writing history? They had no history to write; at least, none that would have possessed any general interest to their contemporaries. They left

that duty to us, bidding us to look at their work ; to scan their lives and see if we could find aught therein worthy of note. I do not suppose that the men to whom I refer, Wm. Smith, Jason Fairbanks, Marinus W. Gilbert, Judge Foster, Micah Sterling, Egbert Ten Eyck, Perley Keyes, and scores of others I might name who lived when they did, were aware that they were doing anything that any one coming after them would consider worthy of mention. They were all very modest—as are those of our day—intent on doing what they conceived to be their duty, and allowing those who were to follow them to make such notice of their deeds as should be due them.

And that is what I believe this Society proposes to do. We will turn back the pages of history so far as it may relate to Jefferson county, see what has been going on in it during the past eighty years or more, see who have been the prominent men in it, and what has made them prominent, while taking cognizance of such other facts and occurrences connected with this particular locality as may be deemed worthy of lasting remembrance.

History is valuable in so far as it affords instruction—in so far as it lifts the present race of men to a higher plane than the one upon which their predecessors stood. For I take it the civilized world is advancing in knowledge and wisdom—growing. It certainly should be, for its opportunities are greater. There are those who are inclined to underrate the present ; to consider the world upon the down grade. So they go to the past for wisdom and instruction. If they are right, if we are really retrograding, we had better abandon our systems of education and the instrumentalities by which we are endeavoring to advance civilization, and go back to barbarism. But I do not subscribe to the sentiment at all. I believe the present age is a good way in advance of any previous one, that we have quite as able men, quite as profound, wise and virtuous ones as have existed at any former period, and a great many more of them. Of course I have no objection to paying homage to the men who founded our institutions ; I have great respect for Washington and Franklin and Jefferson and Adams and the rest ; but I have the impression that we have today just as great men and just as upright men as they were, and those of even broader minds. I have due reverence for the past, but I never could see any sense in the adulation that is bestowed upon it. I don't understand why we should be all the while traveling into the misty past for heroes and patriots and other model men—why we should have to go back thousands of years to meet with righteous men and saints. On the contrary, I believe we have just as excellent men in our day as have ever existed ; and I expect and rather hope that when we shall have been off the stage as long as “the good men of old,” there will be those among us who will be remembered for some virtuous deed and good action. I expect that those who are to come after us will do justice to us, even if we fail to do justice to ourselves.

For this reason we should aim to do something worthy of remembrance. We have been slow in commencing the work in which we have now embarked ; but we were waiting for others to act in this matter, and had other duties to perform. However, there is still time enough to accomplish much, if we make this Society what it should be, and what it should be our ambition to make it, a live one. We have abundant materials to make this organization one of the most useful and best of its kind. I am sorry that so little has been done in the way of preserving newspaper files. Had we at hand copies of every newspaper that has been issued in the county, how our labors would be lightened ! Any fairly conducted public journal contains the most reliable history of the time in which it is published, to be obtained ; and if the Legislature of the State had enacted a law a hundred years ago or more, requiring every person proposing to engage in the publication of a newspaper, to preserve files of the same and cause it to be bound and placed in the office of the clerk of the county, or in some other secure place, either at his own or the county's expense, and made this a condition of its publication, it would have rendered a more valuable service in the way of securing a correct history of the State than it could have performed in any other manner. But we must do the best we can with the materials we have as they exist. We expect to find them a good deal scattered, and many things are buried beneath vast amounts of dust and rubbish. We must, however, try to rescue the more important of them, write up such facts in the lives of the departed as have never been recorded, and be careful and make an excellent record of events in this county from this time onward.

The Jefferson County Historical Society was organized May 10, 1886, at the lecture room of the Young Men's Christian Association by the election of officers. A preliminary meeting had been held at the law office of Frank H. Peck, in the City Opera House building, on April 6, 1886, pursuant to a call issued through the press of the city and county. The Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Colonel W. B. Camp, Daniel S. Marvin, Rev. Dr. R. Fisk and Col. A. D. Shaw, had been specially instrumental in causing the call to be made and in preparing the way to success. The following named gentlemen were present at the preliminary meeting : W. B. Camp, of Sackets Harbor ; Dr. A. T. Jacobs, of Ellisburg ; Justus Eddy, of Adams ; Philo M. Brown, of Lorraine ; J. A. Parker, of the town of Watertown ; and Rev. J. Winslow, R. A. Oakes, Moses Eames, A. D. Shaw, Rev. R. Fisk, Sidney Cooper, E. M. Gates, E. J. Clark, B. Brockway and F. D. Rogers. Mr. Brockway was made chairman, and R. Fisk, secretary. Communications were read from the Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Marcellus Massey and James Mix. Mr. Skinner accompanied his encouraging communication with a draft of a constitution and by-laws. It was voted that

a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report on May 10, 1886, a plan of organization to whom the draft of constitution and by-laws submitted by Mr. Skinner, be referred. The following named gentlemen were made such committee: Albert D. Shaw, P. M. Brown, R. A. Oakes, W. B. Camp and Sidney Cooper. On the report of this committee, on May 10, 1886, the organization was perfected. Monthly meetings have been regularly held since, excepting in the summer months. Papers have been prepared for the Society by the following named persons and others: At the June meeting by Moses Eames, on the "Early History of Rutland;" at the July meeting by D. S. Marvin, on the "Glacial History of Rutland Hollow;" at the October meeting, a stenographer's report of a visit by Col. Shaw to I. T. Atwood, on the "Early History of Depauville;" at the same meeting, by the Rev. W. M. Beauchamp, of Baldwinsville, Onondaga county, on the "Aborigines of Jefferson County;" at the November meeting, by R. A. Oakes, on the "Gods of the Iroquois;" at the December meeting, held in Carthage, by Prof. W. K. Wickes, on "History, Its Claims and Charms;" at the January meeting, by Wm. Fayel, of St. Louis, read by Col. Shaw, on "Historical Reminiscences of Jefferson County;" at the February meeting, by Miss Parnelle F. Hubbard, read by Col.

Shaw, on "Historical Incidents of Champion;" at the March meeting, by D. S. Marvin, on "Mounds at Perch Lake;" also at same meeting, by E. S. Sill, read by Colonel Shaw, on "Reminiscences of Watertown;" at the April meeting, by Mrs. John A. Sherman, on "Early Cheese Makers and Making," read by E. J. Clark; also a paper by Marcellus Massey, on the "Early Settlement and Industries of Watertown," read by Col. Shaw. Many other papers have been prepared and read before the Society by different authors, among whom were the Hon. L. Ingalls, on the "Press of Jefferson County;" by Mr. Darling, of Utica, a poem; by Prof. Hill, on the "Province of Historical Societies;" by T. B. Townsend, on "Early Watertown;" by Prof. Mace and others, on various topics in the line of local historical events.

The present officers of the Society are Col. Walter B. Camp, of Sackets Harbor, President; E. J. Clark, 1st Vice-President; John C. Sterling, 2d Vice-President; L. Ingalls, Secretary; N. P. Wardwell, Treasurer; D. S. Marvin, Librarian.

Much consideration has been given to raising funds for fire-proof historical rooms, and Col. O. G. Staples recently subscribed \$500 for that purpose, but the work has not yet been accomplished, though it is a very desirable object.

THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE history of this company has been so fully identified with the history of Jefferson county that we depart from our custom and give it, in connection with its most distinguished president, Dr. Isaac Munson, a chapter by itself. Strange as it may seem, and little as it may have been commented upon, this company has more generally advertised Watertown than any or perhaps all the other industries or companies or institutions originated in this city. Its policies have gone into nearly all the States, particularly into the central and western portions of the Union, and its integrity in management, the high character of the men who have been and are now (1894) at its head, have made its name a synonym of strength and responsibility. And the town, to-day, is remembered more through this insurance company than through any other medium.

In August, 1851, a meeting of farmers of Jefferson and Lewis counties was held at the village of Evans Mills, for the purpose of organizing an insurance company to take risks exclusively upon farm property. At that meeting the following gentlemen were named as a board of corporators, viz.: Alden Adams, Ira A. Smith, Harrison Blodgett, John C. Cooper, Gideon S. Sackett, Isaac Munson, Evelyn F. Carter, Joseph Fayel, Loveland Paddock, Wolcott Steel, Wm. P. Babcock, Ashley Davenport, Ira Beaman, Hiram Dewey and Levi Miller. At a subsequent meeting Alden Adams was elected

president; Isaac Munson, vice-president; U. A. Wright, secretary; and E. B. Fowler, general agent.

There was considerable delay in perfecting its organization, which was finally completed, mainly through the persistent energy of E. B. Fowler, who appears to have been the real working force of the Mutual Company, in March, 1858. From this time until May, 1855, the company issued only about 1500 policies. In January, 1855, John C. Cooper was elected president, in place of Alden Adams, and by special act of the Legislature the office was changed from the village of Evans Mills to the village of Watertown; and on May 3, of that year, Isaac Munson was elected secretary in place of U. A. Wright. After the removal of the office to Watertown the business began gradually to increase, and the company to prosper, perhaps beyond any other mutual insurance company in the State, and continued to do so until 1862, when, in consequence of the failure of the greater number of the mutual companies of this State, and the closing up of their business by collecting and prosecuting their premium-notes, it became extremely difficult, where a company was not well known, to obtain premium-notes sufficient to keep the capital of the company intact. At a meeting of the directors a proposition was made to change from a mutual to a stock company. This requiring the consent of two-thirds of its policy-holders, it was deemed



DR. ISAAC MUNSON.

best to defer the change for one year. In the mean time, the required number of policyholders having signed a petition, the change was effected January 9, 1863.

During its existence as a mutual, the Agricultural paid all its losses promptly, never taxed its premium notes, and accumulated in ten years a surplus to the amount of \$45,572.

This company has now been in existence in its present plan over 41 years, has during that time always met its losses promptly, and has accumulated cash assets to the amount of above \$2,312,000.

Its offices are in one of the most central and attractive portions of the city. It has enjoyed a season of prolonged and uninterrupted prosperity—due mainly to the efficiency of its management and the liberality of its policies. It has been wise, too, in distributing its risks over large areas, and in con-

fining them to the range of least liability—contenting itself with a large, safe business, at a small profit, rather than incurring hazardous risks at higher premiums. The policy of the company has been to pursue this safer line, and it has manifested its wisdom in so doing, for while many good companies have gone into honorable liquidation, the Agricultural has kept straight along, sharing in the business depression that has been so prevalent, but never failing to earn something for its stockholders.

The 41st annual statement of the Agricultural shows the following results: Capital, \$500,000.00; Net assets, (to protect policyholders,) \$2,160,857.07; Net surplus to policyholders, \$761,199.83; Net surplus to stockholders, \$261,199.83.

RECAPITALATION.

Real Estate owned by the company, \$294,-

801.32; Loans on Bonds and Mortgages, (1st lien,) \$1,132,291.63; Municipal Bonds, and other Stocks, \$399,227.87; Loans on Collaterals, \$70,870.64; Interest due and accrued, \$54,413.72; Cash in company's office, \$6,304.97; Cash in Banks, \$193,426.54; Uncollected Premiums, \$147,474.60; Premium Notes, \$11,036.41; Miscellaneous, \$2,828.49. Total Assets, \$2,312,676.19.

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses, \$117,731.52; Unearned Premiums, \$1,399,657.24; unpaid dividends, \$55.00; Coms. and exps. on uncol. premiums, \$34,032.60, \$1,551,476.36; Total \$761,199.36; Capital Stock, \$500,000.00. Net Surplus, \$261 199.83.

PRESENT OFFICERS.

Jean R. Stebbins, President; A. H. Sawyer, Vice President; C. Patterson, 2d Vice President; A. E. Dewey, General Agent; H. Barnum, Supt. of Agencies; H. M. Stevens, Secretary; W. H. Stevens, Assistant Secretary; Sidney Cooper, Treasurer; L. F. Phillips, Cashier.

PRESENT TRUSTEES.

Hon. Willard Ives, Jean R. Stebbins, H. M. Stevens, A. E. Dewey, C. Patterson, R. S. Whitman, Hon. Titus Sheard, Sidney Cooper, John O. Wheeler, A. H. Sawyer, F. H. Munson, P. C. Williams, H. F. Inglehart, J. Q. Adams, Wm. H. Stevens.

DR. ISAAC MUNSON.

THE history of the Agricultural Insurance Company would appear to me incomplete without at least a slight recognition, upon the printed page, of the ability and perseverance of one of its earliest and ablest Presidents, intimately and engrossingly connected with its affairs for many years. Dr. Isaac Munson was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, N. Y., in March, 1812. His father was a well-to-do farmer. He remained at home, working upon the farm during his school vacations and sometimes most of the summer, until he was 17 years of age, when he left home to attend the Fairfield Academy, and in a few years entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Western New York, located at Fairfield, and at that time the most noted medical college north of Philadelphia. He remained at this place until January, 1834, when the college conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Soon after, he left his native county and located in the Black River country, forming a co-partnership with the late Dr. Ira A. Smith, of Evans Mills. This business connection lasted for three years. Having in the meantime formed a more intimate partnership with Miss Cornelia Stebbins, of Rutland, which occurred May 24, 1836, he was, at the solicitations of relatives and friends, induced to locate in that town, where he remained practicing his profession for 13 years, until the fall of 1849. Dr. Munson moved right along in his practice, for he had patience and faith, and eminent skill, and to have called him once in sickness made him an esteemed friend of the family. Year by year he grew into the regard and estimation of the county at large, until he was perhaps the widest known and most successful among the able physicians of Jefferson county.

He was a Democrat from principle, because he thought that party came nearest to being the true friend of the common people. His merited popularity as a man and a physician, and his long adhesion to the Democratic faith, caused him to be nominated and elected County Clerk in 1849, and that same year he

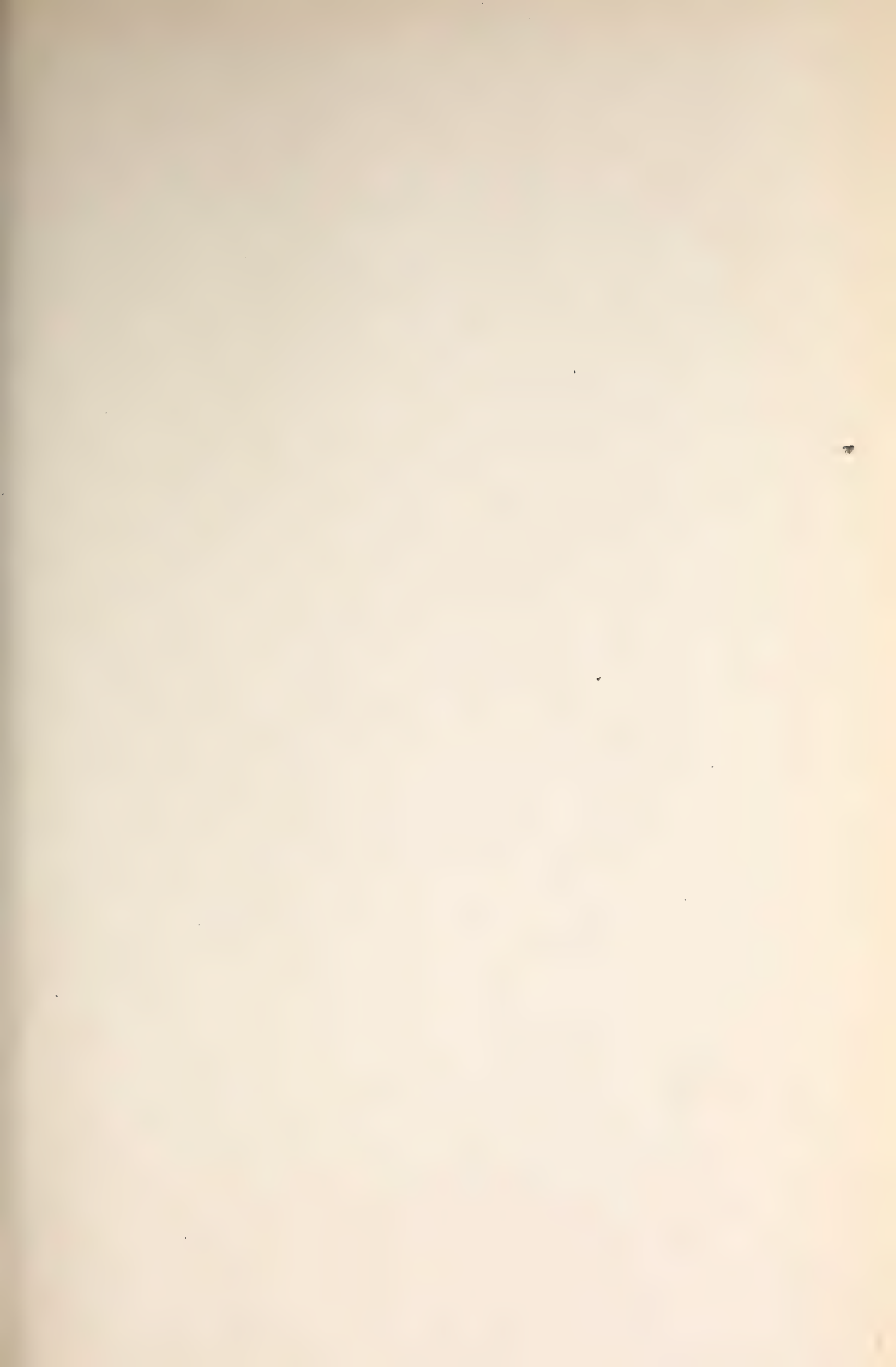
removed to Watertown, entering upon his official duties January 1, 1850.

He served one term as County Clerk, and again took up his practice, the duties of which he had never been able entirely to escape from, and while in active practice as a physician he was prevailed to accept the position of Secretary of the Agricultural Insurance Company in 1855, remaining in that relation to the company until elected its President, which office he held until his death in 1886.

Dr. Munson was a man of many excellent parts. He was a distinguished and successful physician, a politician of large ability, a "man of affairs" in the best sense of that term, and the executive officer of a large and successful insurance company. The highest compliment that can be paid to his character is to say that in every department he filled, he came fully up to its requirements, and was never found derelict in any duty or in any capacity, either professionally, politically or morally.

He was especially the friend and able adviser of young men, particularly of poor and struggling young men. Such never were turned away, whether they came for assistance or for advice. I think no man in this city stood so high in this respect or accomplished so much good as Dr. Munson. Eminently democratic, easily approached, ever denying self in order to aid a friend by council or by means, he "passed on to join the great majority," universally respected, and loved best by those who knew him best.

His varied intercourse with his fellows had made him an excellent judge of men. His early habits had made him a close student, both of books and of character, something of great service to him in his varied career. Undoubtedly the most eventful acts of his life are his almost unparalleled success as the executive officer in the management of the Agricultural Company, which success has laid the foundation for the large insurance interests of the city of Watertown. He was the moving spirit in February, 1855, that made those radical changes in the company which





J. A. Sherman

saved the farmers from being taxed upon their premium notes to pay losses, which would have resulted in winding up its business and disbanding the company. In May of the same year, he was elected Secretary of the company, and for ten years, so to speak, carried the institution in his pocket; and in that ten years the company accumulated a surplus of over \$100,000, on a business for the first eight years confined to only a few counties. In 1863 an effort was made to largely increase the business of the company, and at this time the Doctor gave evidence of the energy and executive ability he possessed. From one of the least companies of the State, it became one of the nine of the 104 doing the largest business, and but two outside the city of New York. This credit to Dr. Munson is not given in disparagement of the efforts of his co-laborers, who have so essentially aided in the prosperity of the company; but in its early history and until it was a success, he had comparatively little help in its executive management.

His presence was benignant, his countenance invited confidence, and he made friends by being himself friendly. There was a magnetism in his smile that made a stranger instantly at ease in his presence. Viewed in all his characteristics as a private citizen, as a member of the laborious and exacting profession of medicine, as a public official in a place of high responsibility, or as presiding officer of a rich and influential corporation, Dr. Munson was just and kind and able in them all. But as a husband and a parent, he was the peer of any other man on earth. The sunlight of his countenance made home happy, and what higher praise could he receive than that? Surely such a character has nothing to fear as he enters heaven's Valhalla, and comes into the presence of the great and good who there hold council together. The Doctor left a widow to mourn for a good and noble husband. They had two children, Henry S., and Frank H., both living, and energetically engaged in the business of insurance.

JOHN A. SHERMAN.

No other citizen of Jefferson county has ever done more to merit the good opinion and earnest regard of young men than John A. Sherman. Beginning life as a poor boy, with but few advantages, he worked his way to prominence and the highest respectability by a life of industry and integrity, and, dying, left to the Young Men's Christian Association the most conspicuous property in the city as their heritage forever—a haven where any poor boy may come and study for improvement, and become a sharer in benefits Mr. Sherman's industry and perseverance confer upon those who come after him, and who will surely rise up and called him "blessed."

He was born in the town of Rutland, June 13, 1809, and died in Watertown, March 25, 1882. He was the oldest son of Alfred Sherman, and a grandson of Dr. Abel Sherman, a native of Massachusetts, whose ancestors were among the early settlers of New England and of English descent. Susan Hull, his mother, was an adopted daughter of Roswell Woodruff, who was one of the pioneers of Jefferson county. His grandfather, Dr. Abel Sherman, was a physician, and came from Massachusetts to Oneida county, in this State. His residence in Oneida county was brief, and in 1803 he removed to this county, settling in Rutland, upon 220 acres of timber land, which in time he cleared and made tillable. He was the first sheriff of the county. Alfred Sherman, father of John A., after his father's death, having inherited the farm, actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and attained a comfortable fortune. During the war of 1812, however, as contractor of the army, he lost the larger portion of his property, and, crippled for want of means, he was prevented from giving his children any

better educational advantages than those afforded by the common schools. He died in 1827, leaving John A., then only 17 years of age, to take charge of the farm and support the family, which consisted of his mother, two sisters and three brothers, and himself. Five years after his father's death he wedded Miss Julia Ann Larned, of Rutland, who survives him, at the advanced aged of 87 years. Two years later, in 1834, he purchased a dairy of about 20 cows, and thus opened the cheese business for the county. At the close of that year he sent his cheese to New York, packed in salt barrels, the shipment of which, by canal, occupied 21 days. He received six cents per pound for the cheese, and considered it a very good price at that time. His was the first dairy of cheese manufactured in this county, and had much to do in hastening the growth of the dairy industry. [See article upon cheese-making, ancient and modern.]

As soon as this interest grew to sufficient proportion to warrant it, he engaged in the purchase of butter and cheese for the New York market, continuing in this trade for many years. In 1839, in partnership with Henry Hopkins, of Rutland, he bought largely of cheese during the early fall of that year. With the then facilities for transportation in Jefferson county, cheese could not well be shipped until late in the fall, when the weather was cool. At the proper time he visited the city for the purpose of making sale of his cheese, but found the market so depressed that it was impossible to make any sales except at a great sacrifice, which resulted in the financial ruin of many dealers. Mr. Sherman asked his creditors for a little time to make sale of his cheese, assuring them that he would carry them through safely. They, having confidence in his wisdom and honesty,

granted him the leniency he asked, and he at once shipped his cheese on a vessel to New Orleans, taking passage thereon himself. After a stormy voyage he arrived at his destination with his cargo in good order, which he disposed of to advantage, receiving payment in silver. This he packed in kegs, and on his return voyage deposited it in his state-room, where he was obliged to closely guard it, with the assistance of a trusted friend, as the conduct of the captain and crew was not such as to inspire confidence. He arrived in New York during the financial troubles of 1839-40, when the banks had suspended specie payment, sold his silver for a large premium, and was enabled to pay his creditors honorably, dollar for dollar, and had quite a little profit for himself and partner. We mention this little episode as characteristic of his whole life, and as demonstrating his indomitable industry and perseverance—always cautious, full of resources, never getting into business enterprises or entanglements from which he could not see his way out. He continued his produce business in New York, purchasing mostly from dairies and factories in Jefferson, St. Lawrence, and Lewis counties, in connection with his farming interests at home, until about 1851, paying for his paternal estate, which was left him badly incumbered, and adding farm to farm until 1856, when he retired from farming and removed to Watertown city. He was a progressive farmer, with practical ideas, and often introduced new farm implements, which tended to speed on the enlightenment and prosperity of his neighbors and the section in which he lived. His popularity among the farmers was such that he was almost unanimously elected to the presidency of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society about 1853.

Mr. Sherman was a great but unostentatious philanthropist. He was always opposed to having any of his beneficent gifts made known to the public, and endeavored to make such gifts appear like business transactions, of which he was to reap a pecuniary benefit. His liberality to the Young Men's Christian Association, which has occupied the greater

portion of the second floor of Washington Hall block since the society was formed in 1869, at a nominal and sometimes free rental, is a fair example of his munificence. A short time before his death Mr. Sherman donated to the Association this valuable property, with the provision that they pay a rent to Mrs. Sherman during her life, and to his daughter, should she survive her mother, during her life.

At the time of his death Mr. Sherman owned valuable real estate in Jefferson county, and was President of the Agricultural Insurance Company, one of the largest and most successful business corporations in the State, the success of which was largely promoted by his wise counsels and sound advice. He was a director in two banks and two insurance companies in Watertown, and always a sound, practical adviser.

Mr. Sherman had four brothers, namely: Eli, who died in early childhood, and Hampton, William, and Eli, 2d, who died in early manhood. A sister, Sylvia Orinda, died young. His nearest relatives now living are his wife, his daughter, Mrs. D. S. Marvin, and his two sisters, Mary Sherman and Mrs. Orinda Lewis, of Adrian, Mich.

The mother of Mr. Sherman was a noble woman, one of those who "in solitude, amid strange dangers and heavy toil, reared families and made homes." Her name was Susan Hull, born near New Haven, Conn., and adopted into the family of Mr. Roswell Woodruff; coming with him and his family into the Black River country among the earliest settlers in LeRay. There she formed the acquaintance of Alfred Sherman, and married him when of mature age, rearing a large family. To illustrate the utter wildness of the town of LeRay at that time it is related of Susan that she, with the other children, was picking wild berries in the woods near home one day and saw what they thought to be a black sheep. Trying to catch this supposed sheep they were astonished to see it climb a tree. Then they knew it was a bear. They gave up the pursuit and fled for home.

GEORGE W. WIGGINS.

Is one of the most interesting personages in Watertown, and has so slight an appreciation of his own success as a business man, and is so indifferent to the approval which should follow good actions and a well-spent life, as to be an enigma to the historian. But he is one of the author's oldest and best friends, and he ventures to trespass a little upon that intimacy which has outlived years and trials, to be renewed, we hope, in a land where we shall know, even as we are known.

Mr. Wiggins, so long known in connection with the clothing trade of Northern New York, was born in Montpelier, Vt., in 1822, and came to Watertown in 1843, after serving an apprenticeship in a dry goods store in his

native State. He became a clerk in the dry goods establishment of Peck & Welch, then leading merchants. He remained in that store until 1847, when he went into partnership with Mr. Peter Horr, and there continued until his departure for Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, where he remained two years, returning in 1851 to Watertown, and accepted a proposal from Mr. J. M. Clark, to go into partnership. In 1854, the firm of Horr, Fisk & Co., of Chicago, was organized for manufacturing wholesale clothing on an extended scale, and Mr. Wiggins was a partner in that house, which manufactured its clothing largely in Watertown, giving steady employment to over 600 people.

In 1857 Mr. Wiggins returned to Watertown, and the firm of Wiggins & Johnson was organized, and extensively patronized. During the extraordinary small money stringency in 1859-60, this firm issued about \$50,000 of fractional paper money, which had an extended and wide circulation in northern New York, passing current at banks, and in all the avenues of trade, serving a very useful purpose, and doubtless considerably enlarging the knowledge of the firm name among the people.

tery, which he has raised from a condition of mediocrity by one improvement after another until it is now one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country.

After Mr. and Mrs. Cook had erected the Soldiers' Monument upon the Public Square, the grounds were left in an unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Wiggins took up the work of their reconstruction, and the ellipsis upon which the monument stands now fittingly supplements the monument itself.

Mr. Wiggins was married early in life to



GREAT WARDROBE FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

This fractional currency was all redeemed except about \$32, a great part of which was held as keepsakes and mementoes.

In 1871 Mr. Johnson retired from the firm to accept a position with the Davis Sewing Machine Company, and is still its manager, though the establishment has been removed to Dayton, O. Mr. Wiggins thenceforward continued the Great Wardrobe clothing house alone until its sale to Mr. Goodale.

Since then he has given a great deal of his time to the management of Brookside Ceme-

tary, which he has raised from a condition of mediocrity by one improvement after another until it is now one of the most beautiful cemeteries in the country. After Mr. and Mrs. Cook had erected the Soldiers' Monument upon the Public Square, the grounds were left in an unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Wiggins took up the work of their reconstruction, and the ellipsis upon which the monument stands now fittingly supplements the monument itself. Mr. Wiggins was married early in life to

ALFRED D. REMINGTON.

UNFORTUNATELY for this History, the author has not been able to procure a portrait of Mr. Remington, and is so doing he able to show to posterity the very lineaments of one of Watertown's most respected and high minded citizens, who began his business life here and has steadily risen to the highest position in the regard of the people of Watertown.

In many particulars Mr. Remington and Mr. Geo. W. Wiggins resemble each other, especially in their hatred of shams and pretences, their unostentatious habits of life, in the democracy of their personal intercourse

with men, and in their unhesitating declaration of an opinion upon any subject with which they are at all familiar. Though both modest and unassuming, they are men of the strongest feelings, capable of a great demonstration or a timely rebuke if such was needed, but both declined to put their faces in this History.

It is a curious fact, well remembered by the writer, that Mr. Remington began business in Watertown as a hat merchant, a striking illustration of the way men are sometimes impelled, perhaps by their own impatience,

into selecting a business or entering upon a career wholly unsuited to their natural capacity. Mr. Remington's head itself shows what he was made for—to design, and plan, and organize—really the highest talent a man can have. The province of such men is to tell others what to do, and their contemporaries usually acquiesce, for they note the master mind, the moving force.

In 1853, Mr. Remington's father, one of the pioneer paper-makers of Onondaga county, N. Y., came to Watertown, at his son's invitation, to take a look at the wonderful water-power of Black river, where was located one of the oldest paper mills in Northern New York, but it was not able to grapple with the mighty demands then and soon after made upon that important industry, by the giant claims of the cylinder press, for even then capable mechanics had heard of Samuel Haddock's conception of printing from a continuous and uncut roll of paper, afterwards developed in this country by William Bullock, the York State boy who lost his life in the city of Philadelphia in the very week when his grand invention proved a complete success.

Mr. A. D. Remington, more progressive than his father, saw that the future was to make demands upon the paper men that would be hard to meet, and he proposed a new mill upon the north branch of Black river, opposite Sewall's island. His father was at last persuaded to make the venture, and his son then commenced his career in a business in which he has shown such marked ability. He is to-day regarded by paper men as one of the master spirits among them, for he has proven himself a man of many resources, fearlessly grappling with problems that might have intimidated less courageous men.

In the article which we have prepared upon the pulp industries, and printed as a part of the chapter upon the city of Watertown, the reader will be able to gain a fair understanding of Mr. Remington's present position in these enterprises upon Black river, which have become so remarkable as to attract extended comment. His journey to distant Sweden in order to get at the "true inwardness" of the sulphite process, is a striking but not unusual circumstance in his life, for he has a way of getting at the real foundation of anything he undertakes, and is so ready at

any time to accept suggestions from others (digesting in his own mind their value, or otherwise, as related to any plan he has in mind) that any subject he examines is pretty sure to be well sifted when he is through with it. For that reason, fellows with wildcat schemes shun him now, for they readily perceive the bent of his mind, and the resolution he evinces to know all there is to be found out. He does not skim, he goes down to the bottom of whatever he investigates.

Mr. Remington had the advantages of the good schools of Onondaga county in his youth, and a thorough business education before he began to make paper. His modesty at first was something of a bar to his advancement, but he is a close student in all that pertains to his affairs, and his inventive mind and his power of organization have stood him in good stead during the years when the paper business was being developed to its present proportions. With his employees he is and always has been popular. They have implicit faith in his integrity, his devotion to their welfare, and every one of them understands that any just complaint will receive careful attention. Taking into consideration the length of time they have been in business and the extent of their operations, Mr. Remington and his associates have probably paid out more money for labor than any firm ever doing business in Jefferson county. For many years his brother, Charles R., has been his able associate, looking after matters at home when the elder brother might be absent upon his long journeys. They are both comparatively young men, with many years of work and capacity in them. Their name stands first among the paper producers upon Black river, and among the first in the whole country.

It is a source of considerable regret that men like Mr. Wiggins and Mr. Remington peremptorily decline to permit their photographs to appear in this work, for they have been good friends of the writer for many years, and it would have been a great pleasure to him to have transmitted their lineaments to posterity. Such modesty appears to me to be unreasonable; but it is an honest feeling, and must therefore be respected. But the writer does not regard it as a fair discharge of the debt all good men owe to posterity.

LAND TITLES.

As the lands of Jefferson county have been the principal factor in its growth and later wealth, it is proper that we begin an important part of our History by describing their chain of title through some of the conveyances which comprised the larger tracts. And to avoid any confusion of names in what follows, we insert here the original names by which the territory now called Jefferson county was designated before being set off from Oneida. The process of evolution is this: Albany

county, formed Nov. 1, 1683; Lyon, formed from Albany, March 12, 1772; Montgomery (changed from Lyon,) April 2, 1784; Herkimer set off from Montgomery, Jan. 16, 1791; Oneida, set off from Herkimer, March 15, 1798, and Jefferson, formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805. This statement must be borne in mind as the historical student investigates these land titles.

Our main dependence in getting at these varied chains of title will be Dr. Hough,

whose history, printed in 1854, evidenced an extended examination of the land records of Oneida county as well as the miscellaneous conveyances of an older date on file in the departments at Albany. At best, the attempt to describe lands by the surveyor's formula of so many chains, at such a distance from a fixed object, bearing so many degrees north or south, east or west, must ever create an unsatisfactory confusion in the reader's mind; but that appears to have been the plan adopted at an early day, and must necessarily be followed in all future descriptions of these lands.

In the first place the title to all the lands in this northern part of the State of New York became vested in the State by various treaties with the Indian tribes, that from time to time ceded all their rights of ownership to the lands over which they roamed or had acquired by conquest from weaker tribes. None of these conveyances from the Indians come within 150 years of our own time (1894), and this general statement appears to us fully as satisfactory to the general reader as to wade through the rigmarole of smoking pipes of peace and handing over belts of wampum, so laboriously gone through with by those Indians when they signed a treaty.

The office of Land Commissioner was created in New York State in 1786, and they were clothed with discretionary powers in selling any unappropriated lands of the State. The manner in which they exercised the trust reposed in them was made a subject of grave censure, because they sold State lands at eight pence an acre, for which the actual settler, seeking a home in the wilderness, within two or three years was charged \$2.75 to \$8.00 per acre. On the 22d of June, 1791, Alexander Macomb, of the city of New York, acting as the agent of a company said to consist of himself, Daniel McCormick, and Wm. Constable, all of New York, applied for the purchase of a tract of land since known as Macomb's purchase, embracing the greater part of Franklin, the whole of St. Lawrence, excepting the "ten towns" and Massena, the whole of Jefferson (excepting Penet's square and Tibbet's Point), the whole of Lewis, and a part of Oswego counties. This proposition includes the islands in Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, fronting the tract, and excepted five per cent for roads, and all lakes of greater area than 1000 acres. The proposed price was eight pence per acre. One-sixth part was payable in one year, and the residue in five equal annual instalments. If one-sixth were secured by satisfactory bonds, and paid, and another sixth in like manner secured, Macomb was to receive a patent for a sixth part, in a square, in one of the corners of the tract, and the same rule was to be observed throughout until the whole was paid. Carlton, or Buck's Island, and the Long Sault Island, were expressly reserved to the State. This proposition was accepted, and the surveyor-general was directed to survey the tract at the expense of Macomb. On the 10th of January, 1792, he reported that the conditions had been complied with,

and on that day a patent was issued to Macomb, for 1,920,000 acres, reserving 800 acres to be located by the surveyor-general. This included the whole of the tract not in the present counties of Franklin and St. Lawrence. An uncertainty existing in relation to the islands in the St. Lawrence, these were patented after the national boundary had been determined, and to other parties. The reservation stipulated to Penet, was confirmed by the following proceedings of the land commissioners:

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Land Office of the State of New York, held at the secretary's office in the city of New York on Saturday the 8th day of August, 1789. Present, His Excellency, George Clinton, esquire, Governor, Lewis A. Scott, Esquire, Secretary, Richard Varick, Esquire, Attorney General, and Gerardus Baucker, Treasurer.

Resolved, That the surveyor-general be directed to lay out for Peter Penet, and at his expense, the lands ceded by the Oneida Nation to the people of this State, by their deed of cession dated the 22d day of September last, lying to the northward of Oneida Lake, a trace of ten miles square, wherever he shall elect the same; and further, that he lay out for John Francis Pearce, and at his expense, a tract of land stipulated by the said deed of cession to be granted to him " &c.", referring to a tract two miles square in Oneida county.—Land Office Minutes, Vol. 2, p. 56.

On the 19th of Nov., 1789, the following action was taken: "The Surveyor-General, agreeable to an order of this Board, of the 8th of August last, having made a return of survey for Peter Penet, of a tract of ten miles square, as elected by John Duncan, his agent (of the lands ceded by the Oneida Nation of Indians to the people of this State, by their deed of cession, dated the 22d day of Sept., 1788), lying to the northward of Oneida Lake, as by the said return of survey filed in the secretary's office, will more fully appear. And the said John Duncan, having as agent as aforesaid, made application to the Board for letters patent for the same, Resolved, therefore, that the Secretary do prepare letters patent to the said Peter Penet, for the said tract of ten miles square, accordingly, and lay them before the Board for their approbation.—Land Office Minutes, vol. 2, p. 80.

Peter Penet, by an instrument dated Jan. 23, 1729, made John Duncan his attorney, and the latter received, Nov. 19, 1789, a patent for a tract ten miles square, which, on the 13th of July, 1790, he conveyed for the nominal sum of five shillings, to James Watson and James Greenleaf of New York. February 26, 1795, Watson released to Greenleaf his half of the tract for £1,000; the latter having, Sept. 4, 1797, conveyed by deed the 64,000 acres to Simon Desjardines, for £19,400. Desjardines conveyed to Nicholas Olive, of New York, January 29, 1796, and the latter to Herman LeRoy, William Bayard and Jas. McEvers, 44,000 acres of this tract, in trust as joint tenants for certain heirs, of whom Mallett Prevost was entitled to 8,000 acres; John Lewis Grenus to 12,000 acres; Henry Fingerlin, jr., 8,000 acres. At the time of this conveyance Olive held these lands in trust, and 16,000 acres in his own right. A deed of partition between the proprietors was executed May 17, 1802, according to a division by ballot, as follows: N. Olive, 16,000; J. L. Grenus, 1,200; H. Fingerlin, jr., 8,000; A. M. Prevost, 8,000 acres; making 44,000 acres, which, with 8,000 to Louis Le Guen, and 12,000 to John Wilkes, previously conveyed by Olive, made 64,000 acres on the whole tract. After the deed of partition, and on the 11th of June, 1802, the proprietors

released to one another, the quantity allotted to each, as follows: John Wilkes and Louis LeGuen, to LeRoy, Bayard and McEvers, of 44,000 acres; L., B. and M., and Louis Le Guen, to John Wilkes, of 12,000; and L., B., & M., and J. Wilkes to L. LeGuen, of 8,000 acres.

Nicholas Olive, in his will, made his wife and Henry Cheriot his executors, and his widow afterwards married Simon Louis Pierre, Marquis de Cubieres of Paris, who, with his wife, May 9, 1818, appointed LeRoy, Bayard and McEvers to convey to Provost Grenus and Finguerlin, their several shares. The latter, May 20, 1817, directed LeRoy, Bayard and McEvers to convey to Joseph Russell and John LaFarge. LeRoy and Bayard deeded to John, Henry and Edmund Wilkes, 16,000 acres, September 23, 1818, and the latter to John LaFarge, April 14, 1823, having received, May 9, 1818, from the Marquis de Cubieres and wife, a power of attorney for the purpose. LeRoy and Bayard conveyed 12,000 acres, November 23, 1818, and to Russell and LaFarge, 8,000 acres, September 23, 1818. Joseph Russell released his half of these 8,000 acres, December 12, 1818, John Wilkes to Charles Wilkes, Jan. 1, 1818, sold 8,000 acres, and the latter the same to LaFarge, June 3, 1825. By these conveyances Mr. LaFarge became the owner of the greater part of Penet Square; but he allowed the lands to be sold for taxes, and his claims were subsequently confirmed by a comptroller's deed from William L. Marcy, May 13, 1828.

On the 23d of November, 1819, Francis Depau bought 15 lots (21 to 25, 41 to 45, 56 to 60) for \$12,000, excepting parts sold to Samuel Ruggles.

Returning to the facts concerning Macomb's purchase, the lands contracted to him was estimated to contain, after deducting five per cent., 3,670,715 acres, and was divided into five tracts. Tract No. I. contained 821,819 acres, and is wholly in Franklin county. No. II. embraced 553,020 acres, or the present towns of Parishville, Colton, Hopkinton, Lawrence, Brasher, and a small part of Massena, in St. Lawrence county. No. III. the remainder of St. Lawrence county, south and west of the ten towns, or 458,222 acres. No. IV. contained 450,950 acres in Jefferson county, it being, with the exception of Penet's Square and Tibbet's Point, all of that county north of a line drawn from the south-west corner of St. Lawrence county, north 87° west, to Lake Ontario. No. V. (26,250 acres) and No. VI. (74,400), formed the rest of the purchase; the division line between which numbers was never surveyed. Soon after perfecting his title to a portion of his tract, Macomb employed William Constable (who is said to have been with Daniel McCormick, the principal proprietor), as his agent to sell lands in Europe; and, on the 6th of June, 1792, he released, and October 3, 1792, conveyed to him the whole of tracts IV. V. and VI. for £50,000. Macomb had become involved in speculations, by which he lost his

property, and was lodged in jail; and his name does not subsequently appear in the transfers of land. He had been a fur trader in Detroit, afterwards became a merchant and capitalist in New York, and was the father of the late General Macomb, of the war of 1812.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT SETTLEMENT.

The first direct measure taken for the actual settlement of the section of the State embraced in Jefferson county, was in 1792. On the 31st of August, William Constable, then in Europe, executed a deed to Peter Chassanis, of Paris, for 630,000 acres south of Great Lot No. IV. which now constitutes a part of Jefferson and Lewis counties. A tract in Leyden, previously conveyed to Patrick Colquhoun and William Inman, was excepted. Chassanis acted as the "agent for the associated purchasers of lands in Montgomery county," and the lands were to be by him held in trust for the use of the said William Constable, and disposed of by sections of 100 acres each, at the rate of \$1.50 per acre; in which said conveyance it is declared that the said Chassanis should account for the proceeds of the sales to Constable, according to the terms of an agreement between them, excepting one-tenth thereof. The State reservations for roads, etc., were stipulated. A deed for 625,000 acres having been made from Constable to Chassanis, and delivered as an escrow to René Lambot, to take effect on the payment of £52,000, it was agreed that the price for this land should be one shilling per acre. Constable bound himself to procure a perfect title, to be authenticated and deposited with the Consul General of France in Philadelphia; and Chassanis agreed that the moneys received by Lambot should be remitted to Ransom, Moreland & Hammersley, in London, as received, subject to Constable's order, on presenting the certificate of Charles Texier, consul, of his having procured a clear title. If the sales shall not have amounted to £62,750, the balance should be paid in six, nine and twelve months, in bills, upon London. Constable granted for one month, the right of pre-emption to Tract No. IV. at the rate of one shilling sterling, payable in three, six and nine months from the date of the deed, as above.

The agreement of Constable and Chassanis, of August 30, 1792, was canceled, and the tract reconveyed March 25, 1793, in consequence of the amount falling short, upon survey, far beyond the expectation of all parties. On the 12th of April, 1793, Constable conveyed 210,000 acres, by deed, for £25,000, to Chassanis, since known as the Chassanis Tract, Castorland, or The French Company's Land, bounded North by No. IV. of Macomb's Purchase, south and west by Black river, and east by a line running north nine miles, from a point near the High Falls, and thence northeasterly on such a course as might include 210,000 acres.

On the 11th of April, 1797, Chassanis appointed Rodolph Tillier, "Member of the Sovereign Council of Berne," his attorney,

"to direct and administer the properties and affairs concerning Castorland, to follow all which relates to the surveying and subdividing of this domain, as well as to its improvement, clearing and amelioration; to make the useful establishments; make all bargains with settlers, artists and workmen; make all payments and receipts, give and take receipts; pass all title of property, to the profit of those who will have acquired lands forming part of Castorland; to put, or have them put in possession of the said lands; sell of these lands to the amount of 10,000 acres, either paid down for or on credit, but in small parcels of a hundred or two hundred acres at most." In case of death, Nicholas Olive was to succeed him. On the 18th of February, 1797, a new agreement was made between Constable and Tillier conveying the Castorland tract to Chassanis, after the survey of William Cockburn & Son, of Poughkeepsie, in 1799, and giving with greater detail the bounds of the tract. The former conveyances made the north and east bank of the river the boundary, but in this the centre of the channel was agreed upon. On the 6th of March, 1800, Constable deeded to Chassanis, for one dollar, a tract of 30,000 acres in the eastern corner of Tract No. IV. which was afterwards subdivided into 27 lots, and conveyed to James LeRay. Cockburn's survey divided the purchase into six very unequal tracts, formed by the intersection of the principal lines and the river. The tract was subdivided by Charles C. Brodhead and assistants. John Cantine, Philip R. Freys, Peter Pharoux and Benoni Newman, were among his surveyors. In dividing the tract, the line running north from the High Falls, was assumed as the cardinal line, from which ranges were counted east and west. An east and west line crossing the other nine miles from the Falls, was fixed as a second cardinal, from which ranges were reckoned north and south. The ranges extended to 19 east, 51 west, 27 north, and about 9 south; and the lots included 450 acres each, except those on the margin. These were again subdivided into 9 square lots, of 50 acres each, which were numbered from 1 to 4,828. This system of numbering has since been observed in designating the location of lands.

Mr. Brodhead was a native of Pennsylvania, and had held the rank of captain in the Revolution. He was employed by Tillier, through the influence of Edward Livingston and Dr. Oliver, and while performing the survey, encountered many hardships. An obituary notice published soon after his death, which occurred in 1853, at Utica, contains the following:

"In running the great lines of division, his party had crossed the Black river several times, the men and instruments being ferried across. On one occasion when they had approached the river, having journeyed through the woods without noting their route by the compass, they arrived at a part of the bank which they recognized, and knew to be a safe place of passing. Making a raft of logs, they started from the bank, and began to pole across. When in the midst of the current their poles failed to reach the bottom, and simultaneous with this discovery,

the noise of the waters below them revealed the horrid fact that they had mistaken their ferrying place, and were at the head and rapidly approaching the Great Falls of the river, the passage of which threatened all but certain death. Instantly Mr. Brodhead ordered every man who could swim to make for the shore, and he prepared to swim for his own life. But the piteous appeals of Mr. Pharoux, a young Frenchman, of the party, who could not swim, arrested him, and he determined to remain with him to assist him, if possible, in the awful passage of the falls. Hastily directing his men to grasp firmly to the logs of the raft, giving similar directions to Mr. Pharoux, he then laid himself down by the side of his friend. The raft passed the dreadful falls and was dashed to pieces. Mr. Pharoux, with several of the whites and Indians, were drowned, and Mr. Brodhead himself thrown into an eddy near the shore, whence he was drawn senseless by an Indian of the party."—[See Castorland article].

The surveyors were in their instructions directed to note "all kinds of timber, wild meadows, useful plants, wild fruit trees, hills, swamps, creeks and objects of interest generally." The south line of Tract No. IV. was run by John Campbell and others, in August, 1794. At a very early period, a settlement was begun by Tillier and others near the High Falls, east of the river, and several families were settled. Several extensive sales were made by Chassanis and Tillier to Frenchmen of the better class, who had held property and titles in France before the revolution. Desjardine & Co. bought 3002 acres on Point Peninsula; Odier & Bousquet, 1500 acres on Pillar Point; Nicholas Oliver (Dec. 17, 1807) a tract of about 4050 acres north of Black river and bay; Henry Boutin, 1000 acres around the present village of Carthage; C. C. Brodhead, 400 acres in the present town of Wilna, and others. Among these were a conveyance dated March 31, 1801, of 1,817 half acres in scattered lots to twenty or thirty French people, many of them widows of persons who had acquired an interest in the New York Company. On the 1st of May, 1798, James LeRay purchased 10,000 acres in Castorland, and Feb. 15, 1801, all his lands not previously sold. Chassanis in his early sales had reserved about 600 acres (R. 26 W. 24 and 25 N.), between the present villages of Brownville and Dexter, for the City of Basle.

On the 27th of March 1800, Tillier was succeeded in the agency by Gouverneur Morris, who appointed Richard Cox, Nov. 13th, 1801, his attorney. On the 5th of Feb. 1802, Chassanis executed a trust conveyance for \$1 to James D. LeRay of 220,500 acres as surveyed by Wm. Cockburn and Son, and by other instruments for nominal sums. The lands were mostly sold to actual settlers by Mr. LeRay as agent or principal. Chassanis died in Paris, Nov. 28, 1803. David B. Ogden, G. Morris and many others were at an early period concerned in these titles.

Macomb's Tract No. IV. was surveyed by C. C. Brodhead in 1796, assisted by Jonas Smith, Timothy Wheeler, Joshua Northrop, Elias Marvin, John Youngs, Isaac LeFever, Jacob Chambers, Elijah Blake, Samuel Tupper, Eliakim Hammond, and Abraham B. Smede, each with a few men as assistants, and the whole having a general camp or rendezvous at Hungry Bay, on the north side

of Pillar Point at a place called Peck's Cove, near where the Chassanis line crosses the bay. The early settlers here found huts standing, and the remains of an old oven were visible in 1854. The journals of these surveyors show that they suffered much from sickness. Some of their supplies were derived from Canada, but the most from the Mohawk settlements. A few troops were stationed on Carlton Island, and thither some of their sick were sent. This tract, excepting the east corner, was divided into 1000 lots of 440 acres each (excepting those around the border), which were numbered continuously. Evert VanAllen had been employed in 1795, in surveying the boundaries of tract No. IV.

A proposition was entertained from Lord Poultney, in 1792, for the purchase of a million of acres of Black River land, at a quarter of a dollar per acre, of which £5,000 were to be paid down, £20,000 in one, and the same in two years, and the remainder as soon as the surveys were made. Constable was to guaranty against claims from the native Indians and all other parties, and to give immediate possession. The location was to be determined by Col. Wm. Stephens Smith of New York. This bargain failed, and Poultney afterwards became largely concerned in lands in the Genesee country. On the 3d of October, 1792, Jane, the wife of A. Macomb, released her right to the lands previously conveyed. On the 12th of April, 1793, Constable sold in London, with the consent of Chassanis who had previously held a pre-emption claim, to Charles Michael DeWolf of the city of Antwerp, tract No. IV. for 300,000 florins, money of exchange, and in June following, of the same year, DeWolf succeeded in negotiating his purchase at a great advance, viz: for 680,000 florins, to a company of large and small capitalists of the city of Antwerp, who subscribed to the stock in shares of 1000 florins each, and organized under the name of the Antwerp Company. The stock was divided into 680 shares. Like most other operations of foreigners in a distant country, this company eventually proved unsuccessful, and a loss to the stockholders. Gouverneur Morris became their first agent in America, and on the 2d of January, 1800, a deed of half the tract, or 220,000 acres passed to him from Constable on account of the company, for \$48,889, and on the day following the other half, of equal extent, for \$46,315.12 to James Donatianus LeRay de Chaumont. Tract No. IV. was found by Van Allen's survey, to contain 450,000 acres, including the state reservations. A former deed from Constable to DeWolf, was canceled upon the new one's being made. The division line between Morris's and LeRay's conveyances commenced at the N. E. corner of Penet Square, and run on a line parallel with the county line, to the south line of No. IV. Morris took all N. E. of this, and LeRay the remainder. August 15th, 1802, a new division line was agreed upon, commencing near the S. E. corner of Penet Square, running thence to the S. corner of lot 512, thence to the W. corner

of the present town of Antwerp, and along the S. W. line of that town to the S. corner of lot 337, and thence to the S. line of No. IV. A tract of 30,000 acres in the E. corner of No. IV. was not included in these conveyances, having been previously sold to Chassanis. In 1809, Morris retired from the business, his expenses and commissions absorbing 26,840 acres of land. On the 23d of December, 1804, he had sold for \$62,000 to Lewis R. Morris, 49,280 acres in the present town of Antwerp. Mr. Morris subsequently conveyed 41 lots to Silvius Hoard in the western part of Antwerp, adjoining Theresa, and since known as the Cooper tract. Abraham Cooper, from Trenton, N. Y., became interested in this trace in 1817. The remainder of Antwerp, excepting three ranges of lots on the S. E. side, was purchased of Morris, by David Parish, in 1808. The tract amounted to 29,033 acres, and has been settled under agents of the Parish estate. Moss Kent succeeded as agent of the Antwerp Company, and June 15th, 1809, the remainder of their unsold lands, 143,440 acres, were conveyed to him. He was soon succeeded by Mr. LeRay, and September 17th, 1810, the company sold to him for 145,000 florins, money of exchange, all their interests in lands in America. The lands with Moss Kent were reconveyed to LeRay June 24, 1817, except 3250 acres sold to Wm. H. Harrison and T. L. Ogden in Lewis county, December 16th, 1811.

Mr. LeRay is said to have been the owner of 126 shares in the Antwerp Company, and G. Morris of 26. The former having acquired a title to No. IV. and the Chassanis tract, removed to LeRaysville, where he opened a land office and proceeded to sell land to actual settlers, to a very large extent. He also effected with several Europeans, sales of considerable tracts, among whom were to Louis Augustin De Caulincourt, duc de Vincence, October 8th, 1805, a tract of 4,840 acres near Millen's Bay, being 11 lots which were conveyed January 28th, 1825, to Peter Francis Real, known as Count Real, chief of police under Napoleon; to Emanuel Count De Grouchy, to General Desfurieux and to others, considerable tracts. Several citizens of New York became afterwards concerned in these tracts, on their own account, or as agents, and extensive conveyances were made; but as many of these were trusts not expressed, and referred to considerations not explained in the instruments of conveyance, or on record, an intelligent history of them can not be at this time obtained. Among the lands conveyed were the following:

To William and Gerardus Post, June 3, 1825, for \$17,000, 11,880 acres (with 3,503 acres excepted), in the present towns of Wilna and Diana; 6,500 acres were conveyed by one, and the executors of the other of these, to T. S. Hammond, of Carthage, October 2, 1837, by two deeds for 18,000. To Herman LeRoy, and Wm. Bayard, for \$50,000, Feb. 9, 1820, the interest of J. LeRay, in numerous contracts to settlers on Great Tract No. IV.

To Francis Depau, for \$23,280 and \$15,-

000, by two conveyances, a large tract in Alexandria, adjoining St. Lawrence county, once held by L. J. Goodale, of Carthage. To Cornelia Juhel, October 9, 1821, numerous lots.

In 1818, Joseph Bonaparte, who, in the United States, assumed the title of Count de Survilliers, was induced to enter into a bargain with LeRay, by which he agreed to receive in trust, with a warranty, the conveyance of 150,000 acres of land, including 74,624 acres of the Antwerp Company lands, to be taken in the most remote and unsettled portions, and at the same time Mr. LeRay received certain diamonds and real estate, the whole rated at \$120,000, and to be refunded in 1830, unless he should agree to accept before that time, the title of a part of these lands. A trust deed, with covenant and warranty, was accordingly passed, December 21, 1818, to Peter S. Duponceau, the confidential agent of the Count, for 150,260 acres, with the exception of such tracts not exceeding 32,260 acres as might have been conveyed or contracted to actual settlers. This deed included the greater part of Diana, two tiers of lots from the south-east side of Antwerp, the whole of Wilna and Philadelphia, a small piece south of Black river, where it makes a node across the Chassanis line into No. IV. a tract of four lots wide and seven long from LeRay, and nine lots from the easterly range in Theresa. It was recorded with a defeasance appended, in which it is declared a security for \$120,000 as above stated, and it provided for an auction sale of lands, to meet this obligation. Diamonds having fallen to half their former price, the fact was made a subject of complaint; and in 1820 the Count agreed to accept 26,840 acres for the nominal sum of \$40,260. These lands lay in the most remote portion of No. IV. and Mr. LeRay, in a letter to one of the Antwerp Company, dated April 9, 1821, complimented the Count upon his taste in selecting a "tract abounding with picturesque landscapes, whose remote and extensive forests affording retreat to game, would enable him to establish a great hunting ground; qualities of soil, and fitness for settlers, were only secondary considerations. * * He regrets, notwithstanding, that thus far he has been unable to find among the 26,000 acres, a plateau of 200 acres of land to build his house upon, but he intends keeping up his researches this summer." The Count subsequently commenced an establishment near the present village of Alpina, in Diana, where a small clearing was made, but this was soon abandoned,

On the 29th of October, 1823, LeRay conveyed to Wm. H. Harrison, in trust for the Antwerp Company, for \$50,000, two ranges of lots in Antwerp, next to Lewis county, (subject to the mortgage to Duponceau), with a large amount of lands in Lewis county. Meanwhile an act was procured, November 27, 1824, allowing Charles Joseph Xavier Knyff, Charles Joseph Geelhand Delafollie, Jean Joseph Reinier Osy, Pierre Joseph De

Caters and Jean Joseph Pinson, as trustees of the Antwerp Company, to take and hold lands, and to them Harrison conveyed the above tracts. Duponceau and Bonaparte subsequently released a large tract, and took a title to 81,180 acres. The history of these transactions may be traced in the recorded conveyances. James LeRay, on the 21st of December, 1823, conveyed to his son Vincent, all his lands in Jefferson county, and by a similar conveyance, his lands in Lewis county, for the benefit of his creditors.

Duponceau executed, July 16, 1825, to Joseph Bonaparte, (who, by an act of March 31, 1825, had been empowered to hold lands), a deed of all the rights he had acquired in the above conveyances. Bonaparte, by an instrument dated July 14, 1832, made Joseph Raphineau his attorney, to deed lands contracted by Joseph Boyer, his land agent. In June, 1835, he sold to John LaFarge, for \$80,000, all the interest of Count Survilliers, in lands in this and Lewis counties.

It has been said with much probability, that Count Survilliers hastened to dispose of this estate that he might be the better prepared to take advantage of any fortune which the revolutions of Europe might develop and the political aspect of the continent at that time apparently favored the hopes of the Bonaparte family, who had but recently regained the sceptre of France. The Count first urged the sale upon Judge Boyer, his agent, and came within a few thousand dollars of closing a bargain. Mr. LaFarge is said to have cleared a large profit in this purchase.

In October, 1824, the Antwerp Company appointed J. N. Rottiers their agent, to receive and convey lands, and he was directed by parties interested in claims to commence a prosecution against LeRay, which was done. The extreme depression in the price of land and total stop of sales which followed the completion of the Erie canal and the opening of the Western States to emigration, operated disastrously to all parties who had based their plans upon expectation of receipts from land sales; and notwithstanding the estates of Mr. LeRay were both extensive and valuable, he could not at that time encounter the combination of circumstances which bore so heavily upon all landholders throughout the northern counties, and he found himself compelled to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and to surrender his estates to his son, in trust for his creditors. As a justification of his course, he published for distribution among his foreign creditors, a statement, in which he vindicated in a satisfactory manner the course he had adopted, and set forth the kind and quantity of property at his disposal, to meet his liabilities. He had at that time the following lands in this State:

In Franklin county, 30,758 acres, valued at \$22,500.

In St. Lawrence county, 73,947 acres, valued at \$106,000.

In Jefferson county, 143,500 acres, valued at \$574,000.

In Lewis county, 100,000 acres, valued at \$133,000.

Of his Jefferson lands, one-eighth were subject to contracts of settlers, upon which were three grist mills, three saw mills, and various clearings, with buildings. At Le-Raysville were a grist mill, store houses, etc., valued at \$26 000, and in Pennsylvania, Otsego county, and in France, other properties of large amount. In closing up this business, a large amount of land was confirmed to Vincent Le Ray, and the settlement of the affairs was so managed as to satisfy in full the claims of American creditors.

A considerable amount of the Antwerp Company's lands, remaining in scattered parcels, was sold in 1828, by the agents to John LaFarge, but this sale was subsequently set aside by the court of chancery, and Feb. 15, 1836, 24,230 acres, being most of the remaining lands of the company, and situated in Theresa, Antwerp, Alexandria and Orleans, were sold to Samuel Stocking, of Utica, and Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown, for \$1 per acre. Wm. H. Harrison acted in the latter sale as the agent of the company, and the tract was all sold off by the late Jason Clark, of Plessis, agent of the proprietors.

Mr. LaFarge, on the 28th of July, 1846, sold to Chas. L. Faverger, for \$48,513, a tract embracing the two eastern ranges of lots in Antwerp, and 122 lots in Diana, excepting parts previously conveyed, amounting to 48,513 acres, and a great portion has since been sold in large and small tracts to settlers. There is at this time no part of Great Tract No. IV. in this county, not under cultivation, and held as freeholds by the occupants. The late Dr. John Binsse, of Pamelia, was the last agent in completing the sale of the LaFarge lands.

Wm. Constable, on the 18th of Dec., 1792, conveyed to Samuel Ward, for £100,000, 1,280,000 acres, it being the whole of Maccomb's Purchase, in Nos. V. and VI. out of which was excepted 25,000 acres sold to Wm. Inman. Samuel Ward, Dec. 20, 1792, conveyed to Thomas Boylston (of Boston) for £20,000, a tract, commencing at the extreme southern angle of Lewis county as now bounded; running thence to the mouth of Salmon river, and along the lake to Black river, and up that stream to the north bounds of the present town of Leyden, and thence to the place of beginning. The course of Black river was then supposed to be nearly direct from the High Falls to the lake, and this tract was believed to contain about 400,000 acres, but when surveyed around by Wm. Cockburn & Son, 1794, it was found to include 817,155 acres! Ward also sold 210,000 acres to John Julius Angerstein, a wealthy merchant of London, which the latter afterwards sold to Gov. John Brown, of Providence, R. I., and which has since been commonly called Brown's Tract, now known as part of the Adirondack region, but is yet largely a wilderness. He also sold 50,000 and 25,000 acres to Wm. Inman, who afterwards figured largely in the titles of Lewis county; with the exception of

the 685,000 acres thus conveyed, to Boylston, Angerstein and Inman, he reconveyed Feb. 27, 1793, the remainder to Constable.

On the 21st of May, 1794, Boylston gave a deed of trust of eleven townships to George Lee, George Irving, and Thomas Latham, assignees of the firm of Lane, Son & Fraser, of London, and they conveyed them to John Johnson Phyn, of that place, (June 2, 1794), in whom, by sundry conveyances and assurances in the law, the title became vested. On the 10th of April, 1795, Phyn appointed Wm. Constable his attorney, to sell and convey any or all of the Boylston tract, who accordingly sold, July 15, 1795 (at \$1 per acre, one quarter down and the balance in five installments, with mortgage) to Nicholas Low, Wm. Henderson, Richard Harrison, and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, a tract of 300,000 acres, since known as the "Black River Tract." This purchase comprised Houndsfield, Watertown, Rutland, Champion, Denmark, Henderson, Adams, Rodman, Pinckney, Harrisburg, and Lowville. On the 1st of April, 1796, Phyn confirmed this title. The tract was found by measurement to contain 290,376 acres, to make up which deficiency, Constable, in 1796, conveyed town No. 2 (Worth) excepting 948 acres in the southeast corner, which he reserved to himself. On the last mentioned date, Phyn conveyed to Constable, 401,000 acres, being the remainder of the Boylston Tract. The present town of Lorraine is in this conveyance.

Wm. Constable gave to his brother James, a power of attorney to sell lands, March 16, 1798, and, to secure the confidence of Europeans, and others in the validity of his title, he procured from Alexander Hamilton, Richard Harrison, J. O. Hoffman (attorney-general of the State) Daniel McKinnen, and other eminent lawyers, a certificate, that they had examined his conveyances, and believed them perfect.

On the 22d of March, 1797, Constable conveyed to Marvel Ellis of Troy, the town of Ellisburg, in accordance with an agreement, dated April 11, 1796, except 3000 acres, conveyed March 17, 1797, to Robert Brown, and Thomas Eddy, in the southwest corner of the town. This tract was long without a resident agent. In June, 1804, Brown and Eddy sold half of the tract to George Scriba, and the latter to Wm. Bell. The remainder was exchanged for a farm in New Jersey, by Lord Bollingbroke. Ellis's Purchase, according to Medad Mitchell's survey of August, 1795, was 51,840 acres, but by a subsequent survey of B. Wright, it covered 52,834 acres. A part of No. 10 (Sandy Creek), was conveyed Nov. 16, 1796, to Mrs. H. M. Colden, for the Earl of Selkirk. Ellis, on the day or his purchase, mortgaged it for the payment, and in 1801 he became insolvent. In January, 1802, Constable filed a bill in chancery, against Ellis, and his creditors, to foreclose for equity of redemption. On the 22d of May, 1803, Wm. Constable died, and his executors, James Constable, John McVickar and Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, were advised that the title was perfected by the answer to

the bill in chancery, but, to put all questions forever at rest, they deemed it advisable to proceed to foreclose. It was accordingly advertised, and sold, under the direction of Thomas Cooper, master in Chancery, at the Tontine Coffee House, N. Y., March 1, 1804, to Daniel McCormick. On the 2d of March, the executors of Constable conveyed the town to McCormick, and on the 3d, the latter reconveyed to the executors. On the 26th of April, 1819, a deed of release from the heirs of Wm. Constable, was executed to H. B. Pierrepont, from whom the title of the unsold portions passed to his son, Wm. C. Pierrepont, who in like manner acquired the title of Lorraine from Constable.

The eleven towns were divided by ballot between the company, August 5, 1796; Harrison and Hoffman receiving numbers 1, 4, 5, 8 and 10, or, Houndsfield, Champion, Denmark, Rodman and Harrisburgh, and 1,283 acres of Constable's, No. 2 (Worth), which had been added to make up the amount purchased, and was used in "making change." Low received 2, 7 and 11, or, Watertown, Adams and Lowville, with 1,576 acres of the present town of Worth; and Henderson, 3, 6 and 9, or, Rutland, Henderson and Pinckney, with 649 acres in Worth.

These proprietors disposed of their towns as follows: No. 1 was sold, the north half to Henry Champion and Lemuel Storrs, June 30, 1797, and the south part (15,913 acres), to Peter Kemble and Ezra Houndsfield, for \$4,000, March 10, 1801, who sold to actual settlers through the agency of E. Camp. Nos 2, 7 and 11 were sold by S. Stow, M. S. Miller and I. W. Bostwick, of Lowville, agents for Low. No. 3 was first partly conveyed to actual settlers by Asher Miller and Abel French; when the remaining interest of Henderson was conveyed to Dr. Isaac Bronson, of Greenfield, Ct., who gave its agency to his brother, Ethel Bronson, with whom it continued till death, when it was transferred to George White, who completed the settlements with settlers. No. 4 was sold to Champion and Storrs (with the north half of 1), and by N. Hubbard and A. Lathrop, agents, it was sold to settlers. No. 6 began to settle under the same agents as 3. In 1806, Jesse Hopkins was appointed agent, and continued about 15 years. Certain lots, amounting to 5,716 acres were sold to Isaac Bronson, June 10, 1807, for \$10,003.44, and settled by the agents of the latter. No. 8 was settled for the proprietors by I. W. Bostwick, agent at Lowville. Harrison and Hoffman continued tenants in common of 5, 8 and 10, until May 1, 1805. In July, 1809, an instrument was executed, securing certain interests of Hoffman, to Thomas L. Ogden and Abijah Hammond, and on the 5th of January, 1810, Hoffman conveyed to Harrison his interest in these towns.

The greater part of township 2 (Worth) fell to the share of Harrison and Hoffman. It was laid out by Medad Mitchell in 1795; and, December 23, 1797, these proprietors made a partition, and Harrison conveyed the north

half to Hoffman, who, July 16, 1798, made a conveyance to Daniel McCormick and Charles Smith, in trust, to sell and convey, and to keep the money until certain debts were paid. Several subsequent transfers were made, which we have not deemed of sufficient public interest to trace. The title to the south part remained with Harrison many years, and was in 1848-52 opened for settlement.

The islands in the St. Lawrence and lake were included in the original contract of Macomb, with the State, of June 22, 1791, but, from the uncertainty about the boundary, they were not patented till long after. The claim of Macomb passed to Daniel McCormick, and was recognized by the Commissioners of the Land Office, Jan. 28, 1814, when they directed the surveyor general to survey such islands as were clearly within the limits of the State at the expense of the owner, and a release of damage was to be granted, should the lands so laid out hereafter be included in Canada, upon the running of the boundary. McCormick sold his interest to D. A. and T. L. Ogden, which was also sanctioned by the commissioners, May 14, 1817 for running the boundary agreed upon by the treaty of Ghent, General Peter B. Porter was appointed commissioner, and Samuel Hawkins, agent, for the United States, and John Ogilvie, commissioner on the part of Great Britain, who met at Regis, and after careful ascertaining the line of 45° north lat., by a series of astronomical observations, proceeded thence in two parties, one on Lake Champlain, and the other up the river. In 1818, the latter had reached Ogden's Island, and in 1819 their labor was completed. Patents were issued for the islands, as follows:

All the islands in the State, between a line drawn at right angles to the river, from the village of Morristown, and a meridian drawn through the western point of Grindstone Island were sold to Elisha Camp, February 15, 1823. These islands contained 15,402.9 acres; Grindstone Island contained 5,291, Well's Island 8,068, and Indian Hut Island 369 acres, with several smaller ones without names. Patents were also issued to Camp on the same date to Stony Island, 1,536 acres; Calf Island 34.8 acres; Little Galloo Island 48.8 acres; the most of Galloo Island 2,216.2 acres; and Willow Island $\frac{1}{2}$ acre. A patent to the United States, for 30.75 and 5 acres on Galloo Island, was issued Dec. 11, 1819, and to Melancton L. Woolsey, Nov. 3, 1823, for Gull's Island 6.5 acres, and Snake Island 1.4 acres. Cherry Island, in Chaumont Bay, 108.4 acres; Grenadier Island 1,290 acres, and Fox Island 257.5 acres were patented to Hezekiah B. Pierrepont, and others, Oct. 1, 1824. 500 acres on the western part of Carlton Island were patented to Charles Smyth, Oct. 2, 1828. A partition deed was executed between Pierrepont, and Joshua Waddington and Thomas L. Ogden, Nov. 10, 1824, by which the former received Grenadier and Cherry Islands. They were sold, Feb. 19, 1825, for \$7,000, to Wm. and Gerardus Post of New York; these islands had been occupied

many years by squatters, who with great reluctance yielded possession.

The jurisdiction of a part of Galloo Island was ceded by the legislature to the United States for a lighthouse, by an act of April 21, 1818; that of Tibbets Point (about three acres) Jan. 25, 1827; that of Horse Island April 26, 1831, and of a part of Carlton Island June 21, 1853. In these cessions the State retains concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The details of these many conveyances, some of them covering and re-covering the same lands, have been most tedious and uninteresting, but are demanded at the hands of

a faithful historian. These lands, once an unbroken wilderness, are now farms, villages, and a city. The titles by which they have been transferred from one to another, are dry details, but really the most important records of the county, and upon their accuracy and unassailable genuineness rest to-day values which would be hard to estimate. And any question of their faithfulness would agitate society worse than an epidemic of disease. We make these remarks to justify in the eyes of the student of history, our devoting so large a space to a subject so uninteresting to the general reader.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, Etc.

The current of immigration and settlement having been directed into the Black River valley, near the close of the last century, the country filled up in the space of a few years with a rapidity that has been seldom equalled and it soon became difficult to meet the demands of justice, without the erection of new counties.

Such had been the rapidity of settlement within five or six years from its opening, that the necessity of a division of Oneida became apparent, and local interests began to operate to secure the advantages expected from the location of the public buildings. Each section had its advocates. Nathan Sage, in Redfield, Walter Martin, in Martinsburg, Silas Stow, and others, in Lowville, Moss, Kent, Noadiah Hubbard and others in Champion, Henry Coffeen in Watertown, and Jacob Brown in Brownville, were each intent upon the project of a county seat. Many were for having but one new county, in which case Champion had the fairest prospects of success, and indeed such had been the chances, in the opinion of several prominent citizens, that they had located there. Among these were Moss Kent, a brother of Judge James Kent, Egbert Ten Eyck and others. To obtain an expression of public opinion on this subject, three delegates, chosen at town meetings, from each town interested in the question, met at the house of Freedom Wright, in Harrisburgh (Denmark), November 20, 1804. Many went with the intention of voting for one new county only, but strong local interests led to the attendance of those who so influenced the voice of the delegation that, with but one exception, they decided for two new counties, and the convention united upon recommending the names of the executive officers of the State and Federal governments then in office, from whence came the names of Jefferson and Lewis, from Thomas Jefferson and Morgan Lewis, both men of national celebrity.

Application was accordingly made to the legislature, and on the 4th of March, 1805, Mr. Wright, in the Assembly, from the committee to whom was referred the petitions and

remonstrances from the inhabitants of the county of Oneida, relative to a division thereof, reported, "that they had examined the facts stated, as to population and extent of territory in said county, and the inconvenience of attending county concerns, and find the same to be true." A division was deemed necessary, and leave was granted to bring in a bill, which was twice read the same day, and passed through the Legislature without opposition, being as follows:

Act erecting Lewis and Jefferson counties, passed March 28th, 1805.

1. "Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That all that part of the county of Oneida, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Ellisburgh, on the easterly shore of Lake Ontario, and running along the southerly line of said town; thence along the easterly line thereof to the southwest corner of the town of Malta; thence along the southerly line of the said town of Malta, and continuing the same course to the corner of townships No. 2, 5, 7 and 8; thence north along the east line of the town of Malta aforesaid, to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a direct line to the corner of the towns of Rutland and Champion; thence along the line between the said town of Champion and the town of Harrisburgh, to Black river; thence in a direct line to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence, to intersect the same at the corner of townships Nos. 7 and 11, in Great Tract No. 3, of Macomb's Purchase; thence along the westerly bounds of the said county of St. Lawrence to the north bounds of this State; thence westerly and southerly along said bounds, including all the islands in the River St. Lawrence, Lake Ontario, and in front thereof, and within this State to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is, erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of Jefferson.

2. And be it further enacted, that all that part of the said county of Oneida, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the county of Jefferson aforesaid, thence southerly along the westerly line of the town of Turin to the southwest corner thereof; thence easterly along the south line of said town to the southeast corner thereof; thence north, sixty-two degrees east along the southerly line of the tract of land, known by the name of Macomb's Purchase, to the line of the county of Herkimer; thence north along the said last mentioned line to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence; thence along the southwesterly line of the said last mentioned county to the line of the county of Jefferson; and thence along the southerly and easterly bounds thereof, to the place of beginning, shall be and hereby is erected into a separate county, by the name of Lewis.

3. And be it further enacted, that all that part of

township No. 9, which is comprised within the bounds of the said county of Jefferson, shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrison, in said county, and that all that part of the said township No. 9, comprised within the bounds of the said county of Lewis, shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrisburgh, in said county.

4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in and for the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, respectively, a court of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace, and that there shall be two terms of the said courts in each of the said counties respectively, in every year, to commence and end as follows, that is to say: The first term of the said court in the said county of Jefferson, shall begin on the second Tuesday of June, in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive, and the second term of the said court in the said county of Jefferson, shall begin on the second Tuesday of December, of every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive. And that the first term of the said court in the county of Lewis shall begin on the said first Tuesday of June, in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive, and the second term of the said court in the said county of Lewis, shall begin on the first Tuesday of December, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive; and the said courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, shall have the same jurisdiction, powers, and authorities, in the same counties respectively, as the court of common pleas, and general sessions of the peace, in the other counties of the State have in their respective counties; Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect any suit or action already commenced, or that shall be commenced, before the first terms to be held in the respective counties of Jefferson and Lewis, so as to work a wrong or prejudice to any of the parties therein, or to affect any criminal or other proceedings on the part of the people of this State, but all such civil and criminal proceedings, shall, and may be prosecuted to trial, judgment and execution, as if this act had not been passed; and further provided, that the first of the said courts in each of the said counties, shall be held on the second Tuesday of December next.

5. And be it further enacted, That three commissioners shall be appointed by the council of appointment, who shall not be resident within the Western district of this State, or interested in either of the said counties of Jefferson or Lewis, for the purpose of designating the sites for the court houses and gaols, of the said counties respectively, and to that end the said commissioners shall as soon as may be previous to the first day of October next, repair to the said counties respectively, and after exploring the same, ascertain and designate a fit and proper place in each of the said counties for erecting the said buildings, and that until such building shall be erected, and further legislative provisions be made in the premises, the said courts of common pleas and general sessions of the peace, shall be held at such place in each of the said counties, nearest and most contiguous to the places designated as the sites for said buildings, as the said commissioners, or any two of them shall determine and fix upon; and the said commissioners, or any two of them, are hereby required as soon as they have designated the places for erecting the said buildings, and determined upon the places for holding the said courts, to make out and sign a certificate, certifying the place designated for erecting the said buildings and places fixed on for holding courts, in each of the said counties, and to transmit one of the said certificates to each of the clerks of the respective counties, who are required to receive and file the same in their respective offices, and that the said commissioners shall be entitled to receive, each, the sum of four dollars per day, for the time they may be necessarily employed in executing the trusts reposed in them by this act, the one moiety thereof to be paid by each of the said counties.

6. And be it further enacted, That the freeholders and inhabitants of the said counties respectively, shall have and enjoy, within the same all and every the same rights, powers and privileges as the freeholders and inhabitants of any other county in this State are by law entitled to have and enjoy.

7. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for all courts, and officers of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, respectively, in all

cases, civil and criminal, to confine their prisoners in the gaol or gaols of the county of Oneida, until gaols shall be provided in the same counties respectively, and the said counties paying each the charges of their own prisoners.

8. And be it further enacted, That in the distribution of representation in the Assembly of this State, there shall be three members in the county of Oneida and one in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

9. And be it further enacted, That no circuit court, or courts of oyer and terminer, and general gaol delivery, shall be held in either of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, until the same shall in the opinion of the justices of the supreme court become necessary.

10. And be it further enacted, That the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, shall be considered as part of the western district of this State and also as part of the fifteenth congressional district, and that as respects all proceedings under the act, entitled "an act relative to district attorneys," and said counties shall be annexed to and become a part of the district now composed of the counties of Herkimer, Otsego, Oneida, and Chenango.

11. And be it further enacted, That as soon as may be, after the first Monday of April, in the year 1806, the supervisors of the said counties of Oneida, Jefferson and Lewis, on notice being first given by the supervisors of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, or of either of them, for that purpose shall meet together by themselves, or by committees appointed by their respective boards, and divide the money unappropriated, belonging to the said county of Oneida, previous to the divison thereof, agreeable to the last county tax list.

12. And be it further enacted, That the votes, taken at the election in the said counties of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence, shall be returned to the clerk of the county of Oneida, to be by him estimated and disposed of, as is directed by the statute regulating elections.

13. And be it further enacted, That all that part of the town of Leyden, remaining in the county of Oneida, shall be and remain a separate town, by the name of Boonsville, and the first town meeting shall be held at the house of Joseph Denning, and all the remaining part of the town of Leyden, which is comprised within the bounds of the county of Lewis, shall be and remain a town by the name of Leyden, and the first town meeting shall be held at the dwelling house of Hezekiah Talcott.

14. And be it further enacted, That as soon as may be, after the first town meeting each of said towns, the supervisors, and overseers of the poor, of said towns of Leyden, and Boonsville, shall by notice to be given for that purpose, by the supervisors thereof, meet together, and apportion the money and poor of said town of Leyden, previous to the division thereof, according to the last tax list, and that each of said towns shall thereafter respectively maintain their own poor.

The relative limits of Jefferson and Lewis counties have been three times changed. It will be noticed by reference, that the present town of Pinckney was then divided by a line that was a continuation of the west lines of towns 8 and 3, of Boylston's Tract; and, that from the line between Champion and Denmark, on Black river, the division ran straight to St. Lawrence county, where the line of townships 7 and 11 of tract III, touched the county line. On the 12th of February, 1808, the whole of No. 9 (Pinckney), was included in Lewis county. On the 5th of April, 1810, the line east of the river, beginning as before at the east corner of Champion, ran thence to southwest corner of a lot in 11th west and 21st north ranges, subdivisions of No. 5; thence east between 20 and 21, northern ranges, to southwest corner of lot in 10 west, 21 north range; thence north between 10 and 11, to south line of lot No. 4; thence east to 808-9; thence along 808-9, to lot 857; thence to southeast corner of 857 and 809, to

northeast corner of 851; then west on the line of lots 851 and 850, to southwest corner of 850; thence northeast along line of lots to St. Lawrence county. On the 2d of April, 1813, the present line between the two counties was established, by which this county received considerable accessions from Lewis, in the town of Wilna. By an act of March 17, 1815, the several islands within the limits of this State, in the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, lying in front of this county, were attached to it. By several acts, the sovereignty of small tracts on Stony Point, Horse Island, Galloo Island, Tibbet's Point and Carleton Island has been ceded to the United States, for the purpose of erecting light houses, the State retaining concurrent civil and criminal jurisdiction therein.

ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The governor, and council of appointment, accordingly designated Matthew Dorr, David Rodgers and John Van Bentheusen, commissioners to locate the site of the court house and jail; and a section in an act passed April 7, 1806, provided that their expenses should be audited by the comptroller, and paid by tax upon the counties. The portion paid by this county was \$205. How faithfully their trust was executed, it may not be our duty to inquire; but in Lewis county they were openly charged with having come predetermined in their choice, and an affidavit was procured from one who had overheard their conversation, in which this fact was distinctly indicated. As matters have since settled down, their decision here has doubtless been productive of the greatest benefit to the county, although the precise locality has always been somewhat inconvenient on account of its distance from the business part of the village. This question of location was not settled without the most active efforts being made by Brownville, to secure the site; but the balance of settlement was then south of Black River, and the level lands in the north part of the county were represented to the commissioners as swampy and incapable of settlement. Jacob Brown, finding it impossible to secure this advantage to his place, next endeavored to retain it, at least, north of Black River, and offered an eligible site in the present town of Pamela; but in this he also failed. The influence of Henry Coffeen is said to have been especially strong with the commissioners, although he was seconded by others of much ability. It is said that the site was marked at some distance below the business part of the village of Watertown, to conciliate those who had been disappointed in its location. A deed of the premises was presented by Henry and Amos Coffeen, which were, it is said, intended to include the triangular lot since sold to private individuals.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors was held in the school house, on the site of the Universalist Church, in Watertown, October 1, 1805, and the following persons constituted the first board: Noadiah Hubbard, Champion; Cliff French, Rutland;

Corlis Hinds, Watertown; John W. Collins, Brownville; Nicholas Salisbury, Adams; Thomas White, Harrison; Lyman Ellis, Ellisburgh; Asa Brown, Malta. N. Hubbard was chosen president, and Zelotus Harvey, clerk. The meeting was adjourned to the house of Abijah Putnam. Cliff French, Thomas White and Corlis Hinds were appointed a committee to procure a conveyance of the land on which the court house and jail were to be erected. The following was the aggregate of the real and personal estate in the several towns: Ellisburg, \$80,109; Watertown, \$69,986.50; Adams, \$33,606; Brownville, \$447,240; Harrison, \$43,395; Malta, \$49,248; Rutland, \$44,829; Champion, \$42,578.50; total, \$805,992. Henry Coffeen presented a bill of \$85.86, and Jacob Brown of \$100, for attendance at Albany, in procuring the division of Oneida county, which were rejected. The latter had been appointed by the convention at Denmark, for that purpose. Hart Massey was appointed sealer of weights and measures, and \$45, and the next year \$30 were voted to purchase a set of standards of specified materials.

In 1806, the board consisted of Jacob Brown, Corlis Hinds, Perley Keyes, Noadiah Hubbard, Jonathan Davis, Augustus Sacket, Ethni Evans, Jesse Hopkins, Asa Brown and Nicholas Salisbury. J. Brown and A. Sacket were appointed to settle all accounts pending with Oneida and Lewis counties, by meeting at Whitestown, with committees to be chosen by them for the purpose. At a subsequent meeting they reported \$328.61 due to Jefferson; \$293.54 to Lewis, and \$1,670.73 to Oneida counties, from the funds on hand at the time of division. Messrs. Hinds, Salisbury and J. Brown, were appointed to report the expediency and probable cost of a jail, and the most advisable course to be pursued. The expense of sending prisoners to Whites-town was found heavy, and it was apprehended that public officers would reluctantly spend their time in going to and from thence. "Hence many criminals might escape a just punishment, and the county might be infested with criminals, to the great danger and injury of its inhabitants." The committee reported that two-thirds of all county charges were paid by non-resident taxes, and a prospect then existed that this law would be repealed. They, therefore, advised the immediate erection of a jail, and it was estimated it could be built for \$4,500; that \$2,500 would provide one better for the interests of the county, than the existing system. J. Brown and A. Sackett were appointed to draft a petition to the Legislature, which procured on the 20th of February, a law authorizing a tax of \$2,500 for erecting a court house and jail, and February 19, 1808, a further tax of \$2,500 was applied for. In 1867, Noadiah Hubbard and Zelotus Harvey were appointed a committee to meet a similar one from Lewis county, to ascertain the boundary of the two counties. William Smith, Gershem Tuttle and N. Hubbard were appointed to build a jail after a plan to be approved by the board. It was to be 40 by 60

feet, built of wood and fronting eastward, and was built in 1807-8, by Wm. Rice and Joel Mix, after the plans of Wm. Smith. It contained a jail in the first story, and stood a little south of the present jail. On the 30th of January, 1808, the superintendents were empowered "to build a sufficient tower and cupola on the center of said building, and cover the dome of said cupola with tin, and so construct the said tower and cupola that it shall be sufficiently strong and convenient so as to hang a bell, and to erect a spire and vane, and also a suitable rod to conduct the lightning from said building." On the 5th of October, 1808, the accounts of the court house audited, including extra work and services of committee, amounted to \$4,997.58. Wm. Smith was directed to purchase the necessary fixtures for the court house and jail, at an estimated cost of \$262.87.

In 1807 (Aug. 13), the jail liberties were first established, and deserve mention from the singular manner in which they were laid out. They covered a small space around the Court House, and a part of the Public Square, and included most of the houses in the village, while between these localities, along the sides of the roads, and sometimes in the centre, were paths, from four to eight feet wide, with occasionally crossings, so that by careful observing this route, turning right angles, and keeping himself in the strict ranges which the court had established, a man might visit nearly every building in the village; but if the route was by any accident obstructed by a pile of lumber, a pool of mud, or a loaded wagon, he must pass over, or through, or under; or else expose himself to the peril of losing this precarious freedom, by close imprisonment, and subjecting his bail to prosecution for the violation of his trust. In several instances persons were thus dealt with, where they had inadvertently turned aside from the straight and narrow path, to which the statutes of that period allowed the creditor to consign his unfortunate debtor. A map of these limits, prepared by Jonas Smith, who for several years had made these details a subject of daily observation from necessity, was prepared in July, 1811, and deposited in the clerk's office. It is interesting from its containing the names of those who then owned houses in the village, of whom there were about fifty. These limits were maintained till Feb. 23, 1821, when an act was passed defining a rectangular area around the village as the jail limits. A curious feature of the "jail limits" jurisprudence was that if a debtor went beyond the limits after 12 p. m. Saturday night and returned before 12 p. m. Sunday night, he could not be arrested nor his bail prosecuted, for the reason that those hours constituting a *dies non*, no precept could therein issue, and consequently no breaking of the law could be alleged. By this interpretation many a poor debtor was able to go to his home and visit his family for a few hours, and yet return in time to escape any penalty. Viewed from our later standpoint it seem to have been a cruel law. In 1808 a series of maps was

directed to be prepared by Jonas Smith, for the comptroller's office, at a cost of \$100, and at the same session Messrs. Richardson, Hubbard and Hopkins were appointed to petition the Legislature for a law to provide for the destruction of Canada thistles. On the 9th of October, 1815, the supervisors voted a petition for a tax of \$1000 to build a fire-proof clerk's office, and April 7, 1816, an act was passed accordingly, allowing a tax not exceeding \$1500 for this purpose, and Ebenezer Wood, Ethel Bronson and Egbert Ten Eyck were named as commissioners to build the same. The conduct of a certain senator, in substituting the name of another man for that of Judge Brown on the committee, was most strongly condemned by a subsequent vote of the supervisors. A clerk's office was accordingly built between the present Episcopal Church and the Public Square, and was occupied until the present one was erected in 1831, in accordance with an act of Jan. 26, 1831. The supervisors in 1829 had appointed a committee to investigate the matter, and in 1830 had petitioned for the act, which named Daniel Wardwell, Eli West, and Stephen D. Sloan, commissioners for this purpose, who were empowered to borrow on the credit of the county \$1000 for the purpose, and to sell the former office and lot.

In December, 1817, the Court House was injured by fire, which occasioned a meeting of the board, and \$500 were voted for repairs. On the 9th of Feb. 1821, the Court House and jail were burned, and on the 12th the supervisors met to take into consideration the measures necessary for the occasion. A petition was forwarded for a law authorizing a tax of \$8000 to rebuild the county buildings, and a loan of \$6000 for the same purpose. It was resolved to build the jail separate from the court house, and both buildings were to be of stone. Elisha Camp, Nathan Strong and John Brown were appointed commissioners to superintend the building. Premiums of \$10 for a plan of a court house, and \$15 for one of a jail, were offered. An act was accordingly passed, March 13, 1821, for the separate erection of these buildings, at a cost not exceeding \$8000, under the direction of Eliphalet Edmonds, Henry H. Coffeen and Jabez Foster. The courts meanwhile were to be held at the brick academy, and criminals were to be sent to the Lewis county jail. A loan not exceeding \$6000 was authorized from the State. On the 28th of March the board met, and the plan for a jail offered by Wm. Smith, was adopted, and a resolution was passed providing for solitary cells. The Court House was agreed to be 45 by 48 feet, after a plan by J. H. Bishop. This necessity of an outlay for new buildings revived the question of a new site, and among others, the citizens of Sackets Harbor made diligent efforts, by petition, to secure their location, but without success; and in the same season a Court House and a jail were erected, which continued to be occupied until 1848, when the Hon. J. M. Comstock, one of the inspectors of county and State prisons, reported to the Hon. Robert Lansing, judge of the

county, the entire failure of the county jail to meet the requirements of the statute in relation to the safety, health and proper classification of prisoners, and expressed his belief that the arrangements required by law could not be attained without the construction of a new prison building. This report, approved by the judge, and certified by the clerk of the board, was laid before the supervisors, a committee appointed, who visited the jail and confirmed the report, but after repeated efforts the board failed to agree upon a resolution providing for the necessary rebuilding of the county prison. This led to the issue of a writ of mandamus by the Supreme court, in December, on the motion of G. C. Sherman, requiring the board of supervisors to proceed without delay to the erection of a new jail, or the repair of the one then existing. This necessity for a new prison suggested the project of the division of the county into two jury districts, and the erection of two sets of buildings, at other places than Watertown, and the question became, for a short time, one of considerable discussion in various sections of the county. The question was settled by the erection of an extensive addition to the jail, two stories high, and considered adequate for the wants of the county for some time to come, at least if the course adopted was that recommended by the board of supervisors, October 20, 1820, as set forth in the following resolution:

"Whereas the maintenance of prisoners, committed to the county jail for small offenses, in the manner that they have been usually sentenced, has been attended with great expense to the people of this county, and in many instances has operated to punish the county with taxes, more than the criminals for offenses, and whereas some courts of special sessions have sentenced them to imprisonment upon bread and water, which lessens the expense to this county, and the same operates as a punishment more effectually than longer terms of imprisonment would in the ordinary way; the board of supervisors therefore recommend generally to magistrates and courts of sessions in mittimus, upon conviction of petty crimes, to make the length of confinement less, and direct the jailor to keep the offenders upon bread and water during the time of their imprisonment. The board would recommend in such cases that the prisoners be not sentenced to be kept longer than thirty days in any case, as it may endanger the health of the convicts.

"Resolved, that the jailer for the future be directed not to procure any thing more expensive for criminals than moccasins, at 50 cents a pair, instead of shoes, nor procure any hats, and to purchase as little clothing as possible, and that of the poorest and least expensive kind."

In 1857, a resolution looking to the erection of a new court house was passed at the annual session of the board of supervisors. A motion at the annual meeting in 1858, to proceed at once to the erection of the court-house, was tabled, and then taken up again, and amended

by changing the place of location, so as to leave it to the discretion of future boards to locate the same at Watertown or elsewhere in the county, and the amended resolution was laid on the table. The grand jury, in 1858, indicted the court-house as a nuisance, and as unfit and insufficient to hold court in. In 1859, a motion to rent Washington Hall, in Watertown, for holding the courts until the court-house could be repaired, at a rent of \$250 per annum, was lost, fifteen members voting in the negative; whereupon, on motion of Supervisor Ingalls, the majority voting against the proposition were appointed a committee to report a plan for repairing or rebuilding the court-house. This committee reported a resolution to appoint a committee to repair the court-house and rent Washington Hall, and receive plans and proposals to build a new court-house on the old site. On December 10, 1860, the committee assembled and received plans and specifications, and appointed a sub-committee to visit the several court-houses in the State, or as many as they deemed necessary, and examine the same, and confer with W. N. White, an architect at Syracuse. The sub-committee procured plans and drafts from Mr. White, and reported at a special meeting of the board, January 7, 1861, recommending the adoption of White's plans, which placed the cost of the new building, erected in accordance therewith, at the sum of \$25,000. The report of the committee was adopted by the board, and after a brisk and animated struggle the present site, corner of Arsenal and Benedict streets, in Watertown, was selected, the same being donated by the citizens of the city. A loan of \$25,000 was authorized and made from the State at seven per cent., and a contract made with John Hose and Joseph Davis to erect the building for \$24,000, and W. H. White appointed supervising architect, and the following-named supervisors a building committee: Joseph Atwell, A. W. Clark, A. C. Middleton, C. A. Benjamin, John H. Conklin, Henry Spicer, and Jacob Putman. At the annual meeting of the board in October, 1861, this committee was discharged as being too expensive on account of size, and a new committee appointed, consisting of J. H. Conklin, D. W. Baldwin, and Octave Blanc. The building was completed in 1862, at a cost of \$25,488.89, furnished. The roof over certain portions of the building was imperfect, and considerable sums of money were expended to repair and complete it. The basement was ill-drained, and until the sewerage of the city was completed along Arsenal street, it was in a foul and unhealthy condition; but drains connecting with the main sewer soon obviated that difficulty, though at considerable expense. The entire expense of the court house as it now stands is not far from \$35,000. It is built of brick, with stone trimmings and portico, and has an area of about 70 feet front on Arsenal street by 120 feet on Benedict street. It has two stories, and is provided with a fire-proof clerk's office in the rear of the building, and is surmounted with a tower in good proportion-

ate dimensions to the balance of the edifice, and with a well-kept lawn is an ornament to the city and a credit to the county.

In 1892 the board of supervisors authorized a complete overhauling and almost entire re-building of the jail, which is still retained upon the same site as that first selected. The full amount expended in this re-building is not yet fully known.

Previous to the adoption of the poor-house system, each town supported its own poor, and the records of the board show annual appropriations in many of the towns for that purpose, of from \$50 to \$800. In 1817, \$50 was voted to build a town poor house in Le Ray, and in 1822 the supervisors recommended to the several towns to take into consideration at their next annual meetings the propriety of building a poor house and house of industry for the county, as advised by an act of March 3, 1820. In April, 1825, a meeting of the board was called, and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Hubbard, Hart and Stewart, was appointed to ascertain the most suitable site for erecting a poor house, and the price for which a farm could be purchased, within five miles of the court house. The cost of buildings was limited to \$2,000. They were directed to advertise for proposals for purchasing a farm, if they should think proper. On the 7th of June, an adjourned meeting of the supervisors met to hear the above report. After visiting the premises in a body, it was resolved to purchase the Dudley farm in LeRay, five miles from Watertown, containing 150 acres, at \$10 per acre. Committees were appointed to procure titles, and fit up the premises, which continued to be occupied for that purpose until November, 1832, when the supervisors voted a petition for the power to sell the property and borrow \$4,000 on the credit of the county, for building a new one on a new site, if the interests of the county required it. They procured an act, January 25, 1833, granting this power, and providing for the execution of this trust, by three commissioners to be appointed by the supervisors. At their following session, the board, after much discussion, finally agreed to erect a new poor house, on a farm of 100 acres, purchased of J. Foster, for \$1,500, about a mile below Watertown, north of the river, and Orville Hungerford, Joseph Graves and Bernard Bagley were appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

The distinction between town and county poor was abolished by a vote of the supervisors in November, 1834, and this has been since several times changed. In 1832, the experiment of picking oakum was tried with a profit of \$154 the first year. The culture of the mulberry has also been attempted, but with small success. The first superintendents of the poor house, appointed in 1826, were Orville Hungerford, Wm. S. Ely, Peter Yandes, John Hoover, and Asher Wilmot, and an equal number was annually appointed until the adoption of the present constitution. The persons elected under the general law, were David Montague, Charles F. Symonds and

Phineas Hardy, in 1848; Martin J. Hutchins, 1849; Peter S. Houck, 1850; Austin Everitt, 1851. It being thought by certain ones that the general law was not the best that could be devised for the county, an effort was made in 1852, which procured on the 12th of April an act which directed but one overseer of the poor to be hereafter elected in each town in this county, and the duties of overseers of the poor were conferred upon the supervisor and such overseer in the several towns, who were to be associated together in affording relief to the indigent within certain limits, to be prescribed by the board of supervisors for each town. No superintendents of the poor were to be thereafter elected, but one is to be appointed by the board of supervisors, to hold his office during their pleasure. He was to reside at the poor house, and be the keeper thereof. In case of vacancy, the county judge, clerk and treasurer, or any two of them, are to fill the vacancy by temporary appointment until another is chosen. In the fall of 1854, and annually, afterwards, two visitors are to be appointed by the board of supervisors, to visit the poor house every two months, and examine its books and management. Contracts for medicines and medical attendance are to be made by the supervisors, individually, in the several towns, and as a board for the poor house. They have also the power of directing the manner in which supplies for the poor house shall be purchased, which directions the superintendent is obliged to follow. The provisions of this act apply to no other county than this. The board of supervisors in accordance with powers thus conferred, appointed Alpheus Parker, superintendent, who entered upon his duties Jan. 1, 1853. His salary was fixed at \$600, by a resolution of the board, passed November, 1852.

Mr. Parker served as superintendent from 1853 to 1858, and was succeeded in the latter year by Nathaniel Havens, Jr., who held the position until 1860, when he was succeeded by Colonel Heman Strong, who continued to receive the appointment annually until his death which occurred in April, 1876. From the commendatory reports of the inspectors and committees appointed to visit the poor-house and report thereon, we gather that Colonel Strong was peculiarly fitted for the delicate and arduous task of caring for the unfortunate class committed to his charge. Colonel Strong was succeeded by A. W. Wheelock. John R. Washburn, of Rodman followed Mr. Wheelock, and has proved an able and conscientious official, with high intelligence. He is the present incumbent of this highly responsible position.

Besides the care given to the poor in the county institution, a greater amount of relief is afforded in the towns outside, in the support, of partial relief, of the town poor, the distinction between county and town charges being now (1894) maintained.

The late Mrs. Robert Lansing was the one who originated and brought to a successful organization the

JEFFERSON COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

She was a lady of much refinement and benevolence, and her Christian character greatly aided in giving confidence to the effort. But with her usual modesty she gave another person, her earnest assistant, the greater meed of praise. She wrote, in 1878:

"The Watertown Asylum for orphan and destitute children was opened March 1, 1859, and without a day's preparation, that a home might be made for the reception of two orphans, whose mother had been accidentally killed the night previous. Miss Frazier, from the highlands of Scotland, a woman of devoted piety, manifested in gathering the little waifs of our community into a Sunday-school and most persistently caring for them, had been asked if an exigency like this should occur, would she at once take charge of a 'Home' as matron? Without hesitation she assented. A small tenement-house in the suburbs of the town was rented, needful furniture from several homes sent in, wood supplied, a fire kindled, which has burned brightly now these eighteen years, and the Watertown Home was fairly begun. Many years before this a charter for a similar institution had been granted by the Legislature, but the business men of the town advised postponement of proceedings under the same from year to year, as 'this year was financially hard;' that many whose hearts were in sympathy with the project could not now co-operate in it, but that 'the next year' would be more favorable; so expired the charter. An impromptu effort suggested itself, was tried, and succeeded. From this beginning came the 'Jefferson County Orphan Asylum;' the name being changed when the board of supervisors of the county resolved to send to it as boarders the pauper children of the county in 1863. From the commencement of the 'Home' the number of children multiplied so rapidly that several removals of location were necessary, and then was agitated the feasibility of a permanent home. Already the benefit from the institution had exceeded expectation. Two years found thirty children crowded into the small home, while quite a number had homes found for them elsewhere. Now there was an imperative necessity for an appeal to the benevolent. It was made, and five thousand dollars resulted therefrom, and which exhausted our liberality for a short time only. One year passed, and then a petition sent to Albany gave us, through the Legislature, another five thousand, which enabled us to build the large, convenient three-story brick building, with a plentiful supply of good water, well ventilated, warmed, and drained, built in the midst of a grove, and which is now emphatically an Orphan's Home. It was finished, furnished, and occupied April 20, 1864. Fifty children came in from the old home. The institution had no endowment, and had been sustained these five years by personal effort. Each month, as it came, all bills were paid. The sole management, disciplinary, educational, and moral, with disbursements of funds, devolved upon a board

of directresses, the president and trustees being advisory and fiscal managers. The Divine blessing has been given them, making their intercourse a joy and refreshment instead of laborious duty,—not a discord marring the harmony of eighteen years' association. More than five hundred children have gone out from this institution, and more than half of this number into homes by adoption.

Appropriations have been received from the State from time to time in years past, which, being judiciously invested, yield an income which, added to the receipts from the county charges, and some others who are able to pay a portion of the expense of their board, suffices to pay the expenses of the institution. A school is taught in the Asylum throughout the year. It affords, too, a home for the children of working women at a small expense, when they can pay at all, and gratuitously when they cannot. It is also a temporary refuge for mothers and their children, while the former are seeking employment,—nine mothers having been so accommodated the past year. The committees of the board of supervisors appointed from year to year to visit and inspect the Asylum speak invariably, in their reports, in terms of high commendation of the humanity and watchful care displayed in the management of the institution."

TRUSTEES.

Hon. Willard Ives, President; John Lansing, L. Ingalls, Geo. H. Sherman, Geo. W. Knowlton, Dr. H. M. Stevens, Col. A. D. Shaw.

LADY DIRECTRESSES.

Miss Frances Hungerford, 1st Directress; Miss Sophia Bushnell, 2d Directress; Mrs. Geo. W. Knowlton, Secretary and Treasurer; Mrs. Charles D. Smith, Mrs. L. Ingalls, Mrs. A. D. Shaw, Mrs. J. F. Moffett, Mrs. Willard Ives, Mrs. John Frost, Mrs. Pease, Mrs. L. Woolworth, Mrs. Wm. Sherman, Mrs. Ward Hubbard, Mrs. Geo. W. Knowlton, Sr., Mrs. Wm. Clark.

The Asylum is very ably conducted, has a fine building, and is one of the most deserving and popular charities of Watertown.

Referring finally to the subject of charities, as developed in one way and another in Jefferson county, but more particularly in the present city of Watertown, it may be said that the work had never been judiciously conducted until Mrs. Lansing began to systematize efforts in bringing to public notice the claims of the Orphan Asylum. Such work had, from the earliest settlements, been given over largely to the churches and to the sporadic efforts of charitable individuals. In that way much real strength was wasted, because there was no concentration of effort. It was like treating a disease by several mild yet inefficient palliatives, instead of a skillful effort to affect the malady itself. While the Orphan Asylum reaches only one class of the poor, it takes hold of the very young and therefore helpless waifs of the community, and carries them along those early years when there is the greatest possibility of forming correct ideas of life.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

JEFFERSON county once formed part of the original county of Albany, the line of evolution from the latter being as follows: Albany county, formed November 1, 1683; Tryon, formed from Albany, March 12, 1772; Montgomery, changed from Tryon, April 2, 1784; Herkimer, formed from Montgomery, January 16, 1791; Oneida, formed from Herkimer, March 15, 1798; Jefferson, formed from Oneida, March 28, 1805. A part of the act erecting Jefferson county is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That all that part of the county of Oneida, contained within the following bounds, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of the town of Ellisburg, on the easterly shore of Lake Ontario, and running along the southerly line of said town; thence along the easterly line thereof to the southwest corner of the town of Malta [Lorraine]; thence along the southerly line of the said town of Malta, and continuing the same course to the corner of townships number two, three, seven and eight; thence north along the east line of the town of Malta aforesaid to the northeast corner thereof; thence in a direct line to the corner of the towns of Rutland and Champion; thence along the line between the said town of Champion and the town of Harrisburg to Black River; thence in a direct line to the bounds of the county of St. Lawrence, to intersect the same at the corner of townships numbers seven and eleven, in Great Tract number three of Macomb's Purchase; thence along the westerly bounds of the said county of St. Lawrence to the north bounds of this State; thence westerly and southerly along said bounds—including all the islands in the river St. Lawrence, in Lake Ontario, and in front thereof, and within this State, to the place of beginning, shall be, and hereby is, erected into a separate county, and shall be called and known by the name of Jefferson."

* * * * *

"And be it further enacted, That all that part of township number nine, which is comprised within the bounds of the said county of Jefferson, shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrisburg [Rodman], in said county, and that all that part of the said township number nine, comprised within the bounds of the said county of Lewis, shall be annexed to and become a part of the town of Harrisburg, in said county."

Jefferson county is situated in the northern part of the State of New York, in an angle formed by the St. Lawrence river and Lake Ontario, the superficial area, according to the latest statistics, being 733,585 acres, equivalent to 1,146 square miles. It is bounded on the northwest by the St. Lawrence river, on the northeast by St. Lawrence county, on the west by Lake Ontario, on the south by Oswego county, and on the east by Lewis county. The southwest part is marshy, but at a short distance from the lake the land rises in gentle undulations, and, farther inland, by abrupt terraces to the highest point, 1,200 feet above the lake, in the town of Worth. A plateau, about 1,000 feet above the lake, spreads out from the summit, and extends into Oswego and Lewis counties. An ancient lake beach, 390 feet above the present level of the lake, may be traced through Ellisburg, Adams, Watertown and Rutland. North of Black river the surface is generally flat or slightly undulating; in the extreme northeast corner it is broken by low ridges parallel to the St. Lawrence. With the ex-

ception of a few isolated hills, no part of the region is as high as the ancient lake ridge mentioned. An isolated hill in Pamela formerly bore a crop of red cedar; and as this timber is now only found upon the islands in the lake and in the St. Lawrence, it is supposed that the hill was an island at a time when at least three-fourths of the country was covered by water.

The main water features of the county are Ontario lake and St. Lawrence river. The main indentations of the lake are Black River Bay, Chaumont Bay, Henderson Bay and Griffin's Bay. Black River Bay is accounted the finest harbor on Lake Ontario. The largest islands attached to Jefferson county are Wells, Grindstone and Carleton, in the St. Lawrence, and Grenadier, Galloo and Stony islands in the lake. Besides these there are innumerable smaller ones, including several in the mouth of Black river, a number in Black river and Chaumont bays, and a portion of the archipelago known as the "Thousand Islands." Among the most prominent headlands and capes are Stony Point and Six Town Point, in the town of Henderson; Pillar Point, in Brownville; Point Peninsula and Point Salubrious, in Lyme; and Tibbett's Point, in Cape Vincent.

There are about 20 small lakes in the county, of which 10 are in Theresa and Alexandria, two in Henderson four in Ellisburgh, two in Antwerp, and one each in Orleans and Pamela, Champion and Rutland. The largest of these is Butterfield lake, lying between Theresa and Alexandria, which is about four miles in length. The other more important ones are Perch lake, lying between Orleans and Pamela, nearly three miles in length, and Pleasant lake, in Champion, about two miles long.

When the settlement of Jefferson county began, its territory was embraced in two towns of Oneida county. All south of Black river was a part of Mexico, and all north of the river belonged to Leyden. The formation of Jefferson and Lewis counties from Oneida was made necessary by the rapid settlement of the country, and the inability of the courts to meet the demands of justice, when their jurisdiction extended over such a vast territory. It was at first intended to erect but one new county. Local interests began to operate to secure the advantages expected from the location of the public buildings. Each section had its advocates, Nathan Sage in Redfield, Walter Martin in Martinsburg, Silas Stow and others in Lowville, Moss Kent, Noadiah Hubbard, and others in Champion, Henry Coffeen in Watertown, and Jacob Brown, in Brownville, were each intent upon the project of a county seat. In case but one county was erected, Champion had the fairest prospects of success, and indeed such had been the chances, in the opinion of several prominent citizens, that they located there. To obtain an expression of

public opinion on this subject, three delegates, chosen at town meetings, from each town interested in the question, met at the house of Freedom Wright, in Harrisburg (Denmark), Nov. 20, 1804. Many went with the intention of voting for one new county only, but strong local interests led to the attendance of those who so influenced the voice of the delegation that, with but one exception, they decided for two new counties, and the convention united upon recommending the names of the executive officers of the Federal and State governments, then in office, from whom came the names of Jefferson and Lewis, from Thomas Jefferson and Morgan Lewis, both men of national celebrity. Application was accordingly made to the Legislature, and on March 4, 1805, Mr. Wright, then in Assembly, from the committee to whom was referred petitions and remonstrances from the inhabitants of the county of Oneida, relative to a division thereof, reported "that they had examined the facts stated as to population and extent of territory, in said county, and the inconvenience of attending county concerns, and find the same to be true." A division was deemed necessary, and leave was granted to bring in a bill, which was twice read the same day, and passed through the Legislature without opposition.

LOCATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Section 5 of the act erecting Jefferson and Lewis counties, provided for the appointment of three commissioners, "who shall not be resident within the western district of this State, or interested in either of the said counties of Jefferson or Lewis, for the purpose of designating the sites for the court houses and jails of the said counties respectively, and to that end the said commissioners shall, as soon as may be, previous to the first day of October next, repair to the said counties respectively, and after exploring the same, ascertain and designate a fit and proper place in each of the said counties for erecting the said buildings."

The commissioners appointed were Matthew Dorr, David Rogers and John Van Bentheusen. The question of location was not settled without the most active efforts being made by Brownville to secure the site; but the balance of settlement was

then south of Black River, and the level lands in the north part of the county were represented to the commissioners as swampy and incapable of settlement. Jacob Brown, finding it impossible to secure this advantage to his place, next endeavored to retain it at least north of Black river, and offered an eligible site in the present town of Pamela; but in this he also failed. The influence of Henry Coffeen is said to have been especially strong with the commissioners, although he was seconded by others of much ability. The location finally decided upon was in Watertown, on the site of the present county jail, then quite a distance from the business portion of the village. This, it is said, was to conciliate those who had been disappointed in its location. A deed of the premises was presented by Henry and Amos Coffeen.

FIRST BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of the board of supervisors of Jefferson county was held in the old frame school-house, which occupied the site of the present Universalist church in Watertown city. The date of this meeting was October 1, 1805, and the following persons constituted the first board: Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion; Cliff French, Rutland; Corlis Hinds, of Watertown; John W. Collins, of Brownville; Nicholas Salisbury, of Adams; Thomas White, of Harrison (now Rodman); Lyman Ellis, of Ellisburg; and Asa Brown, of Malta (now Lorraine). Noadiah Hubbard was chosen president, after which they adjourned the meeting until 3 o'clock p. m., at the house of Abijah Putman. They met according to adjournment and proceeded to elect, by ballot, Zelotes Harvey, clerk, and Benjamin Skinner, county treasurer. The latter was required to furnish security in the sum of \$5,000 for the faithful discharge of his duties, which he did, Jacob Brown becoming his bondsman. The session lasted seven days, the entire appropriations amounting to \$723.44.

The first officers of the county, after its organization, who were appointed by the governor and council, were as follows: Henry Coffeen, county clerk; Abel Sherman, sheriff; Benjamin Skinner (appointed by board of supervisors), county treasurer; Nathan Williams, district attorney (1807); Ambrose Pease, coroner.

GEOLOGY OF THE COUNTY.

BY D. S. MARVIN.

A knowledge of geology lies at the base of physical geography, and is essential to the skillful prosecution of mining and other useful arts. The geological history of the earth is ascertained by a study of the successive beds of rock which have been deposited on its surface, and of the masses which have been forced up in a liquid state from within

its crust, together with the fossil remains of animals and plants, which certain of the beds contain. As thus established, it is usually divided into four great periods, the names of which are taken from the progress of animal life, as this at present affords one of the best criteria for geological classification. They are: I., the *Eozoic*, or "period of the dawn

of life;" II., the Paleozoic, or "period of ancient life;" III., the Mesozoic, or "middle period of life;" and IV., the Neozoic, or "recent period of life."

Each of these admits of subdivisions, which may stand as follows, beginning with the oldest: Eozoic—Laurentian and Huronian; Paleozoic—Cambrian or Primordial, Siluro Cambrian, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian; Mesozoic—Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous; Neozoic—Eocene, Miocene, Pliocene, Post-pliocene, and Recent.

In the oldest condition of the earth, shown by the most ancient of the rock formations above referred to, its surface was covered with water more generally than at present, and sediments were then, as now, being deposited in the waters. The earth must, however, have an earlier history than this, though not represented by distinct geological monuments. This primitive condition of the earth is a subject of inference and speculation rather than of actual knowledge; still, we may begin with a consideration of a fact bearing upon questions which have long excited public attention. It is the observed increase of temperature in descending into deep mines and in the water of deep artesian wells—an increase which may be stated in round numbers at one degree of heat of the centigrade scale to every 100 feet of depth from the surface. These observations apply, of course, to a very considerable depth, and we have no certainty that this rate continues for any great distance toward the centre of the earth. If, however, we regard it as indicating the actual law of increase of temperature, it would result that the whole crust of the earth is a mere shell covering a molten mass of rocky matter. Thus a very slight exercise of imagination would carry us back to a time when this slender crust had not yet been formed, and the earth rolled through space an incandescent globe, with all its water and other vaporizable matter in a gaseous state. Astronomical calculation has, however, shown that the earth, in its relation to other heavenly bodies, obeys the laws of a rigid ball, and not of a fluid globe. Hence it has been inferred that its actual crust is very thick, perhaps not less than 2,500 miles, and that its fluid portion must therefore be of smaller dimensions than has been inferred from the observed increase of temperature. Further, it seems to have been rendered probable, from the density of rock matter in the solid and liquid states, that a molten globe would solidify at the center as well as at the surface, and consequently that the earth must not only have a solid crust of great thickness, but also a solid nucleus, and that any liquid portions must be a sheet of detached masses intervening between these. Still this would merely go to show that the earth has advanced far toward the entire loss of its original heat. Other considerations, based on the form of the earth and the distribution of variances, lead to similar conclusions. It must be observed, however, that there are good reasons for the belief that the products of volcanoes arise

chiefly from the fusion of portions of the stratified crusts. Such considerations, however, lead to the conclusion that the former watery condition of our planet was not its first state, and that we must trace it back to a previous reign of fire. The reasons which can be adduced in support of this, are no doubt somewhat vague, and may, in their details, be variously interpreted, but at present we have no other interpretation to give of that chaos, formless and void, that state in which "nor aught nor aught existed," which the sacred writings and the traditions of ancient nations concur with modern science in indicating as the primitive state of the earth.

In the Eozoic time we have actual monuments to study. The Laurentian rocks, more especially, occupy a very wide space in the northern part of America. These rocks stretch along the north side of the St. Lawrence river from Labrador to Lake Superior, and thence northwardly to an unknown distance. In the Old World the rocks of this age do not appear so extensively, although they have been recognized in Norway and Sweden, in the Hebrides, and in Bohemia. Geologists long looked in vain for evidences of life in the Laurentian period, but its probable existence was inferred from such considerations as the abundance of carbon, limestone, iron, etc.—materials known to be accumulated in the newer formations by the agency of life. In addition to the inferential evidence, however, one well-marked animal fossil has been found in the Laurentian of Canada—Eozoon Canadense, a gigantic representation of one of the lowest forms of animal life, that of the Protozoa, and a type still extant in the ocean, and remarkable for its power of collecting and secreting calcareous matter.

Geologists divide rocks into two great classes, primary and sedimentary or secondary; the first, from their crystalline character and mode of occurrence, often exhibit evidences of having been subjected to the agency of heat, while the latter appear made up of materials derived from the former, broken up and deposited in water, and usually contain fossil remains of animals and plants that lived at the period of their foundation. Both primary and secondary rocks occur in Jefferson county; the former of which, with the dividing line between them, affords only rational prospects of valuable metallic veins and deposits, as well as most of the crystalline minerals. Of the latter we are not without localities that vie with the most noted, and the primitive region of the county will abundantly repay the labor of mineral collection. The rock constituting the primary is mainly composed of gneiss; a mixture of quartz, feldspar, and mica, which are regarded as elementary or simple minerals, and make up by far the largest part of what is known of the earth's surface. In gneiss these usually occur in irregular strata, often contorted, never horizontal, and seldom continuing of uniform thickness more than a few feet. It forms by far the largest part of the surface rock throughout the great northern

forest of New York, embracing nearly the whole of Hamilton, and a part of Lewis, Herkimer, Fulton Saratoga, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, and St. Lawrence counties, and in Jefferson this rock constitutes the greater part of the islands in the St. Lawrence, between French Creek and Morristown, and appears in Clayton, Orleans, and Alexandria on the river bank; in the latter town it extends back a mile or two from the shore. It forms a strip extending up both sides of Indian river to Theresa village, and the shores and islands of most of the lakes of that town and Antwerp, and much of the country within the node of Indian river, towards the village of Philadelphia, where it forms the surface rock and extends to Antwerp, the greater part of which it underlies. From this town it extends along Indian river to the village of Natural Bridge, and thence to Carthage, where it forms the islands among the rapids of the Long Falls, and thence follows up the river, keeping a little west of its channel, through Lewis and Oneida counties. In this area there are occasional ledges of white or primary limestone, especially in Antwerp, with limited quantities of serpentine, and superficial patches of sandstone.

Lying next above the primitive, and forming a considerable amount of surface rock, in Alexandria, Theresa, Clayton, Orleans, and Antwerp, is the Potsdam sandstone, so named from the fine manner in which it is developed in that town. It is the oldest of sedimentary rocks, and contains (but rarely) the forms of organic bodies that were created at the dawn of the vital principle. Two genera, one a plant, the other a shell, have been found in this rock, but so rarely that it may be almost said to be without fossils. Its principal constituent is silex, in the form of sand, firmly consolidated, and forming, where it can be cleaved into blocks of regular shape and uniform size, a most elegant and durable building material.

In the vicinity of Theresa, Redwood, etc., there occurs in numerous places in this rock the cylindrical structure, common at many localities in St. Lawrence county, and apparently produced by eddies acting upon the sands at the bottom of shallow water. This formation is generally in thick masses, often disturbed by upheavels, almost invariably inclined from the horizontal, and seldom in this county so evenly stratified as to admit of that uniformity of fracture that gives value to it as a building material at Potsdam, Malone, etc. It is, however, extensively used for this purpose, and forms a cheap and durable, but not elegant, wall. This rock has two applications in the useful arts, of great importance—the lining of blast furnaces, and the manufacture of glass. The quarry that has been most used for lining stone, is in Antwerp, where the rock occurs highly inclined, but capable of being divided into blocks of uniform texture and any desirable size. The edges of the stone, when laid in the furnace, are exposed to the fire, and become slightly used, forming a glazing to the surface. For

the manufacture of glass, the stone is calcined in kilns, and crushed and sifted, when it affords a sand of much whiteness, and eminently suitable for the purpose.

This rock is generally overlaid by a fertile soil, but this is more due to the accidental deposition of drift than the disintegration of the rock itself, for such is its permanence that it can scarcely be found to have yielded to the destructive agencies that have covered many other rocks with soil. The polished and scratched surfaces given by diluvial attrition, are almost uniformly preserved, and wherever this formation appears at the surface it presents a hardness and sharpness of outline strongly indicative of its capacity to resist decay. A very peculiar feature is presented by the margin of this rock, which, by the practiced eye, may be detected at a distance, and which strongly distinguishes it from all others. The outline is generally an abrupt escarpment, sometimes extending with much regularity for miles, occasionally broken by broad, ragged ravines, or existing as outstanding insular masses, and always presenting, along the foot of the precipice, huge masses of rock that have fallen from above. The most remarkable terrace of this kind begins on the north shore of Black Lake, in Morristown, and extends through Hammond into Alexandria, much of the distance near the line of the Military road; other instances are common throughout the region underlain by this rock.

Next in the ascending series is a rock which, in this part of the State, constitutes a thin but level formation, and from its being a sandy limestone, has been named a calciferous sandstone. This rock appears as the surface rock between Antwerp and Carthage; between the Checkered House, in Wilna, and Natural Bridge, between Antwerp and Sterlingville; and in Theresa, Alexandria, Orleans and Clayton. In many places it is filled with fossils, and is valueless as a building material.

Next above this rock is the chazy limestone, which occurs highly developed, and abounding in organic remains, but, according to Professor Emmons, does not appear in the Black River valley. The next rock there is the Birds-Eye limestone, which included the close-grained, hard and thick-bedded strata, in which the layers of water limestone occur in LeRay, Pamela, Orleans, Brownville and Clayton. Its color is usually bluish and light gray, weathering to an ashen gray; its fracture is more or less flinty, with many crystalline points; and its fossils few and seldom obtained except on the weathered surface. Its characteristic fossil, in the manner in which its verticle stems divide and interlace with each other, presents features totally distinct from any known analogy, either in marine plants or the zoophytes. These stems are filled with crystalline matter and often make up a great part of its mass. When polished, this rock presents an appearance which has given it the name, and in quarrying it readily breaks into regular masses. This forms the

surface rock over a considerable extent of Cape Vincent, Lyme, Brownville, Pamela, LeRay and Wilna. The part that overlies the yellowish water-lime strata, abounds in nodules of flint that everywhere stand in relief upon the weathered surface. These are thought to be the fossil remains of sponges, or other form of animal life, analogous. These masses of flint often contain shells, corals, crinoidea and obscure traces of other organic bodies.

The Black River limestone, in the classification of Professor Hall, (the Isle LaMotte marble of Professor Emmons,) is interposed between the rock last named, and the Trenton limestone. It is a well-defined mass of grayish-blue limestone, in this county not exceeding 10 feet in thickness, but in its fossils clearly distinct from the strata above and below it. Five genera and six species of corals, and five genera and ten species of cephalopoda, are described in the State Paleontology, as occurring in this rock. It is this formation that contains the caverns of Watertown, Pamela and Brownville.

It is to be observed of the strata that intervene between the water-lime and the Trenton limestone, that from their soluble nature the natural seams have generally been widened into open chasms, and that from this cause streams of water often find their way under ground in dry seasons. Although generally horizontal, the strata are occasionally disturbed by upheavals, as is seen at several places along the line of the railroad between Chaumont and Cape Vincent.

The next rock above those described, is named the Trenton limestone, which mostly constitutes the rock underlying the soil in Champion, Rutland, Watertown, Houndsfield, Ellisburg, Adams, and a part of Rodman and Brownville. In extent, thickness, number of fossil remains, and economical importance, it far surpasses the others. It underlies extensive districts in the Western States, where it is recognized by its characteristic fossils. Its color is usually gray, and its fracture more or less crystalline, occurring usually in strata nearly or quite horizontal, and often separated by thin layers of shale. Many of its fossils are common with the slates above.

Fossil plants of the lower orders are somewhat common, but are limited to a few species. Of corals the number is greater; 20 different species of zoophites are found in this rock. Of that singular class of animals called trilobites, of which there are at present but few living analogies, the Trenton limestone furnishes several species. Of shells this rock affords a very great variety. Its stratification is generally nearly horizontal, and disturbances, when they occur, are usually quite limited. In some places it contains veins of calcite, and of heavy spar, the latter, in Adams, being associated with fluor-spar.

Resting upon the Trenton limestone, with which, in the bed of Sandy Creek, in Rodman, it is seen in contact, is a soft, black slate, readily crumbling to fragments under the

action of frost, and divided by vertical parallel seams into regular masses. From its appearance in the hills north of Utica, it has been called Utica slate. It has not been found applicable to any useful purpose, although experiments have been made to test its value as a lithic paint. Where sulphuret of iron could be procured, the manufacture of alum might be attempted with prospect of success. Fossils are common, but less numerous in this rock than those below it. Several of these are common in the rocks above and below this. Only one species of trilobite is found, though they occur both above and below it.

Sulphur springs are of frequent occurrence in this rock, and native sulphur is sometimes noticed incrusting the surfaces in ravines, where waters, charged with sulphuretted hydrogen, have been exposed to vegetable action.

Covering this formation, and constituting the superficial rock of Lorraine, Worth and a part of Rodman, is a series consisting of alternating layers of shale and slate, some of which are highly fossiliferous and others entirely destitute of organic remains. From the remarkable developments of this rock in Lorraine, it has received the name of Lorraine shales. For a similar reason it is known elsewhere as the Hudson River group, from its forming the highly inclined shales that occur, of enormous thickness, in the valley of the Hudson. This rock is nearly worthless for any useful purpose, although at Pulaski and elsewhere, layers are found that are adapted for building. The mineral springs of Saratoga arise from this rock. Having thus briefly enumerated the leading geological features of the county, some generalizations of the several rocky formations may be made.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL.

To one accustomed to careful observation, the features of a country and the contour of its hills afford a reliable means of opinion on the character of the subjacent rock. There pertains to each of these in this county, a peculiarity of profile, when exposed on the brow of hills, that is as constant and as unmistakable as any class of phenomena offered to the observation of geologists; and these distinctive features arise from the greater or less facility with which the several rocks yield to disintegrating forces. The shales and slates being easily decomposed, and offering little resistance to the action of running water, present a rounded outline; running streams have here worn deep, winding gulfs, through which the channels meander, washing alternately the right bank and the left, affording a succession of crumbling precipices, often of romantic beauty, and spreading over the plains, where they issue from the hills, the broken materials brought down from the ravines. The rock is everywhere covered with soil, derived from its own disintegration, and is inclined to clay, from which cause, when level, there is a tendency to the formation of swamps, from the impermeable character of this material. The soil is generally

fertile, and especially adapted to grazing. Wherever diluvial action has existed it has worn, with little difficulty, broad valleys, and removed immense quantities of the detritus to other places.

These shales form a ridge of highlands, extending from the county through Oswego, Lewis, Oneida and Herkimer counties, being known in Lewis as Tug Hill. The margin of this elevated tract is worn into deep ravines, but when the head of these is reached, the country becomes level and sometimes swampy.

The limestone occurs in terraces, with steep but not precipitous margins, the whole of which is covered with a soil derived from its own decomposition, where not protected by drift. The soil is inclined to be thin, and consequently liable to be affected with drouth, but is extremely fertile and alike adapted to grass and grain. The richest and best portions of Jefferson county, if not in the State, are underlaid by this rock. Running streams, when small, do not wear ravines, but fall down the slope of the terraces in pretty cascades, broken into foam, and noisy from the numerous points of resistance which they meet. The Burrville cascades, in the southwest border of the town of Rutland, are among the most romantic and picturesque which the county affords.

The calciferous sandstone presents a flat country, with few valleys, and those but a few feet below the level of the adjacent plains. The rock is covered with a very thin soil, derived from its own decomposition, but one of much richness, from the presence of lime. It seldom descends by a gentle slope into the valleys, but presents a shelving ledge, very peculiar to this rock in this section of the State.

The Potsdam sandstone generally presents a level surface, but more liable to upheavals, and is covered with soil entirely brought from other formations, and varies in quality with the sources from which it has been derived. This rock never presents a fertile slope into the valleys, but is bordered with abrupt precipices, at the foot of which are piled huge masses that have tumbled from the face of the ledge.

The primitive rocks of the county present a constant succession of abrupt, rounded edges, scantily covered in a state of nature with timber, and, when cleared, with a thin soil, with intervening valleys of considerable fertility, that have received their soil from the wash of the hills. The nature and amount of soil varies with the rock, and is abundant and fertile where limestone and feldspar abound as its constituents, but much less so where the chief element is quartz. The fact is observable that the south slope of the hills is more abrupt than the north, as if they had been more upheaved.

Drift deposits occur promiscuously over rocks of every age, and when occurring in hills, present that rounded and conical outline often seen in snowdrifts. These deposits may be distinguished from soil underlaid by rock, by the endless variety of rounded outline

which they present, and are invariably covered by vegetation. Several remarkable valleys occur in the county, that must be attributed to causes that have long since ceased to operate. That of Rutland Hollow, parallel with Black River, continues across the towns of Watertown, Houndsfield and Henderson, by way of Smithville, to the lake, having both its sides covered with Trenton limestone. It is considered by some authorities to be one of the abandoned beds of Black river. Evidences of the drift period are prominent in this valley, the surface of the rock often presenting a polished and grooved appearance, and at no locality is this more wonderfully shown than at the railroad bridge below Watertown village. The grooves are here widened and deepened into troughs, that obliquely cross the bed of the river, having their surfaces polished and scratched, showing that the rock was then as firm and unyielding as now.

MINERAL LOCALITIES.

Anthracite has been observed in minute quantities in the Trenton limestone at Watertown, and also in the Utica slate in the southwestern border of the county. Apatite (phosphate of lime), is found in small crystals near Ox Bow, in massive form on Butterfield Lake, and near Grass Lake, in Theresa. Azurite (blue carb. copper), it found on an island in Maskollonge Lake, in Theresa. Calcite (carbonate of lime), occurs at Ox Bow and on the banks of Vrooman Lake. Tufa is found in a few limestone springs, and agarie mineral abounds in the caves on the north side of the river in Watertown. Marl occurs in Pleasant Lake, and satin-spar near Ox Bow, not far from Pulpit Rock. Celestine (sulphate of strontia), is said to occur in Trenton limestone. Chalcodite, a very rare mineral, is frequently obtained at the Sterling iron mine in Antwerp. Chondrodite has also been observed in Antwerp. Chlorite has been detected in bowlders, but is not common. Copper pyrites has been found in Antwerp, adjacent to Vrooman Lake and near the Ox Bow, and also about three miles from Natural Bridge, in Wilna. Dolomite occurs in white limestone. Pearl-spar is found at Ox Bow, coating crystals of calcite. Epidote is of frequent occurrence in bowlders of green-stone. It has not been found in its original situation in this county. Feldspar (orthoclase), besides forming a common ingredient in gneiss, often occurs, highly crystallized in Antwerp and Theresa, near Grass Lake, etc. Fluor spar occurs on the east bank of Maskollonge Lake, in Theresa, and is one of the most remarkable localities of this mineral in the State. Graphite (black lead), occurs in minute scales, to a small extent, in the white limestone of Antwerp. Heavy-spar is found on Pillar Point, in Brownville, on the shore facing Chaumont Bay and Cherry Island, in a vein of Trenton limestone, and in Antwerp, about a mile east of the Ox Bow, in a vein of white limestone. It also occurs in Theresa, on the banks of Maskollonge lake, and in

Adams. Hornblende, of the tremolite variety, is found in bowlders of white limestone, and occasionally in small quantities in Antwerp and in Wilna, near Natural Bridge. Amphibole (basaltic hornblende), is found in bowlders in crystals, firmly imbedded in trap and greenstone. Dillage is rarely found in bowlders of chloritic slate. Pargasite, in beautiful green crystals, occurs in white limestone at numerous localities near Ox Bow, and in a neighborhood known as New Connecticut, in Antwerp. Amianthos and asbestos are found in minute quantities in bowlders of serpentine. The latter also occurs near Theresa village. Idocrase, in small brown crystals, occurs occasionally on the banks of Vrooman Lake, near Ox Bow. It has been found in larger crystals in bowlders in Antwerp. Iron pyrites (sulphuret of iron), occur in Antwerp, Wilna, Theresa and Alexandria. Labradorite (opalescent feldspar), is occasionally found in bowlders. Limonite, or bog iron, is common in the swamps in Wilna. Ochre occurs in Champion and other towns in small quantities. Magnetite, or magnetic iron ore, has been found in Alexandria. Malachite (green carbonate of copper), is found investing other minerals at Maskollonge Lake, Theresa. Millerite (sulphuret of nickel), occurs at the Sterling iron mine, in Antwerp, in delicate needle-shaped prisms, in cavities of iron ore, associated with spathic iron, chalcodite, and iron pyrites. Muscovite (mica), occurs rarely in bowlders of granite.

Phlogopite.—This mica occurs frequently in the white limestone, but not in sufficient quantity or in plaits of a size that give it value. It is found on an island in Mill Seat lake in small quantities, and at a few localities near Ox Bow. At Vrooman Lake a highly crystallized variety occurs, in which sharply-defined prisms and groups of crystals are found in great abundance. Pyroxene is common in our primitive rocks. On Grass Lake in Theresa, it is found white and crystallized, in groups. Near Ox Bow it has been found in small quantities, and near Natural Bridge in large black crystals, with sphene, etc. Cocolite occurs in the same vicinity. Quartz, while forming the greater portion of primary rock, and almost the sole material of sandstone, is rarely found crystallized. On Butterfield Lake, and at several localities in Antwerp, it is found in crystals. At Natural Bridge, chalcodony occurs in nodules in white limestone. Flint is a common associate of the Black River limestone. Agate in small quantities is found in Wilna, near Natural Bridge. Jasper and basanite are very rarely found as pebbles in the drift formations. Scapolite in detached crystals is rarely found, imbedded in white limestone, in Antwerp. Adjacent to, and perhaps within, the town of Wilna, near Natural Bridge, the variety Nuttallite, in fused crystals of a pearl gray color, occurs with pyroxene and sphene. It is sometimes massive, and admits of cleavage. Serpentine is of frequent occurrence in nodules, in white limestone, in Antwerp, but it is far less abundant than in St. Lawrence

county. It is various shades of green, and its weathered surface becomes white. A mineral allied to this, and named by Prof. Emmons, Rensselaerite, but by other authors Steatitic Pseudomorph, occurs in great abundance in Antwerp and Theresa, where it assumes various colors, varying from white, through gray, to black, and a texture from finely granular to coarsely crystalline, and cleavable. An extensive locality of the jet-black variety occurs on Butterfield Lake.

The red oxide constitutes the principal specular ore of iron in Antwerp, Philadelphia and Theresa, and may be said to be the principal ore of Northern New York. It is invariably associated with brittle, variegated mineral, which has been named Pysyntribite, but which recent analyses indicate to be a rock of indefinite composition, closely related to Agalmotolite, and varying much in its proportions of alumina, magnesia, lime and the alkalis. In some form or other this mineral is associated with the ore in every locality where the latter has been noticed in this county, as if it were a necessary associate. Besides this nondescript mineral, specular ore is associated with Calcite, Spathic iron, Chalcodite, Quartz, Millerite, and, more rarely, Heavy-spar. In Theresa, this ore was procured during the working of the furnace near Redwood, and has been found on an island in Maskollonge lake. In the edge of Philadelphia, adjoining Theresa, there occurs a body of specular iron ore between the gneiss and Potsdam sandstone. When wrought alone it makes an iron known to founders as "cold short," and from its mixture with lime is found to be very useful as a flux in assisting in the reduction of other ores. The mines which have been wrought with most profit in Northern New York, are those in the southwest corner of Gouverneur, and adjacent in Rossie. In this same range, in Antwerp, a deposit of iron ore was discovered in 1837, and was developed and wrought by George Parish. Adjacent to, and forming a part of this, is the Thompson mine. Sterling mine, in Antwerp, was discovered in 1836, its location being in the same range and geological relation as the last. There are seven or eight mines in a range, including those in Philadelphia, apparently coeval in age, and produced by a common cause. About two miles from Ox Bow, in Antwerp, occurs the Weeks ore bed, once owned by George Parish.

Sphene (scilecio-calcareous oxide of titanium), is found in white limestone with pargasite, in Antwerp, near Ox Bow, and near Natural Bridge. Spinel, of a pale red color, has been observed in crystals at Vrooman lake, near Ox Bow, and four miles from that place towards Theresa. Talc occurs in small quantities in bowlders. Tourmaline is occasionally found in gneiss in Antwerp and Theresa. Wad (earthy manganese) has been noticed in swamps in Watertown and elsewhere. Wollastonite (tabular spar), occurs with Augite and Cocolite at Natural Bridge. Delicate fibrous varieties have been found in bowlders in Wilna.

THE ICE AGE.

There are little or no evidences of intense glaciation previous to the tertiary period; it was not until the quaternary was ushered in that glaciation assumed its grand proportions here. The fact that gneissoidal and granitic rocks are the surface rocks in the northern portions of the county, is evidence that the territory was among the earliest portions of the globe to rise above the waters of the primeval ocean, without subsequent prolonged subsidence. There are many theories concerning the causes that have produced and ushered in the glacial period, among them the most plausible, changes of level of land surface. Visitors to all mountain lands observe snow and ice upon each considerable elevation, and perhaps it is sufficient in this connection to cite the fact that glaciation seems to have been one of the finishing processes of world-making; fitting the surface and soil conditions for their capabilities, to maintain and sustain the higher and more important forms of animal existences. The countries that are the most thickly inhabited are the ones that have been submitted to the most intense glaciation. The scenery of lake and forest, the formation of hills and valleys, have in most instances been sculptured and shaped by glaciation.

Professor Agassiz was the first to study the glaciation of the Alps; that of Greenland, Alaska, and other countries has since been studied by others. It has been found that exactly a similar wearing away and scoring of the rocks, the transportation of detritus, and other forms of ice action, may be observed all over the north part of the continent, and this is now the accepted explanation of the same phenomena and conditions here. They can be accounted for in no other rational manner. It has been thought that there has been more than one period of glaciation, but a study of the local conditions seem to reveal but one period here. This section seems to have been in the centre and track of the most intense denudation. The movement of the ice lobe seems to have begun upon the shores of the Atlantic, perhaps as far north as Greenland, and slowly crept southward year by year, always most intense upon and near the ocean, or other large bodies of water, and to have extended as far south as Central New Jersey, then following an irregular line northward to near the east end of Lake Erie, thence southwestward to Cincinnati, Ohio, thence northward to Central Iowa, and continuing via Bismarck, Dakota, to an unknown distance over the Saskatchewan. There was at the same time another lobe moving from Alaska, on the Pacific, extending as far south as Northern California, and another extending from North to Central Europe, upon the eastern continent. Ice seems a solid and rigid body, but is really a solid with some of the characteristics of a liquid.

These semi-solid movements have been most carefully studied and measured in Greenland. It has been found that ice moves over that continent wherever there is a slope of 40 feet to the mile; and in the Alps over a like slope,

the distance of 70 feet a day where there was an ice front of not more than a half a mile. On steeper slopes and wider fronts, the move is several hundred feet a day. The power of ice to tear away and transport rock masses from one place to another, seems to lie in the fact of congelation at night, and thawing during the day time. Ice expands in freezing. This is the force that loosens and rends the solid mountains. These detached masses, falling upon the ice, are carried to lower levels, or frozen fast to the bottom ice, and carried onward with the mass, scoring and grinding the rocks, over which they move with prodigious energy.

GLACIAL STREAMS.

It was not until the closing scenes of the glacial period, when these great masses of ice were thawing and wasting away, the slow accumulations of many thousands of years, that the system of glacial rivers, seen all over the country, were formed. The more prominent ones came down from the direction of Chatham, trending southwestward, and emptying into Lake Ontario. What is known as Rutland Hollow, and the swamp in the towns of Rutland, Watertown and Houndsfield, was one of these old glacial river beds, dividing just east of the city of Watertown. One branch flowed along its bed through the Cemetery, the other through the Fair ground, thus making the site of Watertown an island at that time. Where it crosses the present river, near the new engine works, deep striae may be seen in the heavy bedded birdseye limestone. Later on, and nearer the close of glaciation, this channel in Rutland was filled or dammed with ice, and a lower one, the same as the one now occupied by the present river, formed. The old geologists, before glaciation was much studied, believed that the present river channel, from Watertown to Dexter, is later and denuded by causes now in action; but the better explanation seems to be that the present river-bed is the old channel of preglacial erosion, temporarily dammed with ice during the glacial period, and that, upon the ice thawing, the present channel was again re-occupied. It is readily observed and apparent that while the ice-sheet overlaid the whole country, all previously existing streams became filled and dammed with ice, and new ones established, flowing southward, or, as in the case here, more to the westward.

The St. Lawrence was turned back upon itself; the waters of Lake Ontario forced to find an outlet into the Hudson, through the channel of the Mohawk; then the channel of the Mohawk was dammed with ice, and the whole watershed reversed and turned westward into the Ohio and the Wabash. The old shores of Lake Ontario, 200 feet above their present level, may be seen in many places and upon different levels, as the successive channels were closed and opened. The theory of a molten condition of the earth's centre, obtains some confirmation from these old lake-shores occupying elevations. They

suggest that the vast masses of ice temporarily depressed the portions of the earth that they covered.

Local conditions, to some extent, determined the directions of the streams and rivers. The Adirondack Mountains, being a center of local glaciation, forced all outflows of water and ice in southwesterly direction. The glacial scratches, the sculpturing of the hills, and direction of the valleys show this.

The Potsdam sandstone, the strata of the birds eye limestone, and that of the Hudson river group, probably extend further north than at present; but over all the northern and western portions of the county, the edges have been denuded and carried away. An examination of the sands that now lie upon the western slopes of the mountains, shows them to have been made up from the calciferous and Potsdam sandstone mainly. These same red sands now fill the bottoms of the channels of the old glacial streams, and they overlies considerable stretches of the surface of the county. The "pine plains," above Great Bend, once densely covered with pine forest, are made up of this sand, so little intermixed with sediment and glacial clays, common over most other portions of the territory, that there is no fertility in the soil, it being almost pure sand.

The southeastern portions of the county seem not to have been so much disturbed by glaciation. The streams are usually old channels of erosion, and the general face of the country, though deeply scored in places, appears more like unglaciated regions. There was undoubtedly the same covering of ice there, but the land being higher, and a little outside of the center of glacial activities, the ice melted more slowly. There is a fine natural exposure of the edge of the Utica slate, where it thins out in the bed of Sandy Creek, a short distance from Whitesville, perhaps the only natural thinning-out exposure left in the county, readily found. It was this natural thinning out of the strata that presented the

opportunity for the great displays of local dynamic energy; the ice, following the harder gneiss and granite, easily displaced the edges of the stratified rocks, until it met the heavy bedded birds-eye limestone in the central portions of the county. Genuine "hogs backs" are seen at Carthage, upon the carved and worn beds of gneiss that form the country rock there.

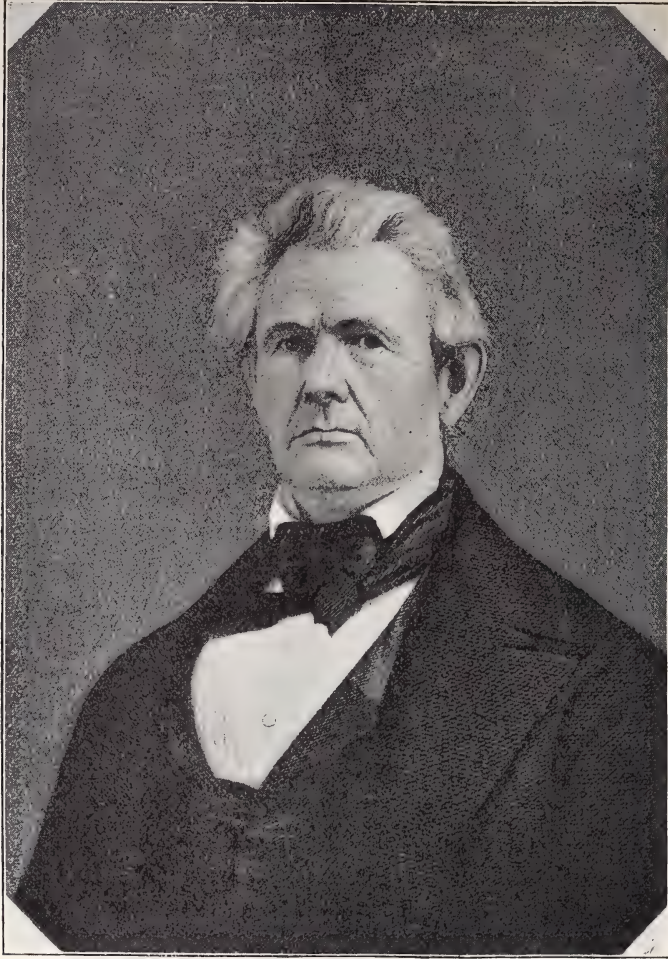
Perch lake, and nearly all the other small lakes in the county, are what are termed by glacialists, kettle holes. They were formed by glacial detritus, being dropped at the lower ends of depressions, and there has not yet time intervened for their filling up, or the wearing down of their outlets. It is in these respects that the county has been benefitted by glaciation; but taking the county as a whole, there may be doubts of any benefits arising out of former glaciation. In too many places the fine preglacial soils have either been covered up or removed to Central and Southern New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, too little time since intervening for the reformation of fertile soils by natural causes. Judging by the data we have in the wearing away of streams, it is scarcely ten thousand years since glaciers were floating to Lake Ontario from the Adirondack region, past the site of the city of Watertown.

The heavy-bedded clays in the central and western part of the county, underlaid by gravel and boulders, are true glacial clays, deposited while the lake was at a higher level. In some beds there are intermixtures of blue clay. These have been derived from the denuded Utica slate and Lorraine shale.

Boulders of gneiss, hornblende, granite, Labradorite, marble, mica schist and other minerals from the Laurentian rocks of Canada, and the highlands of the Adirondack, some of them weighing an hundred tons, are common and indiscriminately distributed upon and below the surface in nearly all parts of the county.

Having thus given a general description of the county, its geographical and geological peculiarities, as well as noticed its land titles and its aboriginal traces, not forgetting Castorland and the early French developments there, and their unfortunate endings, we now turn to matters of less general but of more local importance. On page 153 we introduce the Thousand Islands, out of their apparent connection with the several towns which hold taxable sway over them, but in order really to give them the importance their history, their beauty, and their great improvements demand, for they are national in reputation, a blessing and a pride to the thousands who yearly gather there in search of health or enjoyment, and have brought Jefferson county into favorable notice from people of many other States.

It is often the case that people who are in daily and hourly contact with scenes of grandeur or beauty, become indifferent to their environment, and fail to appreciate the glories which are everywhere around them. It is said that dwellers in the Alps are filled with wonder at the ecstasies evinced by travelers when they first look upon those snow-capped mountains. It is not improbable that many who reside all the year amidst the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence fail to adequately appreciate their real beauty and importance.



O. Hungerford

THIS distinguished citizen, so well remembered by the earlier settlers of Watertown, was born in Farmington, Conn., in 1790, and came into this town in 1804 with his father, who was one of those hardy settlers that came into the Black River country to find a home. Young Orville was regarded like the other boys of those early days, for though his parents were never designated as "poor," yet all the children of that era were taught habits of self-reliance, and they looked upon honest labor as the only true means by which respectability, wealth, and even honor were to be attained. To be an idler in those days would have been a synonym for "loafer" or "tramp" as we now use those terms. Young

Orville early manifested an inclination towards mercantile life, and when quite young he became a clerk in the store of Jabez Foster, then located at Burrville, but removed to Watertown in 1808. In that store he began as sweeper, duster, office-boy and care-taker, for boys in those days cheerfully took humble positions where a chance to work upward was apparent. Long before he was 21, Mr. Hungerford began to display the abilities which were to make him so conspicuous in mercantile and political life, and as soon as he was of age he became a partner in the business, the firm being Foster & Hungerford. The war of 1812 enabled this firm, the most prominent in the county, to enter upon an

extended trade in supplying the troops at Sackets with needed provisions and other supplies. They were successful, and respected in all their dealings with the government. In 1815 Mr. Hungerford, then in his 25th year, began mercantile business for himself, and so continued until 1842. His success was assured from the start, for his integrity, his business capacity and his breadth of character had made him the best known and perhaps the most respected man in Jefferson county.

HIS BUSINESS CAREER.

In the promotion of the railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent, Mr. Hungerford engaged with great ardor, laboring with zeal and energy that knew no weariness or discouragement, and the citizens of Jefferson county will have reason to be grateful to his memory for the efficiency of his efforts. He held the first office of president of the company at the time of his death.

Mr. Hungerford was for many years a director and at his death was president of the Jefferson County Bank, where his integrity and promptness in business had perhaps a wider field than in his mercantile pursuits. But wherever placed, and however surrounded, he proved himself equal to any emergency, and fully "justified the honors he had gained."

As a man of business he was prompt, decided, active, and correct. His judgment was clear and sound, and he possessed the faculty of obtaining for his plans the entire confidence of his business associates. If in his private affairs he was exact, he was also rigidly honest. No deceit or guile ever found utterance, but manful uprightness characterized all his transactions. As a politician he was a conservative, a man of but few words, but many thoughts. The Democratic party achieved many victories under his leadership, and were beaten but seldom. His plans were carefully laid and vigorously executed, his influence was exercised with ease, and he controlled without an effort. In his private character he was exemplary, generous, and friendly. In his public bestowments, munificent. Institutions of learning received liberal endowments from his generosity.

AS POLITICIAN AND STATESMAN.

During the few weeks he has been engaged at Watertown in preparing some of the details of this History, the writer heard a remark made by a very clear-headed and observing gentleman of mature age, in which he declared that Jefferson county had developed several able "politicians," but not one "statesman." He was certainly in error in the last portion of his remark, for in Mr. Hungerford were combined all those excellencies which made Silas Wright and William L. Marcy and Thomas H. Benton so conspicuous in their day, and have caused their memories to be so well perpetuated in history. In suavity, commanding presence, a knowledge of parliamentary law, in ardent

sympathy with the toilers of the country, in his democratic ways and easiness of approach, in natural gifts, in a solid and enduring education in all the essentials for business or statesmanship, and in legislative experience, Mr. Hungerford was the equal of either of the men we have named. He was not a collegiate, nor were they, but whatever he had acquired from books had been accomplished by a thorough knowledge of every branch of learning presented to his mind, and his natural aptitude enabled him to recall at any moment any information he had stored away ready for use. He was not a wavering or quibbling politician, so common in these days, but a man whose convictions were honest and honestly maintained on all occasions. He was firm as a rock when he felt that he was right, as was strikingly illustrated when he introduced into Congress, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the distinctly protective tariff of 1846. Up to that time there had been no general or substantial opposition to the doctrine of protection to those American industries which were then just emerging from their infancy, and in the Northern States there was but little criticism of such a policy. But the Southern leaders, desiring to market their great cotton product abroad, and to bring back free of duty the goods they consumed, (which they were then obliged to buy in New York and Boston after having paid a duty, and thus they had become enhanced in price by the profits of several middle-men,) had determined to break away from the protective plan for collecting the money to carry on the government. Mr. Hungerford had been made chairman of the important committee which had charge of the duty of reporting a tariff, at a time when the question of protection was not particularly prominent, and the Southerners indulged the hope, when their time for opposing protection had come, to be able to control him, as they had previously controlled many prominent Northern representatives. They brought to bear upon him all the blandishments in their power, but his mind was made up, and he could not be moved. He was even offered the nomination to the Vice-Presidency, afterwards tendered to Silas Wright, if he would modify his tariff bill to suit the views of the Southern leaders—but their promises and their efforts were in vain, and his bill was passed almost exactly as reported. The Southern leaders, finding they had encountered a man not so easily turned aside from his duty to his constituency, were afterwards less courteous to Mr. Hungerford, and, as has been their method always, they ultimately withdrew their confidence from the man they could not control or coerce.

Mr. Hungerford's natural modesty prevented him from resenting this attempt to control his action as a representative of the labor and manufacturing interests of his section, as a more pugnacious man would have done, but the treatment he received from leading Southerners at that time doubtless had

much to do with his subsequent indifference for public honors. He seemed to feel a disregard for public life, and clung all the more tenaciously to his home and to his early friends. Certain it is that if he had desired the place, and would have worked for it, he could have been made Governor or a Senator in Congress. When at the very zenith of his fame and popularity, and only in his 61st year he passed on to join the great majority, lamented by all, idolized by his family, and mourned for as a brother by those who knew him intimately.

The writer has often reflected what would have been the course of Mr. Hungerford had he lived to enter upon the great Civil War. His natural patriotism, the insight he had obtained into the workings of Southern politicians, and the promptings of his own independent character, all teach us that he would have been prominent in support of the Union cause, and would have given it, not a lukewarm support, as many Democrats did, but unhesitating and substantial sympathy and service.

He was a natural-born gentleman. To know him was to respect him. His manners invited confidence but not familiarity, and

though eminently democratic and easily approached, he always impressed you as one of superior ability, as an able counselor, a man of many excellencies in mind, in attainment, and in person, for he was of commanding presence, with a face that invited confidence. In any body of men, in any land, he would have been marked as one worthy of prominence.

He died April 6, 1851, after a short but severe illness of 12 days. His death was felt for many years as a great public calamity, for there were times soon after when his statesmanlike ability would have been available, as indeed it would be acceptable now, nearly forty years after he has passed away.

He married, Oct. 31, 1813, Betsey P., daughter of George and Hannah (Porter) Stanley. She was born at Wethersfield, Conn., Mar. 27, 1786; died Sept. 17, 1861, in the 76th year of her age.

Their first residence as housekeepers was in the house now (1894) owned by E. L. Paddock, on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets. He removed to the large stone house that he built on Washington street in 1825, which is still occupied by a portion of his family.

J. A. H.

THE LATE MRS. P. C. CALHOUN.

Mrs. Pamela C. Calhoun, widow of John Calhoun, the first newspaper editor of Chicago, and one of Chicago's most widely known old settlers, died at Oak Park, Racine, Wis. She was the daughter of James and Lucinda Hathaway, of Watertown, N. Y., and was married to Mr. Calhoun, May 31, 1832. They lived together at Watertown until September, 1833, when Mr. Calhoun started for Chicago to establish the Democrat, the pioneer newspaper which afterward became the property of the late Hon. John Wentworth. When Mr. Calhoun set out for the new west, he left his wife at Watertown until he had made ready a home here. In the spring of 1834 Mr. Calhoun joined her husband. Their first residence there was on Lake street near Clark. They resided there during the summer of 1834. In the fall of that year they removed to a house which he had built upon a canal lot which he had selected and fenced in during the spring. This lot was adjoining the one on which the Sherman house now stands. They lived there until the fall of 1836. A lot was then purchased on State street, just north of Madison, at the south corner of Calhoun place. A dwelling was erected there in which they resided until Mr. Calhoun's death, Feb. 20, 1859. As soon as Mrs. Calhoun arrived in Chicago, she became an active assistant of her husband in his newspaper work. She assisted in the proof-reading on the Democrat, and attended to part of the business of the office. Mrs. Calhoun was one of the oldest members of St. Paul's church and always loyally attached to the congregation. A memorial window for Mr. Calhoun

was placed in the new edifice at her expense. The Calhoun school in the city is named in honor of her husband, whom she survived 30 years.

The funeral services were held from St. Paul's church on Sunday morning, August 16th, attended by a large number of the friends of the parish, and the old settlers of the city. Mr. James. H. Swan, by special request, also spoke, paying an affectionate tribute to her memory. The interment was at Rose Hill.

BURNING OF THE SIR ROBERT PEEL.

At about midnight, on the night between May 29th and 30th, 1838, as the British Steamer Sir Robert Peel was taking in wood at McDonnell's Wharf, on the south side of Wells Island, in the town of Clayton, a bold party, consisting of thirteen men, under the lead of William Johnston, painted like Indians, and armed with muskets and bayonets, rushed on board, yelling and shouting "Remember the Caroline!"

There were nineteen passengers on board, mostly asleep in their berths, and, of course, they were exceedingly alarmed. They were hastily driven on shore—some with scarcely more than their night clothes upon them. Some of their baggage was set off, and towards morning the steamer, having been plundered, was cast off into the stream, and set on fire. The burning vessel drifted down and sank. It was afterwards said that the design in this attack was to capture and use the steamer for the purpose of the insurgents.

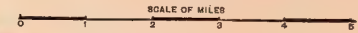




THE TOURIST'S IDEAL ROUTE. ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.
THE GREAT HIGHWAY AND FAVORITE ROUTE FOR FASHIONABLE PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Solid Trains with Elegant Sleeping Cars leave Niagara Falls daily at 8:10 p. m. for Thousand Islands making immediate connections at Clayton without transfer, and running all the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, the most attractive trip in the world.
White Mountains and Portland Express leaves Niagara Falls daily except Saturday at 8:10 p. m. with through Sleeping Cars Niagara Falls to Portland, making connections at Norwood for Massena Springs, at Montpelier for Paul Smith's and Adirondack resorts, and running through the heart of the Mountains via Fabian's and famous Crawford Notch to Portland, with immediate connections for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Kennebunkport and all Sea Coast resorts of Maine. This train stops at all principal resorts in the White Mountains.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Drawing-Room Cars on Day Trains from Niagara Falls, Rochester, Syracuse and Utica to Clayton (Thousand Islands), where connection is made by all trains with Palace Steamer "St. Lawrence" for all Thousand Islands Resorts.



LOCAL DISTANCES.

MILES	MILES
Cape Vincent to Carlton Island..... 2	Cape Vincent to Alexandria Bay..... 28
" " Prospect Park..... 13	" " Kingston..... 10
" " Clayton..... 14	" " Gannanogue..... 15
" " Round Island..... 16	Alexandria Bay to Westminster Park..... 1
" " Thousand Island..... 18	" " Rockport..... 8
" " Fisher's Landing..... 20	" " Central Park..... 8

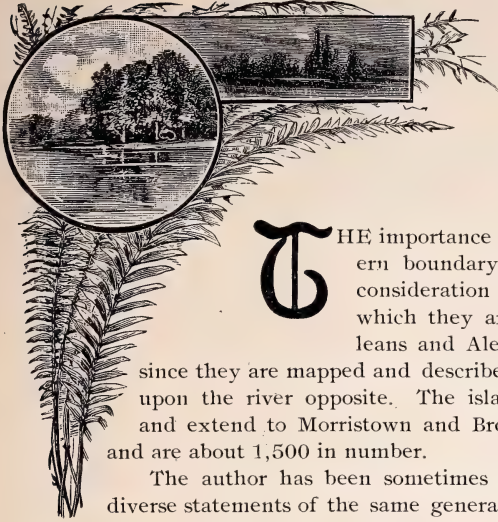
Names of Points indicated by Figures in Red.

1. Carlton Island..... Ex-Lieut. Gov. T. G. Alvord.
2. Governor's Island..... Mr. Chas. G. Emery, New York.
3. Calumet Island..... Mr. Chas. G. Emery, Rochester, N. Y.
4. Rock Island Light House, head of American Channel.
5. Occident and Orient..... E. R. Washburn, New York.
6. Isle of Pines..... Mrs. E. N. Robinson, New York.
7. Frederick Island..... C. L. Fredericks, Carthage, N. Y.
8. Wellesly House..... Rev. Goodrich, Lafargeville, N. Y.
9. Waving Branches..... Arthur Hughes, Stone Mills, N. Y.
10. Point Vivian..... S. G. Pope, Ogdensburg.
11. Point Vivian..... S. G. Pope, Ogdensburg.
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39. Point Vivian..... S. G. Pope, Ogdensburg.
40. Point Vivian..... S. G. Pope, Ogdensburg.

Names of Points indicated by Figures in Red.

10. Island Royal..... Royal E. Deane, New York.
11. Seven Isles..... Bradley Winslow, Watertown, N. Y.
12. Point Vivian..... J. J. Kinney, Dr. Jones, Geo. Jones, William Cooper, and others, Stone Mills, New York.
13. Bella Vista Lodge..... F. J. Boeworth, Newport, R. I.
14. Comfort Island..... A. E. Clark, Chicago.
15. Warner Island..... H. H. Warner, Rochester, N. Y.
16. Cherry Island..... J. B. Pullman, Chicago.
17. Van Winet..... C. E. Hill, Chicago.
18. Nobby Island..... H. R. Heath, New York.
19. Wellesly House..... S. G. Pope, Ogdensburg.
20. Little Round Island..... R. A. Livingston, New York.
21. Bonnie Castle..... Holland Estate.
22. Isle Imperial..... Mrs. H. G. Le Conte, Philadelphia.
23. Point Marguerite..... E. Anthony, New York.
24. Sport Island..... Packer Estate.
25. Summerland Group.
26. Manhattan Group.

The Thousand Islands.



THEIR HISTORY.

THE importance of these islands, which form the northwestern boundary of Jefferson county, demands historical consideration distinct and separate from the towns in which they are situated. Cape Vincent, Clayton, Orleans and Alexandria each claim a part of the islands, since they are mapped and described as belonging to the towns which front upon the river opposite. The islands proper really begin at Cape Vincent, and extend to Morristown and Brockville, about thirty-eight miles below, and are about 1,500 in number.

The author has been sometimes puzzled what to believe as he listens to diverse statements of the same general facts as related by different individuals. To understand the errors of many such statements at once demonstrates the unreliability of oral testimony, and the importance of serious investigation before making a record for the printed page. It was once believed by many that Wells Island was for a time held half-and-half by both Canada and the United States. The inconsistency of such a location of the dividing line between two governments will be apparent to the most casual observer. But under such misinformation there were numerous settlements by Canadians upon that important island, claiming that they were within the limits of their own country. The truth is that in the treaty division of these islands there was no attempt to divide any island. The treaty called for a line running up the "main channel of the St. Lawrence," but when the commissioners came on to locate the line, they found two main channels, both navigable, though the southeast (the American) channel was by far the straightest, and is undoubtedly the main channel of the river at that point; and so the commissioners "gave and took" islands under the treaty, Wells Island falling to the United States because so near its main shore, and Wolf Island going to the Canadians for a similar reason.

The place which this beautiful region holds in American history is second only to that occupied by New England and Plymouth Rock, while the memories and traditions which cluster around it are as thrilling and romantic as are to be found in the new world. Wars, piracy, tragedy and mystery have contributed to its lore.

The St. Lawrence was discovered by Jacques Cartier, the French explorer, in 1535, but he did not proceed further up the stream than to explore the St. Louis rapids above Montreal. There is much uncertainty as to the identity of the white man who first gazed upon the beautiful scene presented by the Thousand Islands. The early discoverers were less interested in scenery than in the practical things which pertained to navigation, trade and travel, and the spreading of Christianity. Champlain, in 1615, beginning at the western end of Lake Ontario, explored that lake and the St. Lawrence to Sorel river, thus passing through this region.

How or when or by whom the world's attention was first called to this archipelago is a matter of doubt, but certainly at an early date it had impressed itself upon the lover of the grand and beautiful, for at least two centuries ago the French christened it "Les Mille Isles"—The Thousand Isles. The later and more completely descriptive English name for it is "The Lake of a Thousand Islands." The St. Lawrence has marked the line of separation,

and the Thousand Islands have been the scene of some of the important campaigns in four great conflicts between nations. The first was the Indian war between the Algonquin and the Iroquois, which continued many years, with occasional intermissions. The second struggle was between the French and English, and many of its hostile meetings and

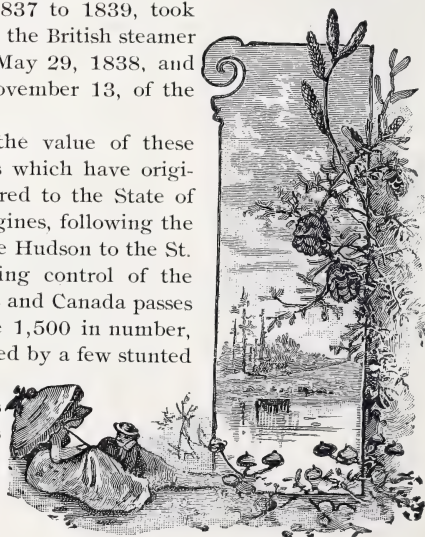


VIEW IN THE LAKE OF THE ISLES.

victories and defeats took place among the islands and on the neighboring shores. In the American revolutionary war with England, and that between the same forces in 1812, the defense of this locality was of decided importance; therefore it witnessed much activity, and some memorable engagements were fought within sight and sound of this spot now devoted to pleasure, with no warring or warlike nations to trouble the calm of perpetual peace.

Some of the most exciting incidents of that disastrous military adventure, known as the Patriot war, with its intermittent outbreaks from 1837 to 1839, took place on this part of the river, notably the capture of the British steamer *Sir Robert Peel*, near Wells Island, on the night of May 29, 1838, and the battle of the Windmill, near Prescott, Ont., November 13, of the same year.

The development and wonderful increase in the value of these islands have been more especially due to influences which have originated at Alexandria Bay. The islands were transferred to the State of New York through the several treaties with the aborigines, following the same chain of title by which the main shore, from the Hudson to the St. Lawrence, came under the proprietary and governing control of the State. The dividing line between the United States and Canada passes somewhat arbitrarily among the islands, really some 1,500 in number, and varying in size from a small pile of rocks covered by a few stunted trees, to others quite large—one of them (Wells Island) containing nearly 10,000 acres of arable land. This valuable island was conceded to the United States under the treaty with England, negotiated at the close of our war for independence. The State of New



York, by patent under its great seal, conveyed the islands to Colonel Elisha Camp, a distinguished citizen of Sackets Harbor. In 1845 Azariah Walton and Chesterfield Parsons purchased (not from Col. Camp, but from Yates & McIntyre, of lottery fame, whose title came from Camp), the northwest half of Wells Island and "all the islands in the American waters of the river St. Lawrence from the foot of Round Island (near Clayton) to Morristown," a distance of some thirty-five miles. The consideration was \$3,000. Eventually the Parsons interest was purchased by Walton, who became sole owner, and continued as such until the firm of Cornwall & Walton was established in 1853, when they purchased nearly the whole of the remaining half of Wells Island, and then that firm became sole owner of all these islands, having vested in them all the rights and title originally granted Colonel Camp by the State of New York.

The value of the islands was quite nominal until they fell under the new firm's control, and even for several years afterwards. Eventually there grew up a demand for them, and they were sold low, but with a clause in the conveyance requiring a cottage to be erected within three years. Col. Staples obtained as a free gift the grounds upon which he erected the Thousand Island House. As an indication of the present value of at least one of these islands, it is now made public that \$10,000 was offered and refused for an island sold by Cornwall & Walton for \$100. This is undoubtedly an exceptional instance, but all the islands are held at figures now regarded as high, but which will be thought very cheap years hence, as real estate on the islands and along the shore of that river is constantly increasing in price. The Canadian islands are yet unsold.



CANADIAN BOAT SONG.

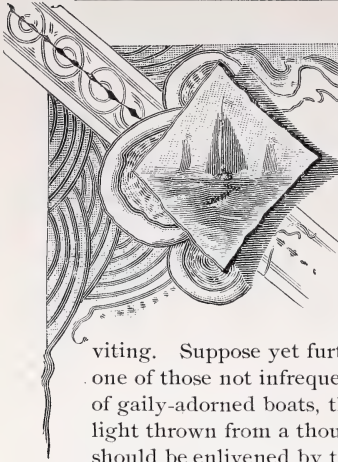
BY THOMAS MOORE.

Et regimen cantus hortatur.—QUINTILLIAN.

Faintly as tolls the evening chime
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time :
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,
We'll sing at St. Ann's our parting hymn.
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the day-light's past !

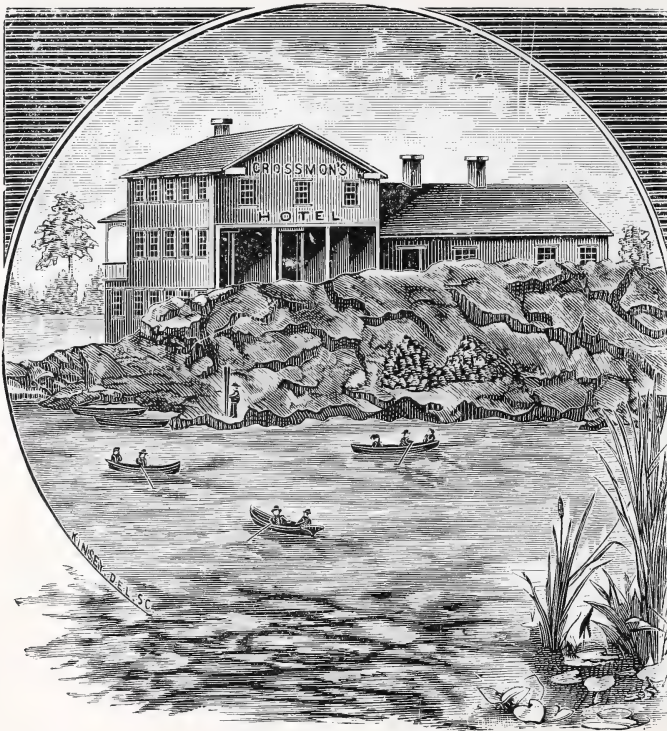
Why should we yet our sail unfurl ?
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl !
But, when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh ! sweetly we'll rest on our weary oar.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the day-light's past !

Ottawa's tide ! this trembling moon,
Shall see us float over thy surges soon :
Saint of this green isle ! hear our prayers,
Oh ! grant us cool havens and favoring airs.
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,
The rapids are near and the day-light's past !



THE present surroundings at Alexandria Bay are very picturesque and attractive. Let us suppose some traveler from Europe who had seen all lands but our own, to be on one of the many steamers that land at Alexandria Bay, and as the boat glides into the swift and narrow channel above the town, and her bow is turned so as bring into sudden view the beautiful hotels and picturesque cottages, each perched upon its pedestal of primeval rock, what would be his surprise and awakening interest. Before him would be the grand river, the beautiful islands, the buildings which adorn what nature has made so grand and inviting. Suppose yet further that on the very evening of his arrival there would occur one of those not infrequent river carnivals, when all the receding shore, the hundreds of gaily-adorned boats, the moving throng of spectators would be bathed in the soft light thrown from a thousand flaming lanterns, and then this whole scene of beauty should be enlivened by thrilling music under a starlit sky, would not our much-traveled visitor be constrained to cry out, "Why, this is even beyond Venice!"

He would be only one of many visitors at Alexandria Bay and the Thousand Islands who cannot understand how so much could have been accomplished in a quarter of a century. Such observers should, however, remember that man has made but few improvements, compared with the work of the Almighty Builder, whose admirable handiwork was known and appreciated many years ago by some of the most prominent men in the country.



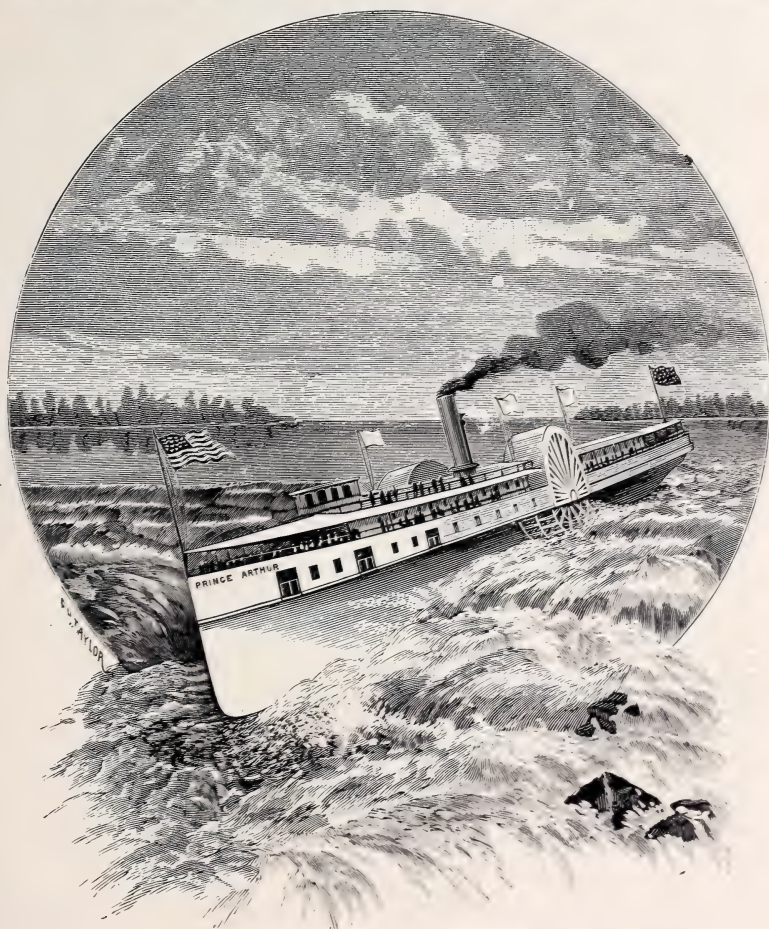
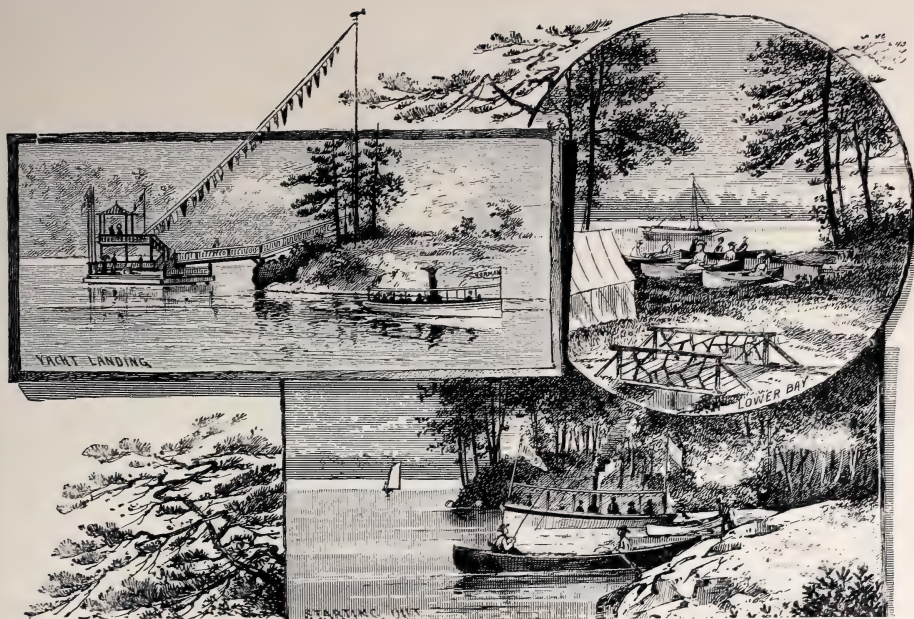
THE CROSSMON IN 1848.

Indeed, if a list had been kept of the names of visitors, it would have embraced nearly all of the prominent statesmen during the administrations of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk and Buchanan.

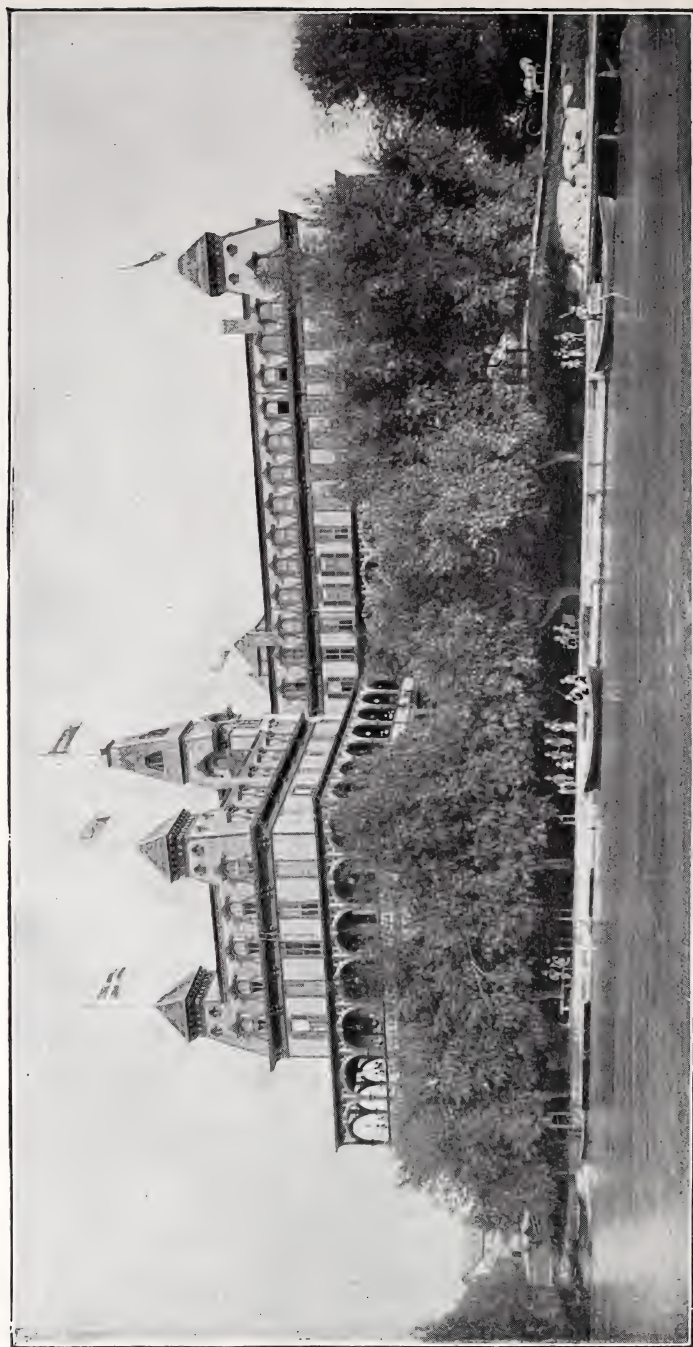
This popular summer resort would have been brought much sooner into public notice but for the want of more extended hotel accommodations. Charles Crossmon began a hotel there early in 1848, and he proved a most acceptable and popular landlord, enlarging his modest building each year, until the present Crossmon House is one of the finest summer hotels in the country.

The time soon came, however, when one hotel could not accommodate all the people,

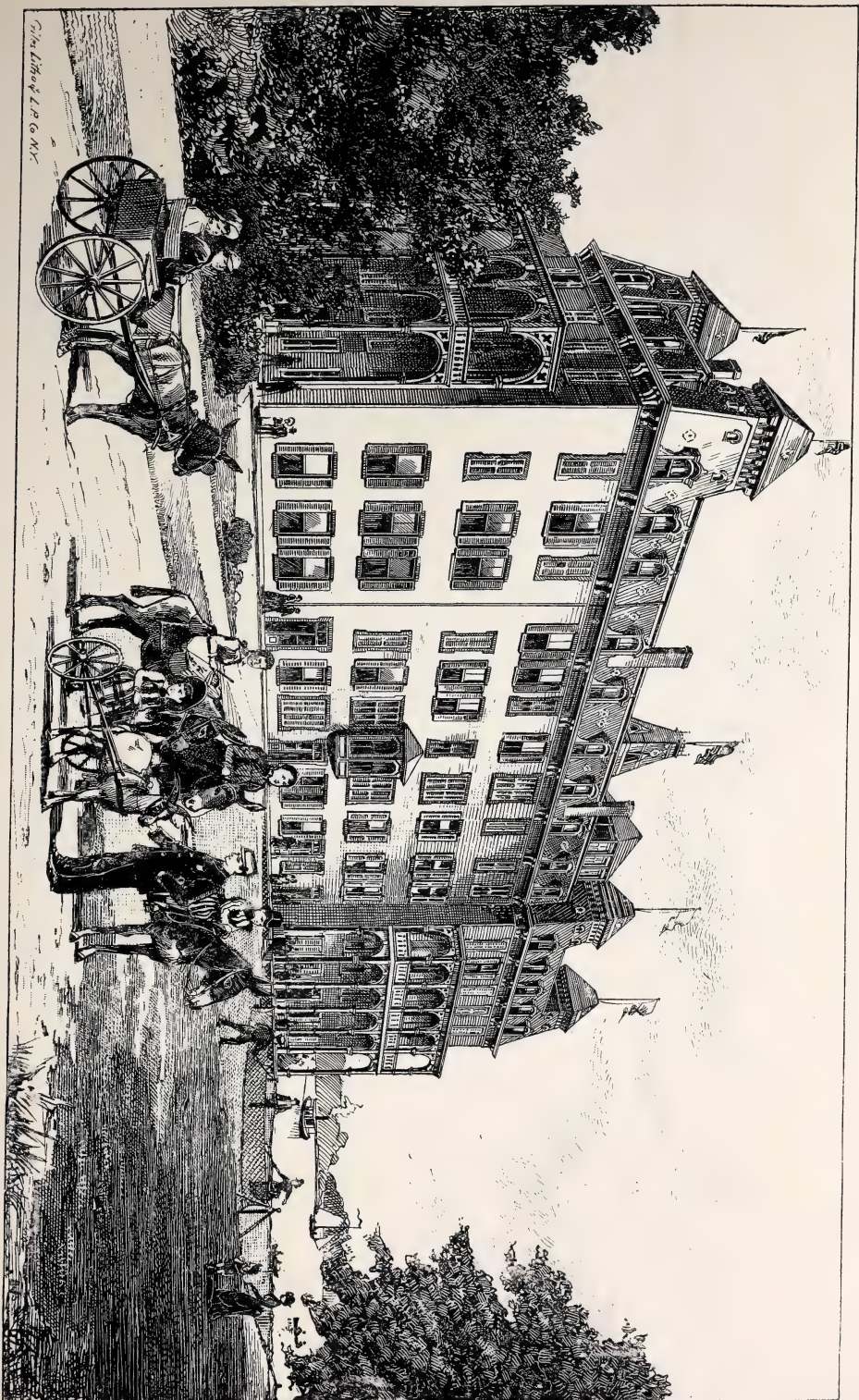
and in 1873, Col. O. G. Staples, now proprietor of "Willard's," Washington, D. C., completed the Thousand Island House, and these two leading hotels have been very successful.



SHOOTING THE RAPIDS.



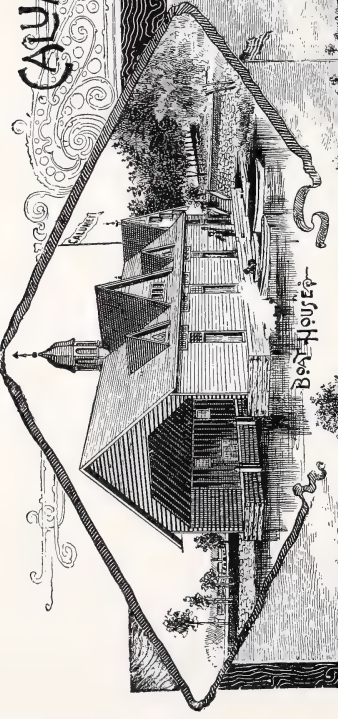
THE PRESENT CROSSMON.



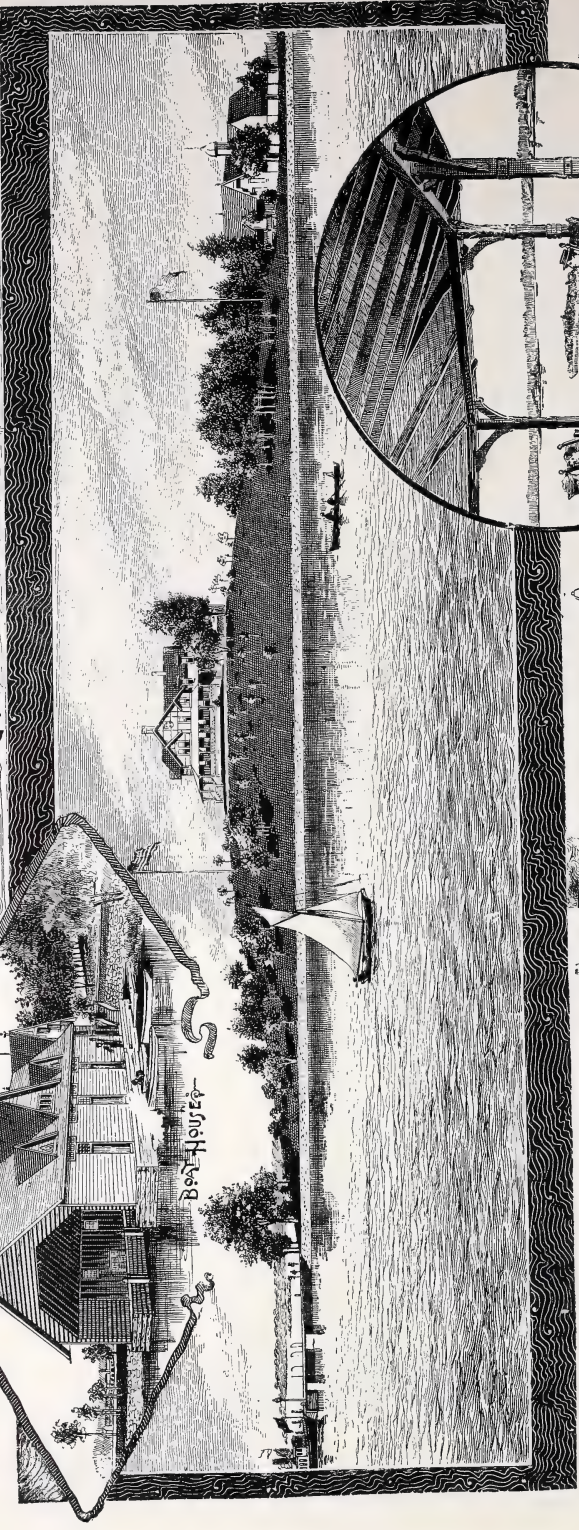
Chas. L. P. Co. N.Y.

STREET VIEW OF THE CROSSMON.

CAUMET ISLAND
RESIDENCE
OF CHAS. G. EMERY ESQ.



Boat House



Yacht Caumet.

Seeley
N.Y.



THE LATE CHARLES CROSSMON.

CHARLES CROSSMON came to Alexandria Bay in 1846, and no one of the energetic men who have become so prominent in that locality has done more (and very few as much) to bring into prominence that most deserving and popular summer resort than Mr. Crossmon. Without any special influence to aid him, and without any capital save his own right hand and the clear head to govern it, aided by one of the most capable and industrious wives the country has ever produced, he grew into a great success as a hotel-keeper, and left an indelible impress upon the Bay that will not be soon forgotten and can never be altogether effaced. He was born in Watertown, N. Y., and had but few advantages in his youth, his education having been confined to the common-school grades of instruction. Unluckily for him, and certainly an unpromising beginning of a business life which has proven so successful, he was one of the youngsters who were seduced into that "Patriot" army that undertook in 1837 to invade Canada and redress the "wrongs" which a few Canadian malcontents had glowingly depicted in "Hunter" lodges and elsewhere. Crossmon was one of those who were "cooped up" in the old windmill below Prescott, and who courageously refused to desert Von Schoultz, their leader, when Preston King came at night with the "Paul Pry" and offered to carry them away to the American shore. He

was about twenty years of age at that time, and on account of his youth was finally pardoned by the British authorities, and released after an anxious and somewhat protracted imprisonment in Fort Henry at Kingston, from which several of these "patriots" were marched to a felon's death upon the scaffold. [See article on the "Patriot War."]



He commenced hotel keeping in a humble way at the Bay in 1848, succeeding his father-in-law in a small country tavern adapted to the wants of that early day. There were, however, even then some visitors to the islands and river in pursuit of fish and rest. Among the distinguished men who made the old "Crossmon" famous were William H. Seward, William L. Marcy, Martin Van Buren and his son John, Silas Wright, Frank Blair, Preston King, Rev. Dr. Bethune, General Dick Taylor, the Breckinridges, and many others equally distinguished.

As the tide of pleasure travel set in toward the St. Lawrence and its islands, The Crossmon was from time to time enlarged, and finally the present magnificent hotel was built on the site of its earliest predecessor. In the new structure everything that is desirable in a first-class hotel has been provided for, and in its management every facility is furnished, and the fullest attention given to the wishes and requirements of its guests. Its rooms are all pleasantly situated, affording charming views of the neighboring scenery. There are suites for families, with private bath-rooms and all conveniences, besides single and connecting rooms in every part of the house, all handsomely furnished. The elevator is in operation constantly, and the stairways are broad and easy. There are spacious and elegantly furnished drawing-rooms, wide corridors and broad verandas, and, from the latter, one of the most delightful views to be found in this entire region may be had. The main dining-room is on the river side of the house. Its tables are furnished with costly china, silver and cut glass and the finest linen, and supplied with the rarest fruits and delicacies. Its service is unexcelled. A pleasant dining-room is provided for children in charge of nurses. The importance of providing special comforts and amusements for the children is recognized in and about this establishment. There are accommodations for nurses in their care of the little ones, and opportunities for wholesome sports are at hand.

The Crossmon's surroundings are attractive. Every crevice of the immense rock upon which its river side rests is adorned with a bed of flowers or a small shrub. On the street side are graveled walks and drives, and a circular plat for out-door games, with easy benches protected by a canopy. Stretching eastward from the hotel is Crossmon's Point, with its broad, level lawn, bordered by the docks and landings for steamboats and skiffs.



AT night the Crossmon, in-doors and out, presents a scene of brilliancy. Rows of colored lights illumine the verandas, and shine from its many towers, shedding a wealth of color upon the water. The drawing-rooms are filled with guests engaged in social pastimes, and all about the place there is light and life and gayety. The arrival of the steamers at evening is celebrated by a display of fireworks in front of the hotel and on the neighboring islands, making a picture indescribably beautiful.

In speaking thus extendedly of "The Crossmon," we have really been illustrating the successful efforts of Mr. Crossmon himself, for his hotel was his life, and upon it he lavished all his energy, and it rewarded his honest faith. No trouble was too great for a guest; the sick had all the care possible if by chance they fell ill there, and the result was that every guest became a personal friend. In that way "The Crossmon" has enjoyed a

steady return of its old patrons year by year. Indeed one patron has spent thirty-eight consecutively recurring summers there.

Personally Mr. Crossmon was unassuming, earnest in his friendships, steadfast in his purposes, and loyal to all those that aided to develop Alexandria Bay. In the midst of his complete success he was called away to another country, leaving a name unblemished, and a memory sweet and grateful.

The elder Crossmon having died in 1892, Mr. Charles W. Crossmon succeeds the firm of Crossmon & Son, whose management has made this hotel noted throughout the world, and the favorite headquarters in later days of such men as President Arthur, Gen. Sheridan, Cardinal McClosky, Herbert Spencer, Charles Dudley Warner, B. F. Reinhart, Will Carleton, and other notables, whose spoken and written praises have added greatly to the popularity of the islands and the Crossmon.

THE THOUSAND ISLES.

By W. A. Croffut, in "The Continent."

My wandering soul is satisfied;
I rest where blooming islands ride
At anchor on the tranquil tide.

The sky of summer shines serene,
And sapphire rivers flow between
The thousand bosky shields of green.

And so I drift in silence where
Young Echo, from her granite chair,
Flings music on the mellow air,

O'er rock and rush, o'er wave and brake,
Until her phantom carols wake
The voices of the Island Lake.

Beneath my skiff the long grass slides;
The mascolonge in covert hides.
And pickerel flash their gleaming sides,

And purple vines the naiads wore,
A-tip-toe on the liquid floor,
Nod welcome to my pulsing oar.

The shadow of the waves I see,
Whose silver meshes seem to be
The love-web of Penelope.

It shimmers on the yellow sands,
And while, beneath the weaver's hands
It creeps abroad in throbbing strands,

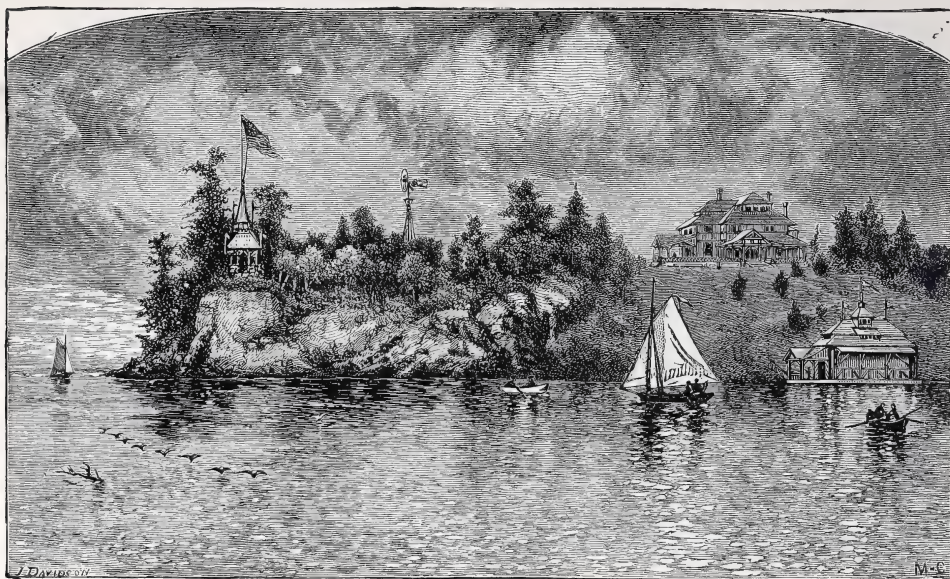
The braided sunbeams softly shift,
And unseen fingers, flashing swift,
Unravel all the golden web.

So, day by day, I drift and dream
Among the Thousand Isles, that seem
The crown and glory of the stream,



"CASTLE REST."

LOOKING northeast from the Crossmon, the traveller beholds Bonnie Castle, one of the most picturesque spots upon the river—preceding by many years some more pretentious residences, but none more elegant. Here the distinguished Dr. J. G. Holland founded his summer home, and adorned it with his best treasures. Hither he came gladly year after year, but leaving the place reluctantly. His was a nature that could drink in and appreciate such a spot, its picturesque and restful beauty, its flow of waters, its genial summer visitors. But there came a spring when he came no more, for he had gone upon a long journey, preceding by a few years the great throng whom he will welcome when they in turn journey to his new-found land.



BONNIE CASTLE.

“THE SEVEN ISLES”

Is the name given to a cluster of seven islands and islets, contiguous but separated only so slightly by the waters of the river as to be readily connected by light rustic bridges. They are in the direct American channel, about a mile and a half above Alexandria Bay, which is the central point for pleasure and cottage residence upon this noble river. These islands are so situated that, with proper wharfage, the largest vessels could readily land and depart, without any material change in their direct course. They are only partially improved, are exquisitely picturesque and in keeping with the natural beauty and seclusion so observable upon the St. Lawrence, and afford by all odds the most desirable location for a hotel or place of public resort.





VIEW IN SEVEN ISLES, PROPERTY OF GEN. BRADLEY WINSLOW.



VIEW IN SEVEN ISLES, PROPERTY OF GEN. BRADLEY WINSLOW.

A Rainy Day at the Islands.

SUNSHINE and daylight are at their best among these islands. But even a rainy day has its compensations. Then the men stay around the hotels, and devote themselves to the ladies, who are not so much given to fishing as are their escorts. The book that was but lately cast aside for something promising greater zest, is now resumed at the turned-down page, and the promised letter is thought of and leisurely written. The ladies gather upon the wide verandas of the CROSSMON, and with crocheting and talk and exchange of experiences, pass away the time. Many predictions are made as to the duration of the rain, and with friendly chat, not disguising an occasional yawn, the hour for an early dinner soon arrives, and after that comes the afternoon nap, the early tea and then the pleasures of the evening. Some dance, the young brides and the other bright ones who are very willing to become brides and share in the happiness they watch so intently, these steal away to the darker corners of the verandas, where confidences and an occasional pressure of the hand (possibly a kiss) may be indulged in without too much publicity. So, almost unlaggingly, the day passes away, and John, the oarsman, promising fair weather to-morrow, stillness and sleep creep over the happy company, who are willing to declare that even a rainy day is enjoyable among the Thousand Islands, where the soft outlines of the ever-varying shore are half-hidden, half-revealed through the rainy mist, as if waiting for the sun's enchanting power to develop their hidden mysteries and reveal their entrancing, restful beauties. This is indeed that "Port of Peace," into which, when once you have sailed your boat, you are glad to stay, and you leave the spot with sad regrets, to be remembered always as the place where the soul is lifted up to God in glad thankfulness that He ever made such a resting spot for His weary children, who, through many pilgrimages in many lands, at last find here a spot that fills the hungry soul with satisfaction.

Now, as to health. All who have ever remained here for a week, are conscious that after the third or fourth day there is a peculiar change in the system. If you have been troubled with insomnia, it begins to leave you, and natural, restful sleep asserts its sway. You like to sit and rest, your legs become lazy, and you are not at all anxious for long walks. The CROSSMON's shady settees have become matters for consideration; you conclude, after much argument, which is the easiest one, and best protected from the sun. You yawn often, and wonder what has come over you. You can lay down and take a nap at almost any hour after 10 A. M. You languidly push aside the newspaper whose leaders only last week were read with the most intense interest. The spirit of Rest creeps upon you almost unawares, for your system is being fed upon the ozone of this health-giving spot. The very air becomes an active ally in behalf of your overworked nerves, and before you are aware of it, you begin to fill up with reserve force, that shall stand you in good stead in the city's heat and push.

These beneficial influences are within the reach of all. There are now hotels and boarding-houses at Alexandria Bay, the Thousand Island Park, at Clayton, and Cape Vincent, at Westminster Park, and at nearly all the other resorts, where the poor man can find entertainment within his means, and the rich man, too, much as he is criticised, may also find comforts adapted to his desires. In former times there were only the more expensive resorts, and that kept away the middle class of summer tourists. That is all changed now, and every condition except the chronically poor can find boarding houses within their means. It will not be long before this great national Vacation Park, 38 miles long, will be eagerly sought by all conditions of society, from the skilled mechanic to the millionaire.



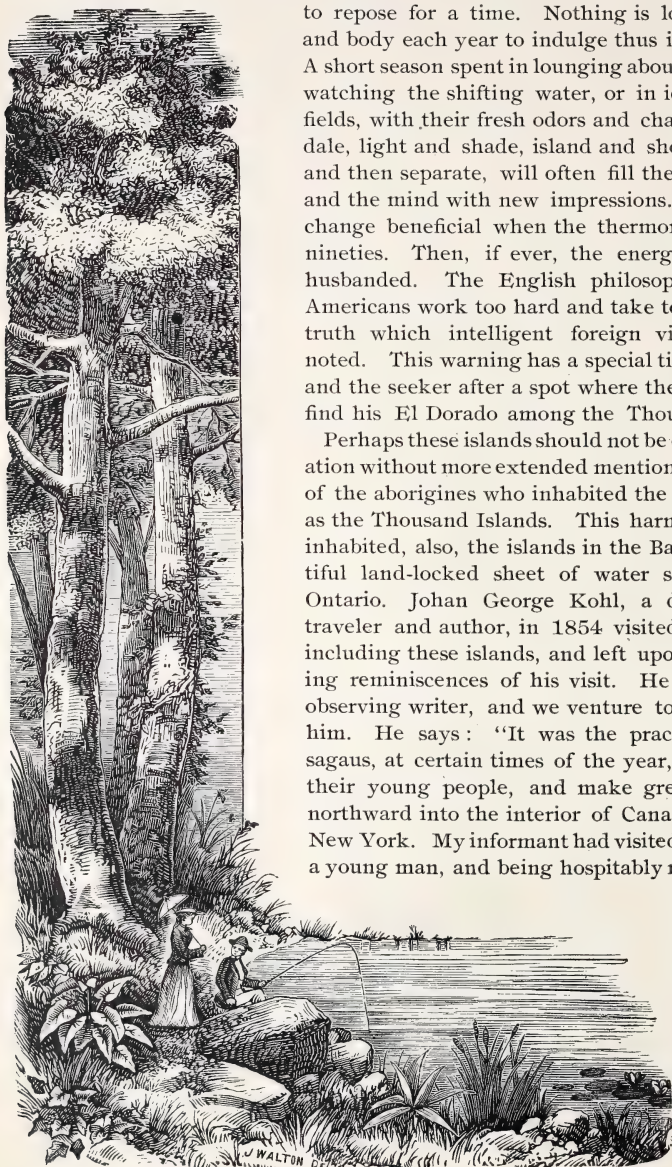
THE VALUE OF REST.

MANY people make the mistake of supposing that a summer vacation is not complete unless devoted to various sorts of physical exercise. It seems to be taken for granted that the energies of body and mind cannot be recuperated except by trips and diversions that call for muscular effort. Summer resorts that do not offer such opportunities are often thought to be wanting in proper attractions. There is another class of people, such as artists, teachers and clergymen, who seek places where they may pursue their usual work amid new surroundings. Under suitable restrictions perhaps no harm comes from this. Change of air and of diet are beneficial, and new faces and new scenery tend to break up the monotony of all toil and care. There are not enough people, however, who appreciate the value of a period of absolute rest, an entire cessation from activity. Just as land is better for being allowed to lie fallow, the physical and mental energies of man are better for being allowed

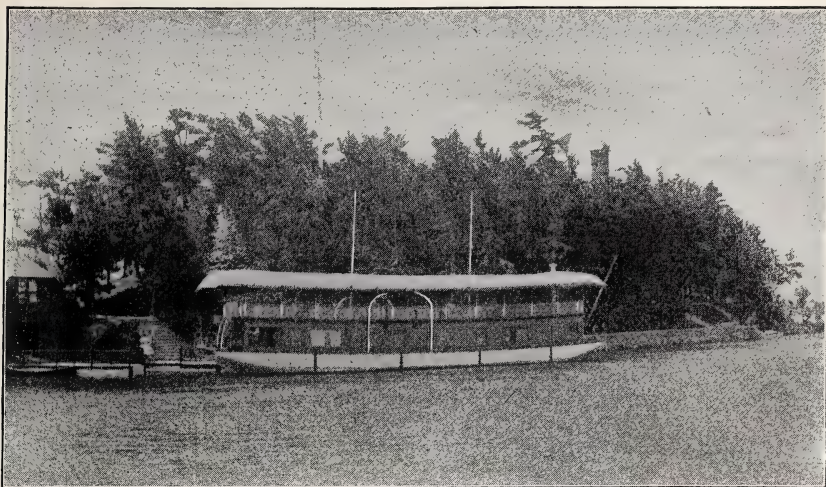
to repose for a time. Nothing is lost by permitting mind and body each year to indulge thus in a few days' slumber. A short season spent in lounging about the Thousand Islands, watching the shifting water, or in idling in the woods and fields, with their fresh odors and changing views of hill and dale, light and shade, island and shore, as they intermingle and then separate, will often fill the frame with new vigor and the mind with new impressions. Particularly is such a change beneficial when the thermometer is up among the nineties. Then, if ever, the energies should be carefully husbanded. The English philosopher who asserted that Americans work too hard and take too little leisure, stated a truth which intelligent foreign visitors have frequently noted. This warning has a special timeliness just at present, and the seeker after a spot where the very soul may rest will find his El Dorado among the Thousand Islands.

Perhaps these islands should not be dismissed from consideration without more extended mention of the Mississagaus, last of the aborigines who inhabited the archipelago designated as the Thousand Islands. This harmless and friendly tribe inhabited, also, the islands in the Bay of Quinte, that beautiful land-locked sheet of water southwest of Kingston, Ontario. Johan George Kohl, a distinguished European traveler and author, in 1854 visited Northern New York, including these islands, and left upon record many interesting reminiscences of his visit. He is a genial, acute and observing writer, and we venture to spare a small space for him. He says: "It was the practice among the Mississagaus, at certain times of the year, to leave the islands to their young people, and make great hunting expeditions northward into the interior of Canada, and southward into New York. My informant had visited them once when he was a young man, and being hospitably received, had afterwards

repeated his visits, made acquaintances and friends among them, lived with them for weeks, and shared the joys and sorrows of a hunter's life. Once, when he had been on a journey to Niagara and



the West, and had been a long time absent, he could not desist when he passed the Thousand Islands on his return to his native town, Brockville, from making a call by the way on his Mississagua friends. They recognized him immediately, gave him the warmest reception, and carried him on their shoulders to their Chief, who made a great feast in his honor, and canoes full of Indians came gliding in crowds from the islands to see and welcome him. He had to pass the night among them; the squaws prepared his couch, and two of the Indians insisted on serving him as a guard of honor at his tent-door, where they camped out and kept the fire. 'I was almost moved to tears myself, sir, on seeing my half-savage friends again. Believe me, it is a race very susceptible to kindness, though at the same time certainly very revengeful for injuries. They never forget their friends, but are very terrible and even treacherous against their enemies. We call them poor and miserable, but they appear quite otherwise to themselves. They are proud of their prowess and animal daring, and of the performances of their forefathers. In fact they think themselves the first race in creation.' They have been scattered like the chaff; their fisheries and their hunting became continually less productive; the villages and towns of the whites grew up around them; they began to feel the pressure of want; their race died away like the fish in their waters, and at last the few who remained accepted a proposal of the Government, that they should exchange these islands for a more remote habitation—I do not myself know exactly where."



A HOUSE BOAT,

Where people live with their families. When they get tired of one place they hire a tug and move on.

The Folger Steamers.

The many residents as well as the travellers among the Thousand Islands are fortunate in the Steamboat service upon the upper river. It is perhaps not generally known that the Messrs. H. S. & B. W. Folger, are Jefferson county men, their father having been a resident of Cape Vincent in 1842-48. These young men commenced their business career in Kingston, Ont., many years ago, and are now the largest vessel owners on the upper river. Their commodious steamers, formerly known as the "White Squadron," consisting of the St. Lawrence, Empire State, Islander, Maynard and Jessie Bain, connect with all Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad trains arriving at and departing from Clayton and Cape Vincent. En route between Clayton and Alexandria Bay they make stops at Round Island,

Grenell Island Park, Thousand Island Park, Fine View Park, Jolly Oaks, St. Lawrence Park, Point Vivian and Edgewood Park. At each of these points tourists will find fair hotel accommodation. The large Hotel Frontenac, at Round Island, is one of the prominent objects down the river after the steamer leaves Clayton. Round Island, the first stop, is a fine summer resort, the Island being dotted by numerous pretty cottages. At the next landing, Grenell Island Park, the Pullman House is located. The new Columbian Hotel at Thousand Island Park, is built upon modern plans, lighted throughout by electricity, and equipped with every convenience for the comfort of its guests. The Fine View House possesses a splendid location on Wellesley Island, five minutes' run below Thousand Island Park. The Grand View Park Hotel also occupies a prominent position at the head of Wells Island, and is reached by a small ferry steamer from Thousand Island Park. The Cottage Hotel, at St. Lawrence Park, is situated in a fine grove and attracts patrons. Edgewood Park possesses a very comfortable hotel, and is a secluded, restful spot among the Islands, within a short distance of Alexandria Bay, which is the last stop. The Crossmon House, managed by Mr. Charles W. Crossmon, has a delightful location upon the river, undoubtedly the finest hotel in Northern New York, and secures each season a majority of the patronage at that point, its patrons returning year after year.

The Westminster Park is about one miles from Alexandria Bay, and is reached by a ferry steamer making hourly trips in connection with that point. It is a picturesque spot. The steamers of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company also ply between Cape Vincent and Clayton, making two round trips daily, and calling at the romantic and historical Carleton Island—the location of several prominent clubs. This Island possesses one of the most interesting ruins, in the form of an ancient fortification. Carleton Island boasts of one of the finest fishing grounds upon the St. Lawrence River.

Frontenac ; A Sketch.

READ AT THE CAMP-FIRE, SHADY LEDGE, AUGUST 6TH, 1889.

A MODERN humorist has written of this region :

" Here the red injuns once took their delights,
Fisht, fit and bled ;
But now the inhabitants is mostly whites,
With nary a red."

It is a peculiarity with the American people, that as a mass we care but little for history, especially for that of the land in which we live. As boys and girls we imbibe a strong and lasting prejudice against it at school. As men and women our faces are ever turned toward the future. Let the dead past bury its legends and its musty tales of marches and counter-marches. We are busy making the history that will be studied by our children. Such is the spirit.

And yet I have to deal with the past, and if you will bear with me for a few minutes, taking your medicine gracefully, I will give you a bit of history wherein I will try to answer the question so often propounded, "Why was the hotel named *Frontenac*?"

Passing from comedy to tragedy, I may state, right here, that two hundred years ago to-night, a camp fire occurred upon the St. Lawrence. It was attended by a greater throng than that now encircling this little camp. Men were there who had fought their way for months through dense forests



THE CHIMNEYS—CARLETON ISLAND. T



GEO. M. PULLMAN'S CASTLE REST, AT ALEXANDRIA BAY.

for the occasion. Their faces were not the faces of kindly and indulgent friends and neighbors, but of demons. Their songs were not those of peaceful revelry, but were the fiendish death-chants of the implacable savage.

Their fagots were human bodies and their feast the hearts of the unhappy Canadian frontiersmen. Two hundred years ago to-day, at four o'clock in the morning, an alarm-gun

was fired from a little fort in the environs of Montreal. It aroused a small army of several hundreds of French soldiers of the line, and volunteers, who had slept the night through while the dreaded Iroquois were engaged in the slaughter of the helpless people of the village of Lachine.

All of the day of August 6th, 1689, both invaders and besieged lay stupefied. The one partly from the vast

quantity of rum captured in the village, the other from the almost untellable horror and panic caused by the scene that met them as they came upon the ruins of Lachine. That night the Iroquois army, carrying along one hundred and twenty captives, retired across Lake St. Louis, and at Chateaugay, within sight of the people of Montreal, burned the greater number at the stake, a few being thoughtfully saved to be sacrificed for the amusement of the squaws left behind in the Indian villages of Central New York. This black event undoubtedly led to the re-instatement, by his royal master, Louis XIV, of Count Frontenac as the head of affairs in the struggling colony of Canada.

After an absence of seven years he returned to find his work of former years undone. Those Indian tribes whose favor and good will he had so long won and held in behalf of the French, were either alienated or driven away from their old haunts. The powerful and cruel confederation of the Six Nations held mastery of the St. Lawrence, and dictated terms to the commandants of the remaining and feeble out-posts. The important fort and trading post at Frontenac (upon the site of Kingston) was destroyed. The navigation of the lakes was cut off from the French traders. The wily Dutchmen of Albany and the progressive Englishmen further south kept the Iroquois well supplied with powder and ball and with gaudy trinkets. It was the same wave of selfishness, intrigue, cruelty and devastation that surges in every age over all lands where the European gains a foothold, and where new races contend for the heritage of old and less aggressive peoples.

Count Frontenac is described by Parkman, the able historian of Canada, in the following terms: "Fontenac has been called a mere soldier. He was an excellent soldier and more besides. He was a man of vigorous and cultivated mind, penetrating observation, and ample travel and experience."

Withal, he is said to have been of imperious nature, his anger often bridleing his better judgment. His bearing and features were strongly patrician. His moderate fortune was wasted in his earlier years in the lavish entertainment that obtained about the royal court of France in the palmy days of Louis XIV.

His contentions with the Order of the Jesuits, then all powerful in Canadian affairs, form an interesting page in Canadian history.

The region of the Thousand Islands was often a debatable ground among the Hurons, the Iroquois, and their weaker red brethren of dependent tribes. It was



VIEW ON CARLTON ISLAND



THE OLD WINDMILL BELOW PRESCOTT.

in the highway of predatory travel and the favorite water-lane of native barter. Frontenac pushed his forces up from Montreal through the maze of islands upon errands of treaty and persuasion, just as he sent his soldiers and their red allies down Champlain to plague the people of Schenectady and Albany. He was untiring.

Taking the field himself, he sometimes made arduous voyages up the rapids of the St. Lawrence, and at the camp-fires of great chiefs, lighted beneath the grand old pines that then bordered these myriad isles, made new treaties, joined in the red-man's rude amusements, and laid deeper the foundations of the far-reaching inland commerce which then extended even to Mackinac, a valuable system of traffic which the French had not the wit to fully appreciate or the nerve to adequately protect.

With all excuse of probability, we may well imagine the flotilla of the adventurous Frenchmen after toiling up yonder American channel, and encountering the baffling winds and rough waves of the open lake now gleaming in the moonlight before us, seeking gladly the shelter of this ever hospitable island, and by a moderate tension of fancy we may conceive the barbaric scene, the brilliant costumes and arms of the Europeans flashing in the light of the fire, the skin-clad, feather-bedecked braves, and the swarthy beauty of the squaws lurking upon the edges of the conference.

Weighing all the testimony of credible historians, and there are many great and small ; sifting the comment *pro* and *con*, made upon the deeds of this aggressive leader, it appears that he was a man who was happily fitted to deal with the events of the unsettled times in which he lived, and that to him, more than to any other pioneer, the valley of the St. Lawrence has owed its rescue in behalf of civilization.

As far as I have been able to discover, there is no stigma upon his name which should make us hesitate to bestow it upon our summer abiding place. FRANK H. TAYLOR.

Skiff Sailing and Building.

BY F. H. TAYLOR.

" Why should we yet our sail unfurl?
There is not a breath the blue waves to curl
But when the wind blows off the shore,
Oh ! sweetly we'll rest on our weary oar."

EVERY visitor to the Thousand Islands who is at all *au fait* in the matter of sailing must admire the grace, speed and capabilities of the St. Lawrence skiff, and no less the skill and daring with which it is handled upon the breezy and often tempestuous open waters between the islands. If the stranger is observant, he will notice these beautiful skiffs have no rudders. They are propelled by oars either way with equal facility, and when the boatman has his party, generally a lady and a gentleman, stowed away comfortably in the chairs, which are a proper and indispensable feature of every boat hereabouts, and his sail shaken out with "sprit" all fast, you will discover that the waterman is handling his boat entirely by the "sheet" or line holding the sail in leash. By this he will guide his obedient craft upon any wind, as surely and safely as a trainer upon the race-track controls a spirited steed. A longer acquaint-



SKIFF WITH BUTTERFLY SAILS.

ance with the ways of the boatman develops the fact that when a flaw careens the craft, he not only loosens the sheet slightly but lays forward, and if his guests are both gentlemen, and he wants to go about in a stiff breeze, he does not hesitate to request them to "lay for'ard" also, thus depressing the bow of the boat and allowing the stern to swing free.

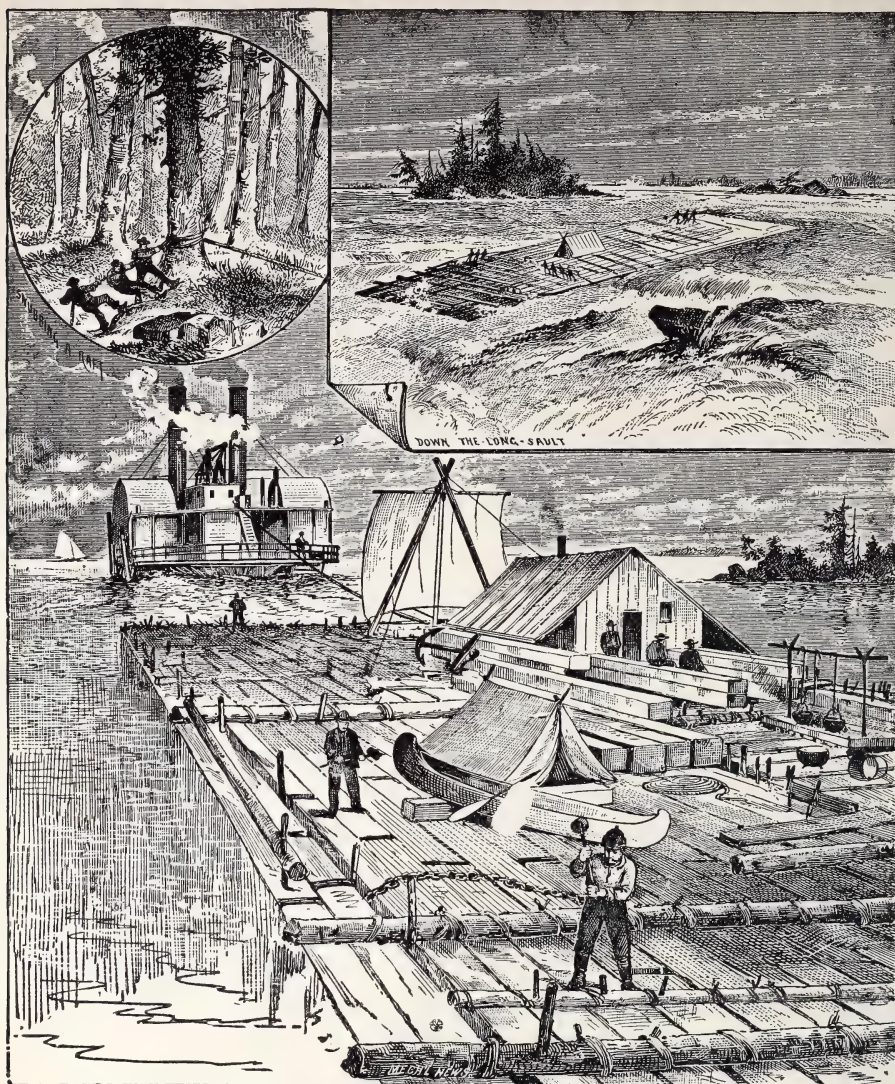
Per contra, when the wind is astern, all hands may be snugly bunched aft, and in "falling away" to fill the sail, when she runs up into the wind, the boatman will lay well back, thus dragging the stern.

These things charm and amaze the amateur, and by dint of close attention he soon masters the details of this peculiar method of sailing. He must, however, know not only how to do the right thing at the right moment, but just also how to do it in the shortest possible way. His action must become automatic, and his eye trained to read every sign the winds write upon the impressible surface of the waters. Most of the professional boatmen who are to be found during the summer at Round Island, Alexandria Bay and the other resorts, ready to pilot excursionists to the best fishing places, are clever mechanics who build boats in the winter time and some of them have acquired wide reputation for the excellence of their handiwork. There is no place upon the list of touring points where the boats are so universally good as here. Such a thing as a snub-nosed, flat-bottomed "tub," or gaily painted but otherwise contemptible row-boat, which, in many places, is thought "good enough for summer tourists," is unknown here.

The St. Lawrence skiff is built of perfect, knotless pine, or Spanish cedar, a trifle more than one-quarter inch in thickness. It is well ribbed with white oak strips, placed about four inches apart. The "shear" is a perfect curve and every line in sight harmonizes. A deck extends about thirty inches from its pointed ends, made up of pine and walnut stuff laid in strips, with a centre-piece on top to stiffen it. Length twenty-one and one-half feet; beam, in the centre, outside measure, three feet and three inches; depth, thirteen inches. Snug seats are placed fore and aft. These are detachable for sponging out. The stern seat is fitted with an arm chair, cane-seated and backed, without legs. Five feet forward of this is another seat with a similar chair, and upon the thwarts between them are catches to hold trawling rods and rings for the sheet line. The two chairs face, and behind the last named is the fish-box, which is exactly in the centre of the boat. The box serves as a seat for the rower when alone in the boat, in which case he rows stern forward. Ordinarily the rower sits upon a seat placed so that the fish-box serves as a foot-brace. Detachable out-riggers are used. The boat has no keel, but an elliptic bottom piece, perfectly flat, is used. This is about five inches wide at centre. Upon this the boat slides when being hauled up on the wharf. A center-board occupies the space under the rower's seat. It folds up like a fan into a sheath, which is water-tight, being opened and closed by a lever carefully packed. The sail-brace and socket for base of mast are carefully fitted, and the mast and sail, when not in use, lie along the starboard side of the seats. A false bottom of movable stuff protects the light frame, and this is covered by neatly-fitting canvas. Feathering oars are seldom used, the boatmen claiming that a well-balanced pin oar can be more easily dropped to haul in a fish,



DESCENDING LACHINE RAPIDS.



Timber Rafts of the St. Lawrence.

BY FRANK H. TAYLOR.

ONE of the most picturesque of life-upon-the-river incidents is found in the passing timber-rafts which float down among the islands almost every day in the early part of the season. Considerable enjoyment can be had in rowing out to them, mooring your boat and talking, as we did a few mornings ago, to the swarthy, good natured crew. The men had long before disposed of their breakfast of fried bacon and boiled potatoes, and were distributed along the raft, which was in fact three rafts in one, and extended a third of a mile at least. Some were driving strong hickory pins into the binders which led from one section to another; others were binding these into a compact superstructure with withes of oak. The timber was already squared, and lay half a dozen sticks deep. All of these thousands of immense pieces were securely bound without injuring the wood with peg-holes.

VIEW FROM ITDGE SPENCER'S TOWER, SHOWING ALEXANDRIA BAY IN THE DISTANCE.





THE OLD SETH GREEN HOUSE, AS REBUILT.

VIEW TAKEN FROM THE MIDDLE OF THE BRIDGE.

One part of the raft was made up of barrel staves, also closely bound. Near the bow (if a raft may be said to have a bow) a group of men were coiling the great cables and completing a winch for weighing the anchors when necessary; and the anchors themselves, as large as those of a frigate, lay close by. Dug-outs were hauled up on the timbers, and one or two tents, in which the men slept, were pitched between some especially large logs. The boss and his gang-foremen occupied a shanty, and even indulged in the luxury of straw mattresses in their bunks. From the "boss" we learned, through an interpreter, a great deal of the hard and often exciting life upon a timber raft. A section of such a raft is known as a "dram," and the present one was made up of some seventeen of these, its value being something more than \$250,000. Before reaching the great rapids of the river, where the hard work and excitement culminate, these "drams" are cut apart. The steam tow-boat (which looks, with its huge paddle-boxes, like the earliest of transatlantic steam vessels,) drops its cable and each section looks out for itself. The crews push or pull at the long oars rigged at the front and rear and along the sides, keeping the timbers parallel with the swift current. Sometimes a raft breaks up, and then come simply ruin and death. It is considered so safe, however, that it is quite the fashion for ladies and gentlemen at Montreal to go up to Lachine, nine miles above the city, and go down that famous rapid upon a raft.

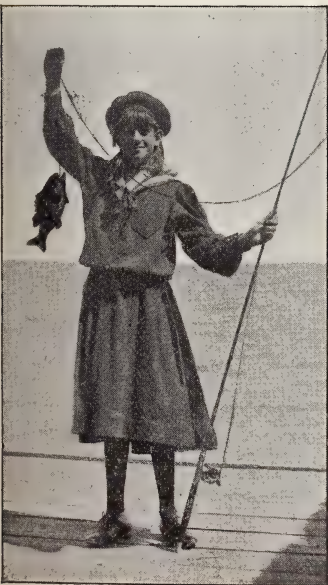
Some Prominent Islands.

IN passing up and down the St. Lawrence, among the Thousand Islands, the traveller is impressed with the fact that while they are all beautiful, no two are alike. Some have abrupt fronts of rock, many have trees growing right down into the water, while a few have natural turfs and show the beauties of a lawn embowered in trees. Having visited very many of these islands and noted their individual excellencies, the writer is fain to give high praise to that beautiful group called

MANHATTAN.

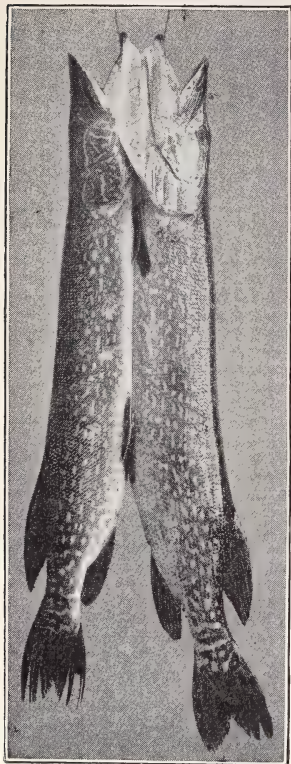
There are several of them, and they lie about a mile northerly from Alexandria Bay, on the northwesterly side of the main channel of the grand river. Upon the principal island of this group, having an area of about six acres, are the buildings and residences of the owners, Hon. Jas. C. Spencer and Mr. John L. Hasbrouck, of New York city. To this main island are connected two smaller ones by means of bridge and chain-ferry. Each of these islands contains about half an acre of arable land.

This interesting group was originally owned by Seth Green, the noted fish-culturist and Superintendent of Fisheries of the State of New York, who purchased the property from Messrs. Cornwall & Walton. Green was the original cottager and summer resident in this vicinity. He built, and for a series of years resided in, a small cottage on the main island, and there engaged in studying the habits of the finny tribe, and devising means for their culture and propagation. Here he obtained his first practical knowledge and experience, which has proved of such value to the people of the United States. After he had completed his practical course and entered the service of the State of New York, his cottage and islands remained unoccupied for several years, except by temporary residents and itinerant campers. In 1867, he sold the group of islands to Judge Spencer who, in 1868, permanently restored and enlarged the old cottage by additions and improve-



HER FIRST CATCH.

ments, and made it a comfortable residence, which he occupied each summer until he associated, as joint owners with himself, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Hasbrouck of New York city, and from that time there commenced a series of improvements under their personal supervision, that has resulted in its present condition. The piers and buildings, the lawns, trees, shrubbery and flowers, and general appearance, are complete and beautiful beyond description, and equal those of any other island property. Every year, for a period of three or four months, the proprietors and their families and guests come to Manhattan to enjoy its beauties and its restful comforts.



A GOOD CATCH.

One of them remarked to the writer: "The climate and the natural advantages, and the life we lead here, are most important from a sanitary point of view, preserving the health and vigor of its residents, and give them continuous and unalloyed rest, pleasure and happiness. We come here gladly, and leave with keen regret—anticipating our return another season as a compensation for our temporary separation from our Island Home that we love so much."

Seth Green always claimed that when he selected this island for his summer residence, he had his choice of all the islands in this vicinity, and the present proprietors have never doubted his judgment and taste in choosing this island as the "bonniest of them a'." The writer found every reason to reach the same conclusion, for the islands are faultless, the turf like that of England, the people themselves refined and hospitable.

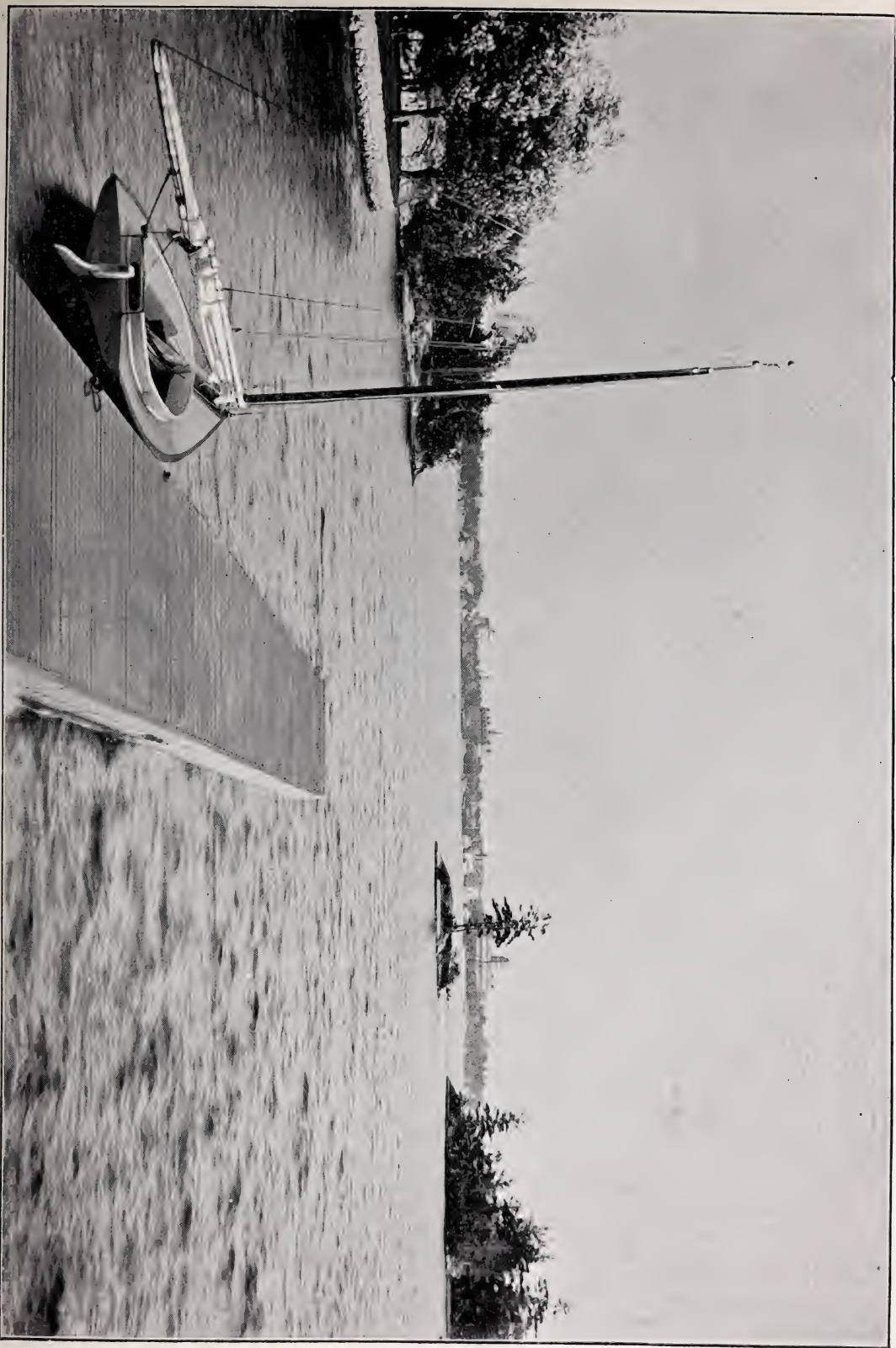
Every island and Island Home in this wilderness of islands, from Sport Island and Summer Land (three miles below Alexandria Bay) to Calumet and Governor's Island and those islands above them (near Clayton,) have their own natural beauty and artistic improvements, and each one deserves most favorable comment and criticism, but Manhattan has a quiet beauty that just fills the artistic eye. It is a noteworthy fact that among the islanders and cottagers

there is neither envy nor discontent, each one apparently entirely happy in his own possessions. Each is supreme in his little kingdom, and they are all satisfied with their portion of the emerald gems of this unique river, and the islanders cordially admire and enjoy the possessions of their neighbors almost equally with their own, and take an interest in every improvement made in their locality.

Those who attended the Centennial at Philadelphia in 1876, as well as those who revelled in the glories of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, when asked to describe what they saw, are utterly unable to do so. So much bursts upon the recollection, that the tongue and mind are paralyzed, and the listener only hears partial descriptions of perhaps trivial things. So it is with the Thousand Islands, you are unable to describe them satisfactorily—you want the listener to see them, then let *him* describe them. There is nothing in the world like them, any world-wide traveller will tell you that. The Rhine has its islands, and castle towers,

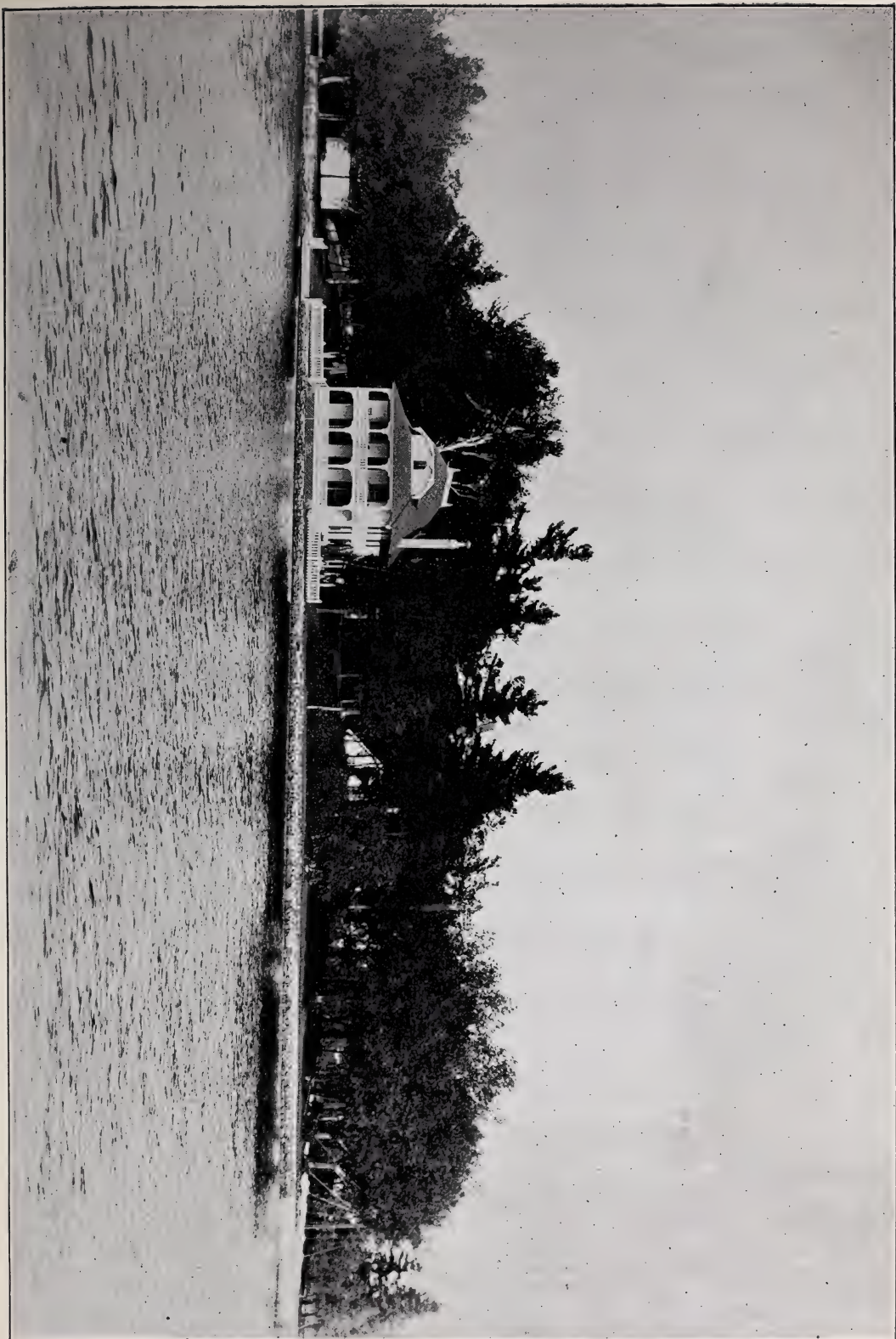
"And hills that promise corn and wine
And scattered cities crowning these
Whose far, white walls along them shine,"—

the beautiful lakes of Switzerland, the Riviera itself, Como and the Isles of Greece—all these are beautiful, and Venice is queenly—but the St. Lawrence and its emerald islands crowding each other for 30 miles, surpass them all, individually and united. It is a land too beautiful for words, where even the painter's hand trembles at its own weakness to depict all his eye sees, where God smiles all the while through the summer days, but makes the glorious



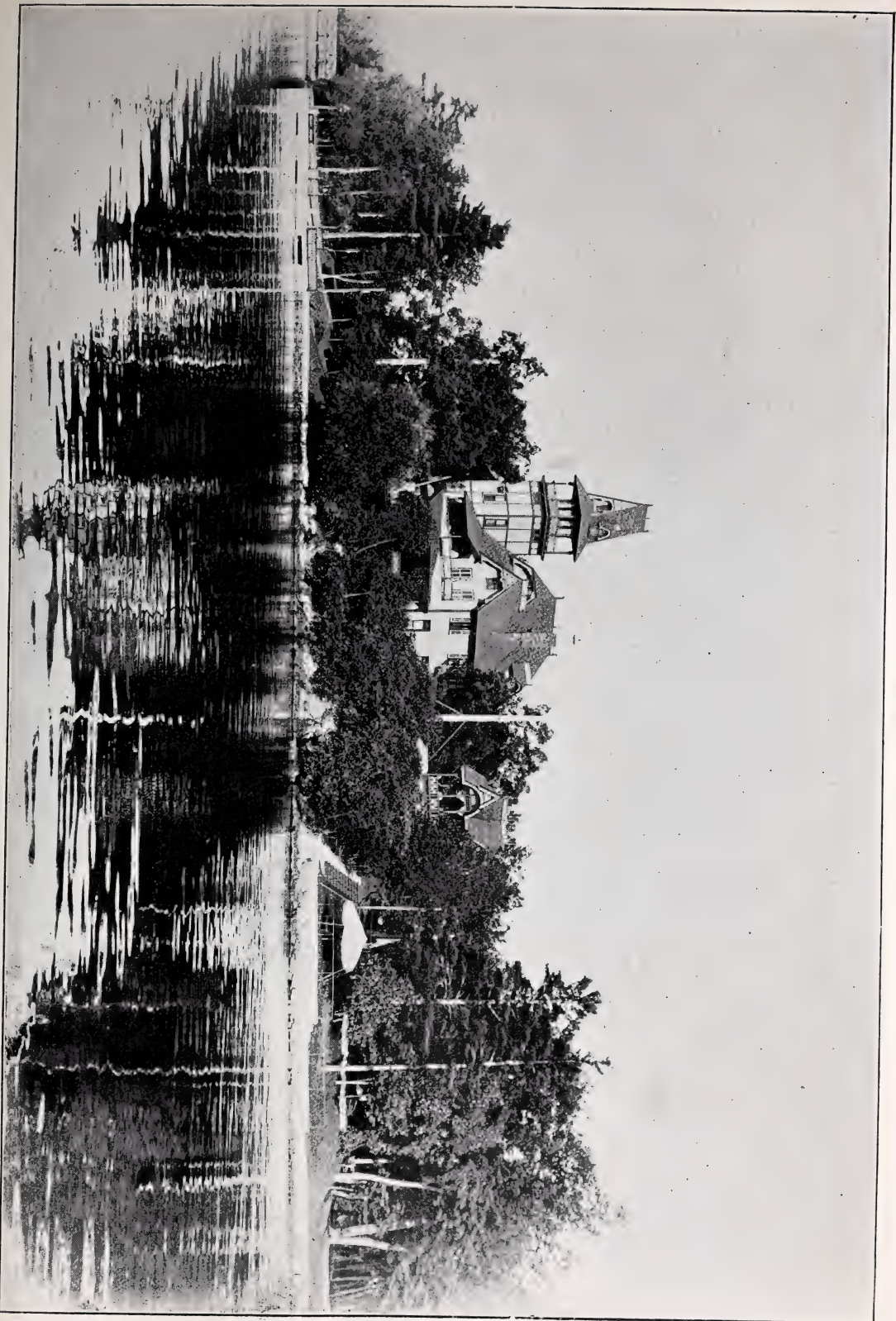
VIEW FROM THE OLD SETH GREEN HOUSE.

ACROSS THE AMERICAN CHANNEL. ALEXANDRIA BAY IN THE DISTANCE.



THE HASBROUCK HOUSE AND BOFFIN'S BOWER.

WESTERLY SIDE OF MANHATTAN.



JUDGE SPENCER'S RESIDENCE, EASTERLY SIDE OF MANHATTAN.

QUIET NOOK, AND TERRACE, AND PAVILION ON THE RIGHT.



PIAZZA OF SPENCER HOUSE, OVERLOOKING THE RIVER.

season short, lest man, entranced by perennial rest and enjoyment, would find even nature's beauties at last "palling upon the satiated taste." It is a land of rest, of high ideals, of perfect natural beauty, where water, and sky, and land and wooded shores blend into something unknown elsewhere. An able writer says :

"It is impossible, even for those whose habits and occupations naturally wean them from the pleasure derivable from such scenery, to avoid feelings akin to poetry while winding through the Thousand Islands. You feel, indeed, long after they had been passed, as if you had been awakened out of a blissful dream. Your memory brings up again and again the pictures of the clusters of the little islands raising out of the clear cold water. You think of the little bays and winding passages, embowered in trees; and recurring to the din, and dust, and heat, and strife of the city you have left, or the city you are going to, you wish in your heart that you could see more of nature, and less of business.

"These may be but dreams—perhaps they are so—but they are good and they are useful dreams; for they break in for a moment upon the dull monotony of our all-absorbing selfishness; they let in a few rays of light upon the poetry and purity of sentiment, which seem likely to die of perpetual confinement in the dark prison-house of modern avarice."

J. A. H.

Thousand Island Park.

THE Thousand Island Park seems to have been an outgrowth of that wave of religious sentiment which swept over the country about 1874—the result, perhaps, of the reaction in men's minds which usually follows great financial depression. Its contemporary developments are visible at Ashbury Park and Ocean Grove, two grand summer resorts upon the seaboard of New Jersey, and the later manifestation of the same sentiment at Chautauqua, in Western New York. All of these movements towards summer residences bore a distinctly religious character, and were the outgrowth of a sincere desire to glorify God, and yet, in doing so, to make summer homes where families could receive the benefit of change of scene and of air and perhaps in their manner of living.

The manifestation of this impulse at Thousand Island Park is due to the efforts of Rev. J. F. Dayan, a well known Methodist minister, now on the retired list. He conceived the idea that the Methodist denomination would gladly support such a resort, and he selected the southwesterly end of Wells Island as the most eligible spot. The selection was judicious, and his efforts were soon appreciated. The needed lands were mainly purchased (1,000 acres) from Captain Throop, whose title was only the third remove from the State itself. Success crowned the Association's efforts, \$22,000 worth of lots having been sold in one day. Men struggled to secure the most desirable sites. It was unfortunate for the young town, however, that the extreme religious element so far prevailed that illy-considered restrictions were imposed as to entrance fee, etc., but in time these peculiar views have given way to more liberal ideas. To this day, however, no steamer is allowed to land at their dock on the Sabbath, the present management adhering to the original plan that the Sabbath should be not only a day of rest but of religious observance. The Thousand Island Park is now, as it was at the beginning, a place where a man can leave his wife and children and feel sure that they will not be exposed to any harmful influences of any nature—a place where "the assassins of society" would have no inducement whatever to come.

The situation of the Park is superior. Back from the river-front plateau rises a rocky mound, nearly 200 feet in height, which afforded a permanent and accessible locality for a water reservoir with pressure enough to flood the highest buildings. The soil is productive, resting upon the moraine of this region, the result of glacial action. The second-growth of timber is mainly oak and elm, remarkably straight and vigorous, and the lot-owners are only called upon to decide what trees should be felled, and not what they should plant. It is difficult to conceive of a finer location. With man's intelligent supervision the place may be made the most delightful in America. Other resorts have the ocean, with its drifting sands, its fogs, its storms—this Park has the great St. Lawrence, whose waters come sweeping down from the far Northwest, pure as the melting snows can make them, fresh as

the breath of spring, placid as Nature itself. To live in such a spot is a benediction for man ; there he forgets his cares, and grows into a life of content and thankfulness.

At the Thousand Islands there is a perceptible odor of ozone in the atmosphere. By some it is called a "sulphurous," by others a fishy smell. But there is a difference. Ozone is of itself an energetic chemical agent. It is a preservative, not a putrifying influence. In this it differs widely from oxygen, the principle in the air which promotes decay. There seems to be a reason for the belief that the beneficial effects produced upon many invalids from a residence among the Thousand Islands or upon the sea-shore, is due largely to the ozone discernible in those localities.

An indication of the progressive spirit of the Park is the Thousand Island Herald, a weekly newspaper published there, ably conducted, of which E. F. Otis is editor, and Rev. William Searle, manager.

The original capital of the Association was fixed at \$15,000, of which \$7,100 was paid in cash. On January 11th, 1876, the indebtedness of the Association was \$24,647.81, and the assets \$57,300.94. The capital was afterwards increased to \$50,000.

The original trustees were : Chancellor E. D. Haven, D. D., President ; Williard Ives, Vice-President ; Col. Albert D. Shaw, John F. Moffett, J. F. Dayan, E. C. Curtis, E. Remington, Hon. Jas. Johnson, M. D. Kinney.

Mr. Dayan continued a member of the board and as secretary and general manager until 1881. Chancellor Haven resigned in 1881, having been made one of the Bishops of the church at the preceding general conference. He was succeeded by Rev. I. S. Bingham, D. D., who in 1883, gave place to Rev. M. D. Kinney, A. M., who had been a member of the board of trustees from the first. Under his energetic management many improvements were perfected, and there came a period of decided growth. He continued as President for seven years, and the Park owes much to his management, and to the fact that he has been of financial aid at many times.

The present trustees are : George P. Folts, President ; George C. Sawyer, Vice President ; Dr. A. W. Goodale, Treasurer ; Walter Brown, Assistant Treasurer ; W. R. Fitch, Secretary. Trustees : George P. Folts, F. G. Weeks, Geo. C. Sawyer, W. R. Fitch, Walter Brown, Dr. A. W. Goodale, James P. Lewis, M. R. LeFevre, A. Gurnee. Rev. Wm. Searles, D. D., is the Director of the Tabernacle services.

From the very first the design of the Association has been to secure the best native talent for religious services, and also bringing from abroad men of established reputation and ability. In this way the noble Tabernacle has had under its roof some of the most celebrated preachers in the United States and Canada, and the reputation of the Park in this respect has been admirably sustained. Rev. Dr. J. E. C. Sawyer, editor of the Northern Christian Advocate, delivered two sermons there on July 22, 1894, that were the most finished and stirring the writer has ever listened to. The influences that have gone out from that Tabernacle have been peculiarly inspiring and noble, and its services have done much to popularize the Park. The auditorium has a natural slope, the acoustics are admirable, and the sight most unique and interesting when the vast place is filled with the sea of upturned faces confronting the speaker. Situated in a fine growth of oak, with great curtains at the sides, which can be raised or lowered as desired, the people are brought face to face with nature, whence they are inspired to look up to nature's God.

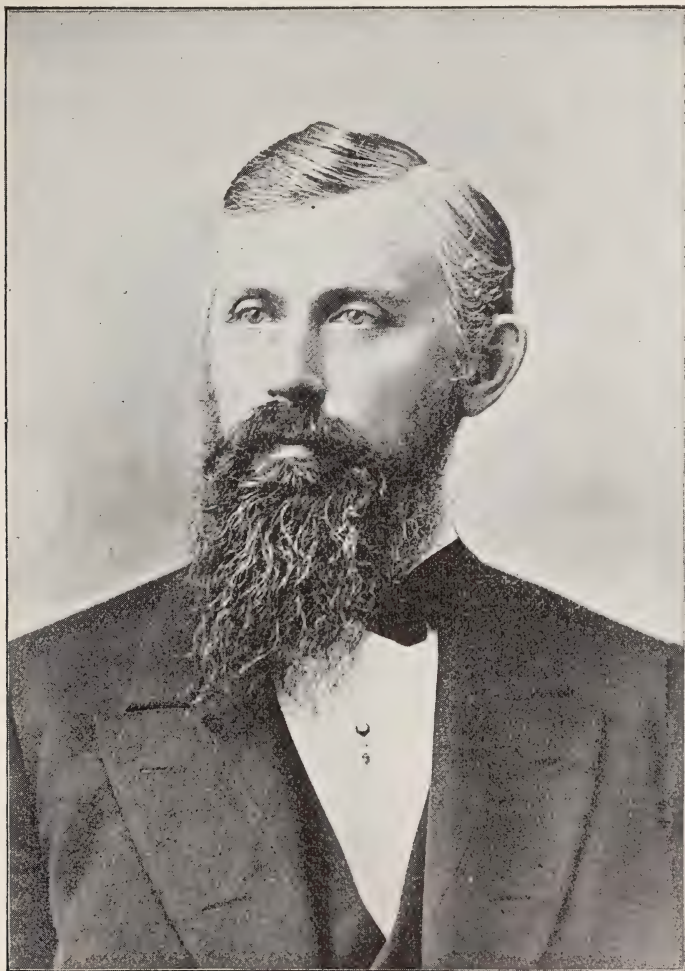
It should not be forgotten that the Park as well as the Islands partake of an international character to a great extent, and the Union Jack floats in close proximity to our own beloved stars and stripes, and that prayers ascend for the noble Queen from the same desk as the petition for our honored President.

The population of Thousand Island Park is somewhat of a floating one, as regards its permanence, but there can be no doubt as to its pre-eminent respectability. It numbers 800 to 6,000 souls. Indeed the only occasion for fear in these established popular resorts is that they may become exclusively the summer abodes of the rich alone. At this place, however, there are ample accommodations for people of every class in point of material wealth, the hotel charges being \$3.00 per day for the best, one dollar per day for a cheaper but really comfortable place, and board in private cottages at even less rates. It is pre-

eminently a democratic place, and friendliness is cultivated as not an altogether obsolete sentiment. The trustees and officers are capable men, composed of persons who have made their way from small beginnings and have always been in sympathy with plain and home-like methods. The cottages are numerous, all of them attractive, some beautiful. We give views of the new hotel which replaces the one burned in 1891, and some of the more elegant structures. A traveller upon any of the steamers which tread their way among the islands will observe that more people get on and off at Thousand Island Park than all the other resorts put together. The plotted ground for cottages occupies about 100 acres. The Association has sold off 200 acres for farming ; and about 700 acres are left, devoted to dairying.

The pumping engines of the Association, their system of sewerage, water supply and electric lights are superior and unexcelled. Their dynamo plant and the beautiful machinery there of the Watertown Steam Engine Company are models of mechanical skill. J. A. H.

Some Biographical Sketches.



DR. ADDISON WIGHT GOODALE,

Financial Agent of the Thousand Island Park Association,

Was the son of Ruggles and Betsey Wight Goodale, who settled at an early day in Fowler, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., where the subject of our sketch was born, August 17, 1831.

His early education was in the common schools of that primitive period, until 1851. He afterwards attended the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary for two years. In 1855 he began to study medicine with Dr. Abell, at Antwerp, afterwards graduating at the Albany Medical College as an M. D. This was in 1858, and in that year he married Miss Helen Jane Fowler, daughter of Lester and Dollie Fowler, of Antwerp. In 1858, he began the practice of medicine in the town of Rutland, following those older men, Drs. Munson, Smith and Spencer. He was in practice there when the rebellion showed its horrid front, and when the 10th Heavy Artillery was recruited, he joined it as assistant surgeon. He served with that fine body of troops until their final muster-out in July, 1865, proving himself an able, industrious, and conscientious officer. [For muster-out rolls of the officers of this large and gallant regiment, see p. 75.]

His protracted absence in the army had largely depleted his practice, and when he was mustered out he removed his family to Watertown, where he remained until 1867, and then accepted a position in the medical department of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., at Hartford, Conn. The Doctor became a trusted and important officer in that department, particularly in settling claims. This relation with that leading company continued until 1885, when he returned to Watertown. He has since been engaged in banking in South Dakota, now being president of a bank there. He is a large land owner in the West and in Jefferson county. Though educated as a physician, he may appropriately be classed as a farmer. But the only thing the writer has ever heard him allude to in any spirit of pride or emulation, was in connection with his service as a school teacher, he having taught eight seasons, and there are hundreds of men and women now in active life who can look back to Dr. Goodale's advice and instruction for the starting point in their endeavors to live reputable and useful lives.

In 1885, Dr. Goodale was elected one of the directors of the Thousand Island Park Association, and is now the treasurer and chief financial officer of that important organization, which is spoken of elsewhere in this History. [See p. 168c.] The exacting duties of this position, together with his own private business, now take up all his time, leaving him no leisure for the practice of his profession.

The Doctor is a large man, nearly six feet tall, of pleasant face and agreeable speech—a companionable man, and a friendly one—inviting confidence by his open countenance and pleasant ways. Springing from “the plain people,” he is pre-eminently democratic, easily approached, an honored citizen, because an honorable one. He is yet in the prime of life, although he is one of those who passed through our great war after he had come fully to man's estate. His excellent wife shares his prosperity, and it is a pleasure to see them together.

IN connection with the pictorial presentation of the Thousand Islands and our remarks upon their general beauty, history, and local importance, it is very proper to name some of the men who have greatly improved their possessions, and who have become benefactors by the extent and character of the embellishments they have made in supplementing nature. Mr. George H. Pullman was one of the very first to show what wealth, judiciously expended, could do to make the Islands attractive. We show two pictures of “Castle Rest,” the summer villa Mr. Pullman built for his aged mother. Hither he came during the great Chicago strike and riot of 1894. Another individual of this character is

HON. WILLIAM G. ROSE,

Ex-Mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

His delightful villa is on the east shore of the river, a mile and a half above Alexandria Bay, and about three-fourths of a mile above Castle Rest. His improvements are upon a liberal scale, and, like those at Manhattan, below the Bay, evince care and artistic taste in all that has been done. Mr. Rose has retired from active business, having passed an



SUMMER RESIDENCE OF HON. WM. G. ROSE, EX-MAYOR OF CLEVELAND, OHIO.



James B. Spencer,

eventful life, beginning as a poor boy in Mercer county, Pa., where he was born in 1829, one of eleven children, all of whom have reared families, and shown the quality of the Scotch-Irish blood which they were fortunate in inheriting. At 17 he was teaching school. At 23 he entered the law office of Hon. William Stewart, at Mercer, Pa., and was admitted to practice in 1855. Like many other able young men, he leaned toward journalism, and in the *Independent Democrat* he gave voice to his hatred of slavery. Although his antecedents were Democratic, he joined the Republican party at its inception, and has steadfastly adhered to its principles from that day to this. He was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1857, and reelected in 1858—serving for two terms. In 1860 he was chosen a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln as the candidate for President, but was unable to attend because of illness. He was twice presented by the Republican party of his county as a candidate for Congress, the last time in 1864, the choice being made unanimously. In 1865 he removed to Cleveland, where he gave his attention to the purchase and sale of real estate, in which business he met with financial success. In 1877 he was elected Mayor of Cleveland, and his services to the city during his term of office were so satisfactory that in 1891—fourteen years thereafter—he was reelected Mayor under the new charter, known as the “Federal plan.” Under this charter there are but six city departments, each of which has a single head, who is appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the council, after the manner of the President and his cabinet. So successfully was this plan of municipal government organized and administered by Mayor Rose that it has come to stay. In 1883 he was nominated by the Ohio Republican State Convention for Lieutenant Governor, and led his ticket all over the State, and in his own county by over three thousand votes.

HON. JAMES C. SPENCER,

Ex-Judge New York City Superior Court,

Is another of the men who have done much to embellish nature. An extended account of his lovely property, “Manhattan,” may be found on page 168a. He is a native of Fort Covington, Franklin county, N. Y. His father, the late Judge James B. Spencer, was one of the early settlers of Franklin county, and was a prominent and respected citizen and recognized political leader in the northern part of the State, having held many important positions, including that of Judge and Representative in the State and National Legislatures. He also distinguished himself in the war of 1812, participating actively in the important engagements of that contest, including the battle of Plattsburgh. In politics he was a Democrat of the Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson school. He was the personal friend and colleague of Silas Wright, and was recognized and appreciated by that great man and other prominent Democrats of the State of New York, as an intelligent and reliable political coadjutor, in the struggles of more than a quarter of a century to secure and perpetuate Democratic ascendancy in the State. He also enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all his fellow-citizens who knew him, without regard to political differences. He died in the year 1848, at the age of 68.

This branch of the Spencer family and that represented by the late Chief-Justice Ambrose Spencer, and his son, Honorable John C. Spencer, were kindred, and claim a common ancestry. The family emigrated to New York from Connecticut, their original place of settlement in the New World, springing from an English ancestor, William Spencer, who came to Cambridge, Mass., before or early in the year 1631.

It appears that he returned to or visited England afterwards, for he married his wife, Alice, in that country about the year 1633. He was again a resident and a prominent man in Cambridge in 1634-5, and was afterwards one of the first settlers in Hartford, Conn. He was the eldest of three brothers, all of whom were among the early settlers of Hartford.

The family of the present Judge Spencer, on the maternal side, were purely Irish. His

grandfather emigrated to this country from Ireland prior to the American Revolution, and served his adopted country as a soldier during the War of Independence.

Judge Spencer, before he had fully attained manhood, was thrown upon his own resources, and acquired his education and profession mainly by his own exertions. He commenced the practice of law in 1850, in his native county, and soon became popular and respected in his profession.

In 1854, he removed to Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, and, with Judge William C. Brown, formed the legal firm of Brown & Spencer, which for many years enjoyed a successful and profitable practice in the courts of Northern New York. In 1857 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York.

The performance of the duties of that office extended his professional acquaintance into nearly every county of the State. After the expiration of his term of office, he removed to the city of New York, and entered upon the practice of his profession in that city. His energy and industry, added to his former professional reputation in the State, soon brought him clients and a very successful business.

In 1867, he entered into partnership with Hon. Charles A. Rapallo and other legal gentlemen, under the firm name of Rapallo & Spencer, which became familiar to the public and in the courts as associated with some of the most important causes of the day, including the famous Erie controversy and other equally important litigations connected with railroad and steamship companies. The existence of that firm terminated with the election of its senior members to the bench—Mr. Rapallo to the Court of Appeals, and Mr. Spencer to the Superior Court of New York. He was a candidate at a later day for reëlection as Judge, but was defeated by a small majority,

On his retirement from the bench and return to the active practice of his profession in New York city, the Judge was heartily welcomed, and his old clients renewed their allegiance. As years have worn away he has become more attached to his Manhattan Island (see description elsewhere,) and there he spends much of each summer, a practice dating back for twenty years. He has improved and beautified every thing he has touched, and is known as a liberal, progressive gentleman, taking a deep and healthy interest in all that relates to the St. Lawrence and the improvement of its Islands. Such men become, in a sense, public benefactors, and their memory should not die for want of proper recognition.

FRANK H. TAYLOR.

One of the prettiest of the many charming summer homes at Round Island is that of Frank H. Taylor, of Philadelphia, Pa., an early resident here, and whose unremitting work



THE STUDIO OF FRANK H. TAYLOR.

both as a writer for many publications and an artist has done much to increase the fame of this beautiful region through the country at large. Mr. Taylor, with his family, have resided here more than a dozen seasons, and participate actively in the social life of the river. The cosy little studio over the boat house at "Shady Ledge" is lined with studies of island scenes both in color and black and white, as well as many trophies gathered in years of travel. The historic article relating to Count Frontenac, from the pen of Mr. Taylor, which appears in this book, was originally prepared for reading at one of the annual series of "camp-fires," which, as every islander knows, are a feature of "Shady Ledge" hospitality, and which led to the adoption of the name for the handsome Hotel Frontenac upon the same island.

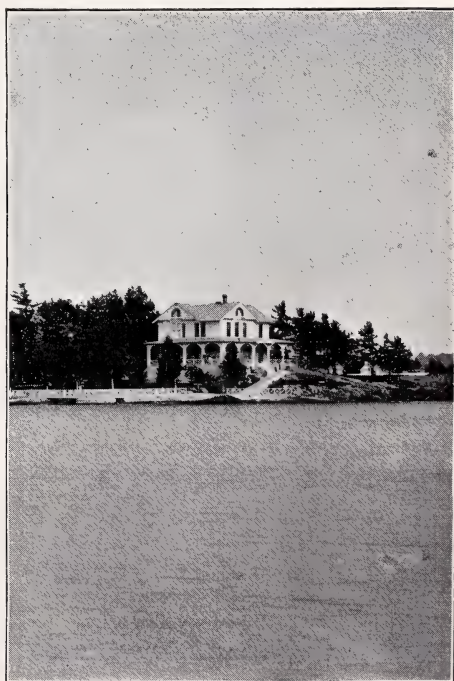


BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, ROUND ISLAND.

SUMMER RESIDENCE OF CHARLES A. JOHNSON, Esq.,
of 125 Montagu St., Brooklyn, N. Y., and 80 Broadway, New York.



BOAT HOUSE OF JOHN COOPER, Esq.,
of 315 E. 28th St., New York.



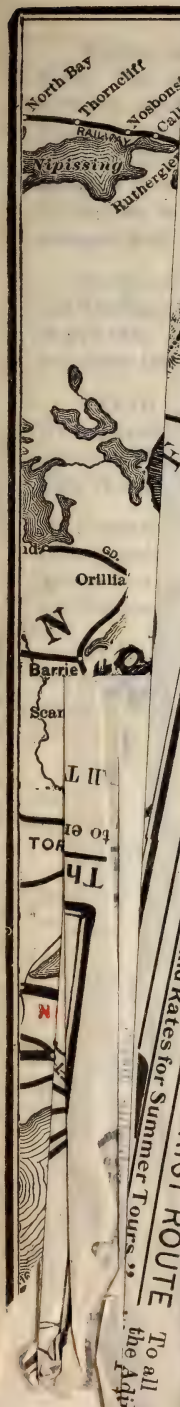
SUMMER RESIDENCE OF JOHN COOPER, Esq.,
of 315 E. 28th St., New York.

OPPOSITE FISHER'S LANDING.

THE ONLY ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

"THE LOVELIEST RIVER RESORT IN THE WORLD."

New York, 81

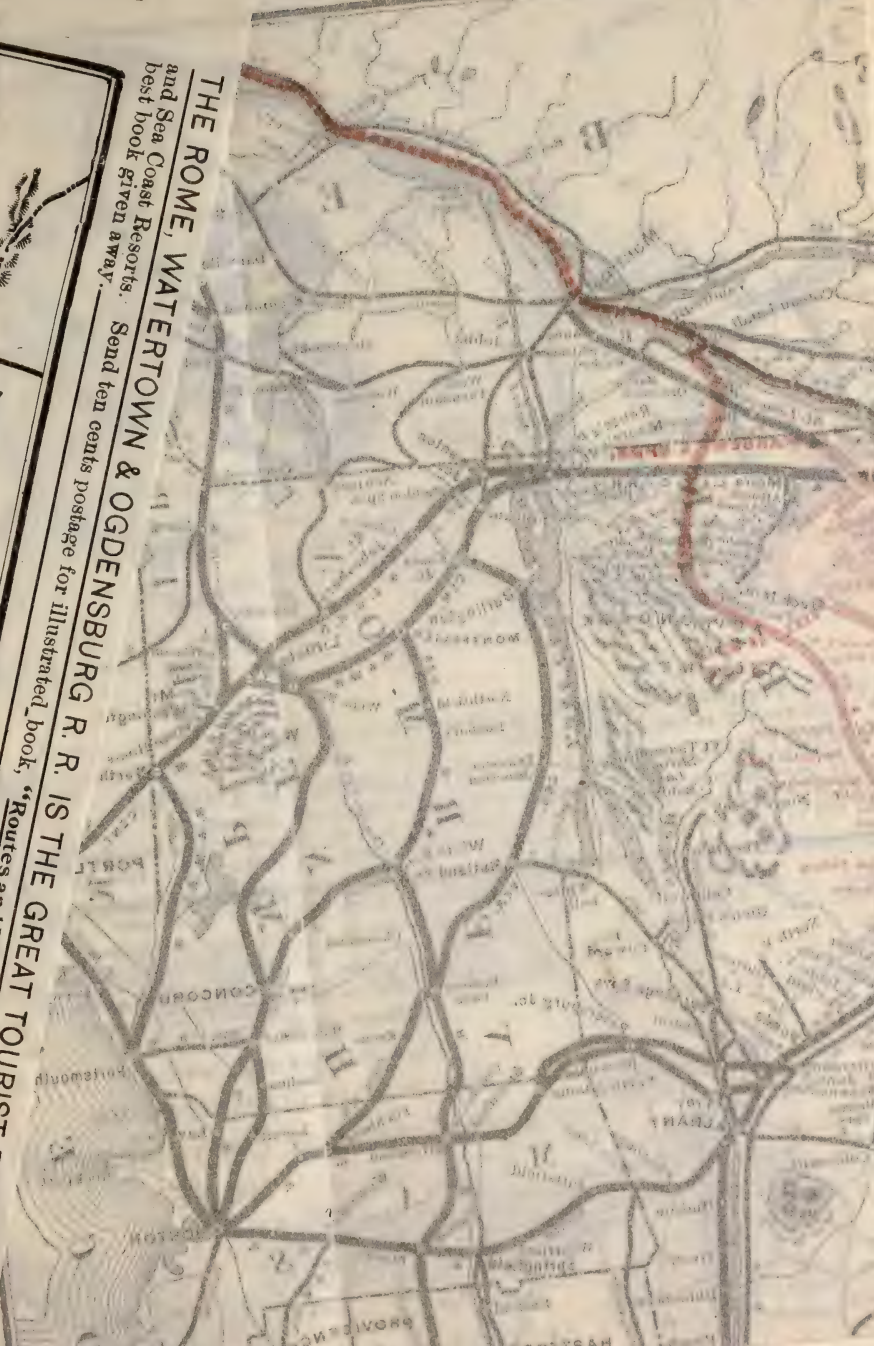


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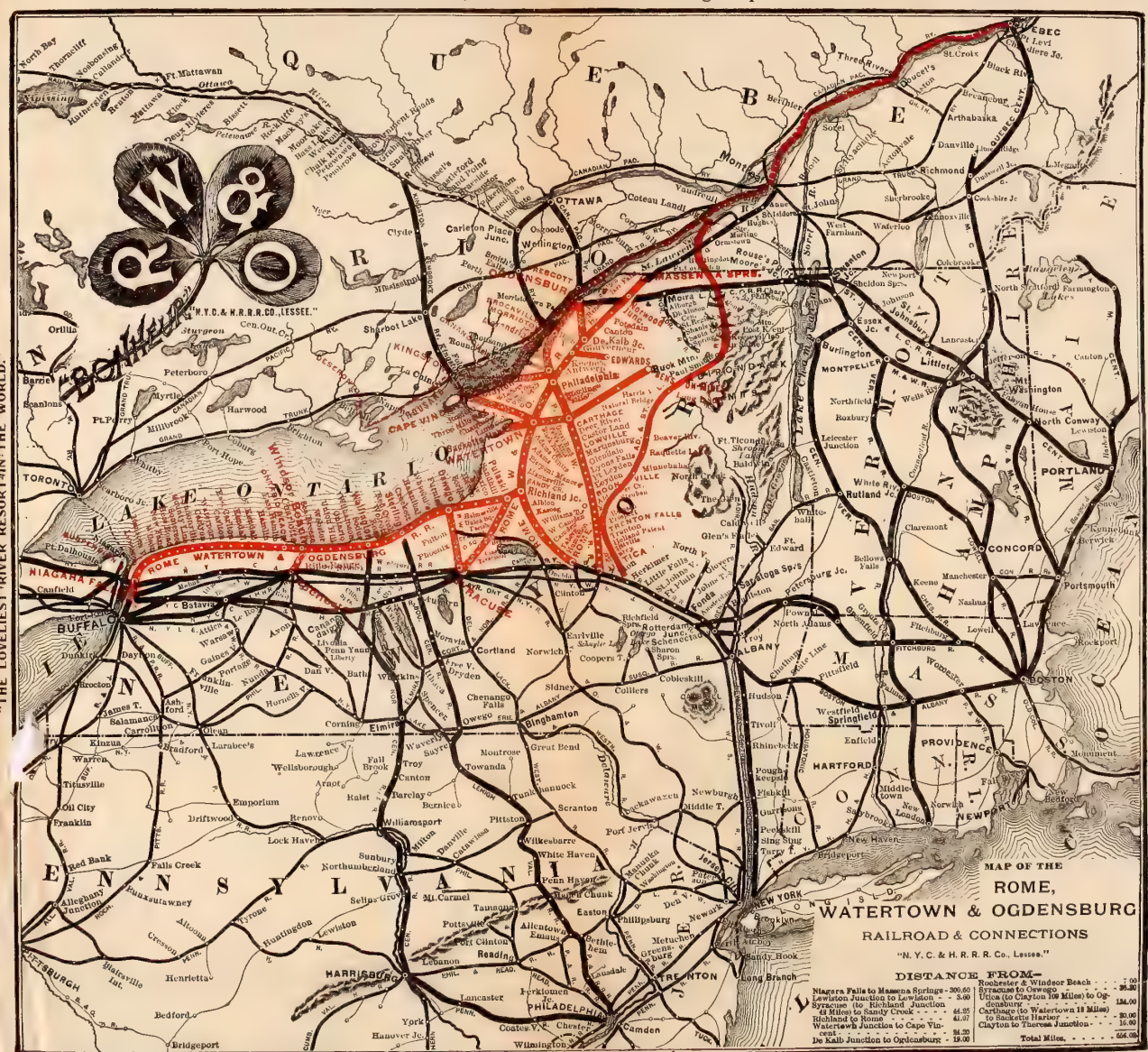
from the Thousand
 taking the following very fast Times:
 to Buffalo & down to Lockport in 1 hour
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... Solid Vestibule Trains to and from the Thousand Islands ...

Stopping Only at Principal Cities and making the following Very Fast Time:

New York, 8 hours; Albany, 5 hours; Utica, 3 hours; Niagara Falls, 8½ hours; Buffalo, 8 hours; Rochester, 6½ hours; Syracuse, 3½ hours, connecting with fast Express and Limited trains to and from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Detroit, Toledo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and the west; also with Boston and New England points.



Thirteen Express Trains, Week-Days, and Five Express Trains, Sundays, run in and out of Clayton (Thousand Islands). Fast Trains run to and from the West expressly to enjoy among the Thousand Islands the time thus gained (from four to twelve hours), which otherwise would be consumed in an uncertain and uninteresting lake passage.

WAGNER VESTIBULE NEWEST BUFFET SLEEPING AND DRAWING ROOM CARS ON ALL THROUGH TRAINS.

All Trains connect at Clayton with Thousand Island Steamboat Co. for all places in Thousand Island region. Connection is also made at Clayton with Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. steamers for Montreal, Quebec, the River Saguenay, etc., passing all of the Thousand Islands and Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight.

THE ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG R. R. IS THE GREAT TOURIST ROUTE
 and Sea Coast Resorts. Send ten cents postage for illustrated book, "Routes and Rates for Summer Tours," with 200 pages, 150 fine illustrations, eleven valuable maps,—the best book given away.

Some Summer Resorts

(Above Alexandria Bay.)

ROUND ISLAND PARK was incorporated in 1879 with a capital of \$50,000, in shares of \$100. The island contains about 175 acres, and has been laid out into 400 lots, besides avenues, ornamental parks, picnic grounds, etc. It is one mile long and from 800 to 1,200 feet wide, and lies about a quarter of a mile from the mainland, and a mile and a half from Clayton village. This park was originally under the patronage of the Baptists, but its management is now non-sectarian. A dock 260 feet long and 14 feet in depth was built, and in 1880 an hotel 50 by 200 feet, four stories high, was erected. In 1889 the hotel was enlarged and improved, and will now accommodate 400 guests.

CENTRAL PARK is located upon the mainland, about midway between Alexandria Bay and Thousand Island Park. This park was incorporated about 1881, with a capital stock of \$25,000. A commodious hotel and cottages have been erected, with sufficient dockage and other improvements, making about \$40,000 invested.

GRAND VIEW PARK was laid out as a public park in 1885, on the northwestern point of Wells Island, containing 25 acres. Hamilton Child, of Syracuse, in 1886 erected a cottage there, which is now used as a hotel. It has 228 building lots, and has hourly connection with Thousand Island Park.

GRENNELL ISLAND PARK is named for its proprietor, who for 30 years has resided upon a small island near the point upon which the park is located, with which his island is connected by a bridge. The park was started in 1882. A hotel has been erected upon the smaller island, and several private cottages have been erected on the larger island.

AT JOLLY OAKS, below The Thousand Island Park, Mr. J. L. Norton, of Carthage, has a fine cottage, and spends much of the hot weather there, amidst old friends, among whom are Hon. W. W. Butterfield, of Redwood, Dr. N. D. Ferguson, Mrs. H. G. Kellogg, O. P. Greene, of Carthage, and others, forming an agreeable company.

FREDERICK ISLAND, a short distance below Jolly Oaks, is another popular resort, the Summer home of Mr. C. L. Frederick, also of Carthage. He has three islands, two of them united by a neat bridge, the group forming a most attractive place.

PROSPECT PARK occupies a tract of 50 acres upon Bartlett Point, about one mile up stream from Clayton. The point commands a fine prospect and was the scene of an engagement in the war of 1812.

EDGEWOOD PARK is located upon the mainland, near Alexandria Bay. A fine clubhouse and several cottages have been erected, and the place has been incorporated as the Edgewood Park Association, comprising mostly people from Cleveland.

HANCOCK OR MURRAY ISLAND is now known as Murray Hill Park. The island was purchased of Capt. J. A. Taylor by a syndicate. The island is well located, and will probably become a popular resort.

THE SEVEN ISLES, a place where, in 1895, it is proposed to start a place of popular resort, is already mentioned (on p. 160,) as well as herein shown in two interesting views.



BROOKLYN TERRACE, THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.
SUMMER RESIDENCE OF BYRON A. BROOKS, OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

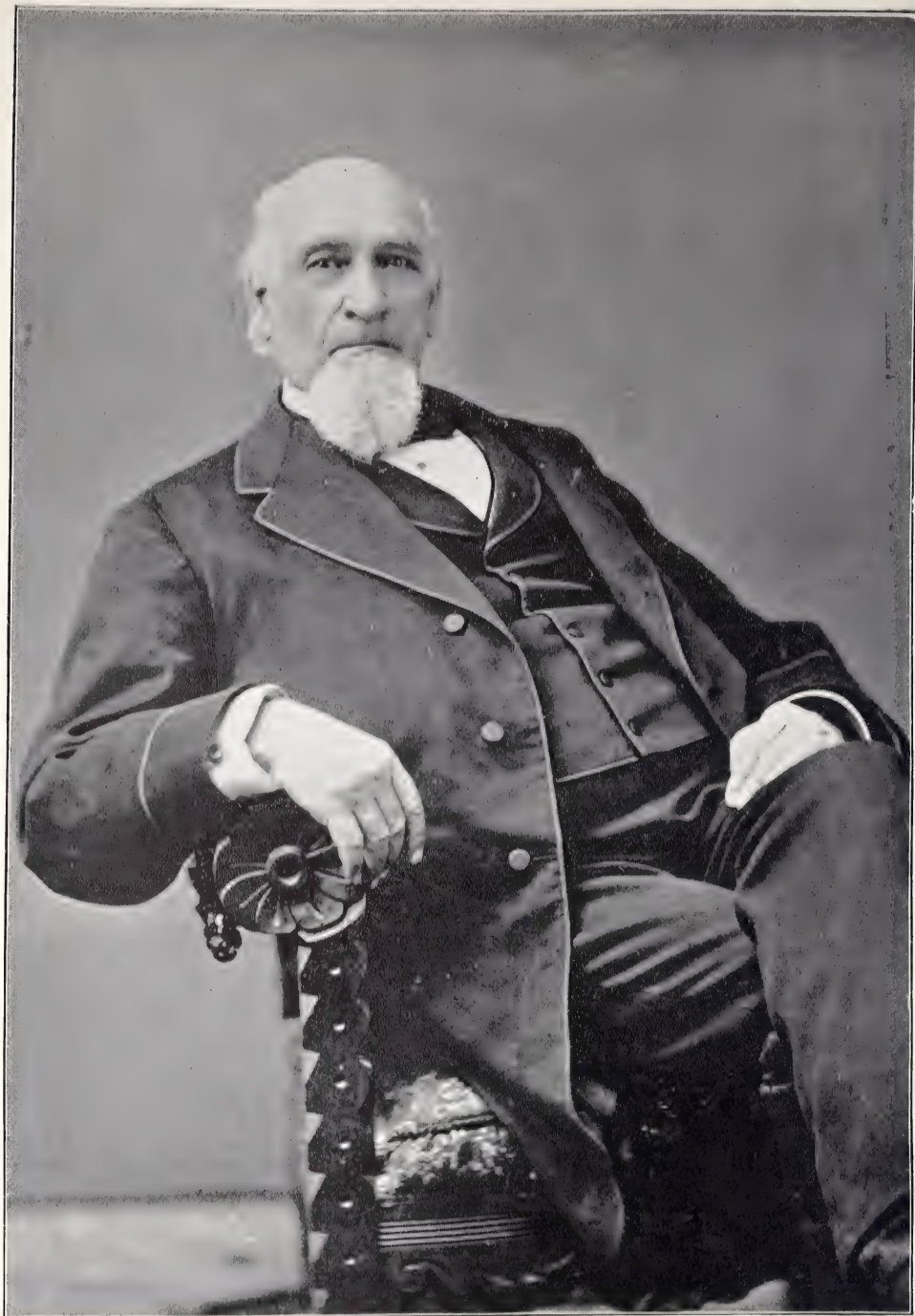
BYRON A. BROOKS

Was born in Theresa, December 12, 1845, of most industrious and respectable parents. He displayed a naturally imaginative temperament, inherited from his mother, illy in accord with his rude surroundings, and with a mechanical and inventive taste derived from his father. He attended the village school summer and winter, but the best part of his education was acquired in the fields and waters and about the shops and factories of his native village, which seems to him now an almost ideal home for a boy, though its moral influences might have been better. He began to teach a country school in the town of Clayton before he was 16, and the next winter near Cape Vincent. He attended the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, whence he graduated in 1866, and went to teach in the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute. He entered Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., in 1867, graduating in 1871, among the "honor men," though he was out over half of the time teaching—one year as principal of Antwerp Seminary. After graduating he lived 10 years in New York city, engaging in teaching and literary work.

In 1874, he became interested in the new type writer, and in 1875 invented the "Upper" and "Lower" case machine, afterwards known as the "Remington No. 2," which has made millions of money for its proprietors. He has ever since been connected with that business, taking out nearly thirty patents, including several in printing, telegraph and type-forming machines. He has also perfected and placed on the market the "Brooks Typewriter," which is superior to all.

In 1876, he published "King Saul, or A Tragedy." In 1882, "Those Children and Their Teachers;" "Phil Vernon and His Schoolmasters." In 1893, "Earth Revisited," and is at present engaged upon a historical romance of the present century in Northern New York called, the "American Spirit." He expects to devote most of his time to literary pursuits in future.

His grandfather, Dr. James Brooks, was the first physician in the town of Theresa, and his father was well known as one of nature's nobleman, "an honest man." Byron A. illustrates what common schools and an academic education may do to bring out admirable traits in a young man, unsuspected before he began to "grow through books."



HON. ELDRIDGE G. MERICK.

HON. ELDRIDGE G. MERICK.

It is fortunate for our History that we are able, through the courtesy of Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, a niece of Mr. Merick, to present to our readers a very circumstantial and accurate record of the life of one of Jefferson county's most widely known, distinguished and able citizens, who rose from small beginnings to the very first rank in business and in citizenship. Indeed, the writer remembers no man in Jefferson county that was superior to Mr. Merick. There were two or three, Hon. Orville Hungerford, Hon. C. B. Hoard, and perhaps Gen. Wm. H. Angel, who stood as high in probity and faithfulness to friends and to society, and were as patriotic and high minded as Mr. Merick, but he had no "superior" in his adopted county, nor in Northern New York.

He was the fifth child in a family of nine children, six boys and three girls, and was born March 6, 1802, in Colchester, Delaware county, N. Y., from which place he moved with the family to Sherburne, Chenango county, at the age of about four years. The section to which the family removed was almost an unbroken wilderness, with few inhabitants and no schools or opportunity for obtaining an education. The principal amusement for a boy of his age, was picking up the brush and burning it, preparing the land for crops. The first school he attended was at the age of nine. The school held for only four months. At the end of the four months he was able to read a newspaper fairly well. He continued at home, himself and brother carrying on the farm, until eleven, at which time he went to live with a man named Clark. That family had no children, and Eldridge was treated as their own child. Mr. Clark had a small farm on the Chenango river, which this boy carried on principally, with occasionally a little help from the owner. His business, after getting through with the work of the farm in the fall, was to chop and put up ten cords of wood before going to school the first year, increasing it five cords each year until he got 25 cords, which was all that was needed for the family. Eldridge attended the country school from three to four months each winter, until 17 years of age, and then he commenced teaching. When Mr. Clark went to St. Lawrence county in 1820, young Merick went with him, remaining there until 21 years of age.

Arriving at majority, the people with whom he lived not being in a situation to do anything for him, he found it necessary to shift for himself. His first effort was a contract for building a stone wall at Russell, St. Lawrence county, after which he went to Watertown, Jefferson county, working there for several months, and delivering the material for the old stone Presbyterian church, thence to Sackets Harbor to work for Festus Clark, a brother of his former employer, as a clerk in a small store. Remaining there for a short time, he went to Depauville, in the same

capacity with Stephen Johnson, who had a country store, and also was engaged in the lumber business for the Quebec market.

He remained with Mr. Johnson two years, superintending his lumber business largely, and while there became acquainted with Mr. Jesse Smith, who had been furnishing Mr. Johnson with means to carry on his lumber business. Mr. Johnson was unfortunate in business and failed at the end of two years, and was sold out by the sheriff, which sale was attended by Mr. Smith as a creditor, and knowing it threw young Merick out of employment, he offered him a situation, which was gladly accepted. This was about 1826. Mr. Smith was doing a very large mercantile and manufacturing business for those times. After being with him for a little over a year, he sent Mr. Merick with a store of goods to Perch River, and the following summer sent him to Quebec to look after his lumbering interests, and in the fall of the same year offered him a partnership and an interest in the business, which was accepted, and so young Merick became the manager. The business developed into a pretty large one, devoted principally to lumber designed for the Quebec market, and also the building and running of vessels. The timber and staves, which were the principal business, were obtained about the head of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, extending into Lake Huron, and were transported by vessels across the lakes to Clayton, on the St. Lawrence, and there made into rafts for transportation to Quebec. Of these rafts there were several made up every year, amounting (according to their size) to \$40,000 or \$50,000 each. These rafts had to be made very strong to run the rapids of the river, seven or eight in number. Each stick of oak timber was tied up with large oak-wisps, forming what was called a dram; and from 10 to 20 or thirty drams in a raft. The rafts were propelled by a number of small sails, but usually went but little faster than the current. At the rapids a pilot and extra man were taken to conduct the raft through the rapids; a pilot for each dram or section, the raft being divided into several sections for running the rapids. Sometimes a large raft required from 200 to 300 men. Frequently they would get broken up in the rapids and run ashore, attended with considerable loss and expense in saving the pieces. Arriving at Quebec, they were usually sold on from two to six months' time, but the percentage of loss by bad debts was very small. Better facilities were needed for transporting this square oak timber, and a ship-yard was established at Clayton.

The business in the winter was arranging and superintending the shipments, getting the timber in the country, and getting it forwarded for shipping, and in building vessels, of which the firm generally had one or more on the stocks. They built, with one or two exceptions, all the steamboats forming the

line on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, on the American side. They built the "Empire," at Cleveland, about 1844, and the year after that Mr. Smith and Mr. Merick discontinued business together. When the Grand Trunk Railroad was built, however, following up the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, the competition ruined the business of these passenger steamers. The line ceased to be remunerative, and the boats were sold, some to go to Montreal; one went to Charleston, S. C., and afterwards was engaged in the rebel service in the war of the rebellion.

Mr. Merick had previously established a house in Cleveland, one in Oswego and one in Buffalo, the object being to furnish business for the vessels on the lakes. Each additional facility only showed the necessity of still further facilities. They decided to build a large flouring mill in Oswego, which was of the largest capacity of any mill in the country at that time, turning out from 1,000 to 1,200 barrels a day, and having 13 runs of stone.

Not contented with that, the firm invested in a railroad from Sandusky to Newark, in Ohio, which at that time was a very large wheat district. Then they were enabled not only to control the wheat over the road and to market by vessels, but also for the mill at Oswego. Like many another man, Mr. Merick had rather "too many irons in the fire," and the first year of the mill business they lost a good deal of money. During the war, or at the close, the mill was making very large profits, from \$1 to \$2 a barrel, but unfortunately it took fire and burned down, with a large stock of grain and flour on hand. The loss was pretty well protected by insurance, but the profit which they would have made if the mill had not burned down, could not have been provided for. The actual loss was nearly \$150,000.

As before stated, Mr. Merick made an investment in a railroad from Sandusky to Newark, in Ohio, in connection with D. N. Barney & Co., a firm of which he was a member, embracing also Smith & Sons, of Newark, Ohio, his former partner, and Burr Higgins of Sandusky. Their hopes were not realized. The enterprise proved a losing one, Mr. Merick's share of the loss being nearly \$300,000. This road subsequently became a part of the Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

His business being at that time mostly away from Clayton, and thinking that a western point would be more central and convenient, Mr. Merick decided on moving to Detroit, which was done in the fall of 1858.

In addition to other business, he bought an interest in the Detroit Dry Dock Company, for the firm of Merick, Esselstyn & Co. John Owen, Gordon Campbell and Merick, Fowler & Esselstyn each owned one-third of the Dry Dock stock—the total stock being \$300,000. In 1871-2, Merick, Fowler & Esselstyn rebuilt at Clayton the schooners "Montmorency" and "Montgomery," and built the schooners "Montcalm" and "Mont Blanc," costing about \$100,000. At the same

time they purchased from the Detroit Dry Dock Company the steamer "Inter-Ocean," and her consort, the "Argonaut," costing about \$150,000—these being the forerunners of the large steam barges which have now revolutionized the grain-carrying business of the lakes.

In 1873 the great depression in business came over the country and continued until 1879. Vessel business, like every other interest, suffered greatly from the depression, and the firm's losses from carrying on the business during the six years of depression, including losses by sales of property, amounted to about \$400,000. Business revived again in 1880-81, and they recuperated about \$100,000. Since that time their business has been variable—sometimes making money and sometimes losing.

Mr. Fowler, a partner of the firm of Merick, Fowler & Esselstyn, died in May, 1879. The surviving partners purchased his interest in the business, and continued under the name of Merick, Esselstyn & Co., by which name the business continued until Mr. Merick's death in Detroit, Michigan, in 1888, in his 86th year.

In 1829 Mr. Merick married Miss Jane C. Fowler. She died in 1881, leaving four surviving children—all of whom have proven useful and honored members of society.

Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick, who was Mr. Merick's niece, was the daughter of Melzar Fowler, born at Brownville, N. Y., and survives her distinguished husband, who was that C. H. McCormick so long the leader in manufacturing reapers for the harvest field, whose machines have gone into all lands. He was the one to introduce that inestimably valuable machine into England, as is so well spoken of on page 41 of this History.

Mr. Merick was in many respects a peculiarly able man, and should be spoken of apart from his many business successes. Judgment was the leading quality of his mind. To strangers he appeared reserved, the result of his native modesty, and not the outgrowth of any feeling of superiority or of self-elation. His mind was too great and his judgment too solid for any such folly as that. He was eminently democratic, simple in his manners and his tastes, as have been all the really great men the writer has encountered. Mr. Merick was not a sharer in the command of armies, nor is it probable that he ever knew what it was to be thrilled by a bugle call or beat of drum; yet he intensely appreciated the struggle endured by the Union armies, whose perils he would surely have shared had he been of suitable age. He was a patriot in the highest sense of that term.

In stature he was built in a large mould, attracting attention in any company. Amidst all the duties of his exacting business he was a consistent Christian, the travelling Methodist minister always found a welcome at his fireside, both from him and his amiable wife, a fact the writer has heard the late Rev. Gardner Baker speak of with tears. Mr.



COLONEL GEORGE W. FLOWER.

EX-MAYOR OF WATERTOWN.

CAPTAIN OF CO. C., 35TH N. Y. VOL. INFANTRY, 1861-1863.

Merick's unostentatious and democratic ways made him life-long friends, for his manner invited confidence, and confidence in him meant safety. Children and dogs never shunned his society, for they intuitively perceived his gentleness under his greatness. Viewed in any light, as a man of affairs, the possessor and dispenser of large wealth, as the unostentatious but ever vigilant citizen of a free country, or as the sincere Christian, he possessed so many excellencies that he fell but little short of earthly perfection. He left a

memory in Jefferson county that remains peculiarly sweet, and entirely untarnished. And it is fitting to hold up such character to the admiration of the youth who come after him, as an evidence that the age in which he lived was not altogether one of greed and money-getting, but was adorned now and then by souls as grand as can be found in the records of any people. And so Eldridge G. Merick passes into history as one of the very ablest and best of his time.

COL. GEORGE W. FLOWER.

AMONG all the bright and enthusiastic young men who were the first to enter the Union army from Jefferson county, not one had a more engaging individuality than Col. George W. Flower. Certainly no one left a more prosperous environment nor a more attractive home to peril life and every human ambition by becoming an active participant in a war that promised only death or decrepitude. Setting aside his business, his young wife and his little children, he went to work in raising a company from among his neighbors and the companions of his boyhood. These readily recognized his qualities for leadership, and no other name was ever mentioned save his to take the captaincy of that fine body of young fellows who afterwards became Company "C" of the 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. The history of that company is written in that of the regiment which it helped to constitute, and is fully set forth in the proper place in this History. Col. Flower shared all its perils, its intervals of wearisome inaction at Falls Church and Falmouth; and such delays chafed and annoyed him more than serious service, for he was a man of active mind and body, and found in labor and activity the comfort that sluggards find in ease and personal comfort.

At Antietam he received a blow from an exploding shell, which disabled him, and while home on leave he resolved to resign from his command in order to enter upon a more vigorous and engrossing pursuit of business. The reasons for this course were obvious to him, and well understood by his nearest friends. He had then served nearly two years. He began as a captain, and he was yet a captain. He had seen other men, his inferiors in ability, in moral worth, in previous business condition, and in social standing, rise above him in rank, and as his own regiment had acceptable men in its field officers, promotion there was unlikely. His ambition was unsatisfied, for he had every quality that made the good soldier, the courageous commander. He resigned his captaincy and left the regiment, bearing with him the sincere respect and affectionate regard of all his comrades.

Before dismissing Colonel Flower from consideration as a military man, one of his

most intimate daily companions in the field esteems it a great pleasure and a duty to bear testimony to his unfaltering courage, his fortitude under unexpected reverses and his unfailing regard for the well-being of his men. He had a feeling heart, a high sense of soldierly honor, and an undying faith that in the end all would come out right. Whether in the imminent turmoil and intense excitement of battle, under great personal danger, or borne down by long marches, sometimes in mud and rain amidst endless fatigue, he was always clear-headed, patient, exemplary. We shared together, in many a bivouac, the same blankets, and divided often the last crust—but his hopeful soul ever overlooked the present discomfort to find pleasure in the hopeful future. Such a man in a regiment is a great comfort, for the fault-finder and the prophet of evil are ever present in an army, discouraging every one with their dreary pessimism.

It is not necessary to allude to his business career from the time of his resignation up to the time when he came to Watertown to reside. He was measurably successful.

In 1865 Captain Flower became a citizen of Watertown, and was so well known and so popular that he was elected the first mayor under the city charter. His democratic ways made him popular with all classes, in that particular being much like his distinguished brother, the Governor. His business interests after a while drew him much away from Watertown, though there was always his family home after his removal thither. He built railroads and works of internal improvement in several localities, being at one time contractor for building the great retaining dam which holds back the water supply of New York city.

Mr. Flower's business career marked him as a very intelligent and able man. No enterprise, however great, seemed to appall him, for he had a faith that may be called sublime. When absent on one of his expeditions, looking after his business, he contracted a serious cold, which developed into acute pneumonia, and he died at the Union Square Hotel in New York city, May 4, 1881, lamented by all who were so fortunate as to know him. He left a widow, who has continued to reside in

Watertown since his death, and a son, Fredk. S. Flower, of Flower & Co., 52 Broadway, New York city, and a daughter, May E., wife of J. S. Robinson, now residing in that city.

By the death of Mrs. Cadwell, her two young daughters were left in charge of Col. Flower and his wife for rearing and education. They became conspicuous members of society, and their gratitude to their friend is manifested in the beautiful memorial chapel at Brookside, erected to his memory. [See views in Brookside.]

In passing upon the life of such a man as Colonel Flower, the biographer only brings out the leading and dominating traits of his character. But he possessed other traits which showed the thoroughness of the early training he received at his mother's fireside. He was a lovable man, as shown in his re-

spect and enduring affection for his parents; by his quick response in sympathy and material aid for any one in distress, especially for those whom he knew in his youth. His affectionate attention to his wife and children and to the young wards who were placed in his charge, marked him as a man of fine sensibilities, possessing a high sense of personal responsibility. Though not one who vaunted of his religious belief, all who knew him well understood that the pious teachings of his mother were not lost upon him, and his kindred feel no doubt as to his status in that world he has entered upon. In its shadowy Valhalla he will meet other heroes whom he knew beyond the Potomac, and with them he calmly awaits the coming of those other noble patriots who yet linger in their pilgrimage, some of them impatient to depart. J. A. H.

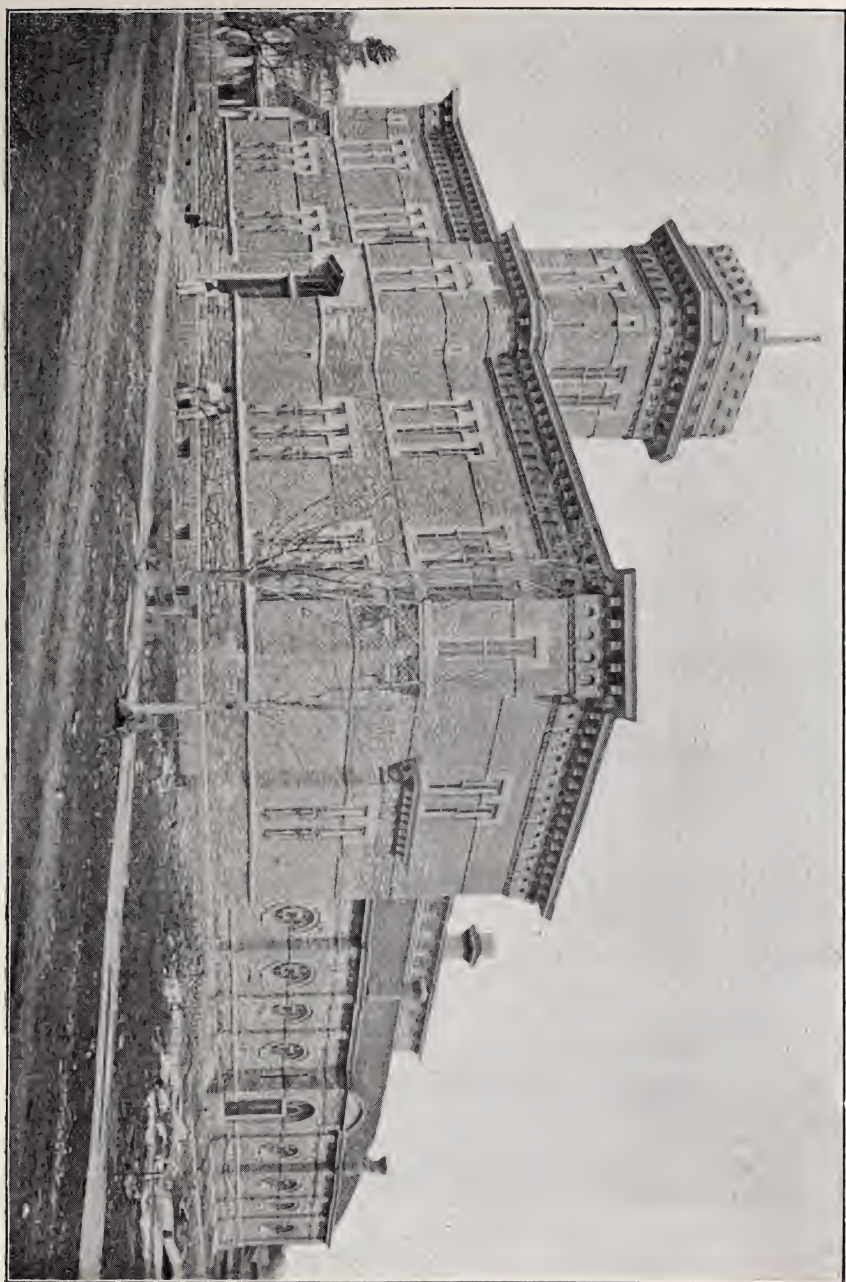
HISTORY OF THE OLD STATE ARSENAL.

THE following interesting paper was prepared by A. J. Fairbanks, Esq., and read before the Jefferson county Historical Society:

Prior to the construction of the Watertown arsenal the nearest depot available was at Utica. In 1808, Gov. Daniel D. Tompkins notified by letter Capt. Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, that 500 stand of arms, 350 sets of accoutrements and 7,500 rounds of ammunition, etc., had been for some time stored at Utica, awaiting some place of deposit, and their destination was, by an act of March 27, 1808, changed to Watertown. The selection and purchase of the site and the supervision of the building of the Watertown arsenal, were entrusted to Mr. Hart Massey, who, at that time, held the position of collector of customs for the district of Sackets Harbor. A site was selected on the south side of Columbia street (now Arsenal street), near its intersection with Madison street (now Massey street), in the present 3d ward. This portion of the town at that time was but recently cleared of the forest, and there were but few dwellings in the vicinity. The west line of Madison street bordered on a dense forest extending to Black River Bay, with but few clearings or roads. During the year 1809 the arsenal was erected and completed. The structure was of brick with cut stone trimmings. Size 40x60 feet, two stories in height, with high attic. On the eastern slope of the roof was a platform on which was mounted two six-pounders, unlimbered, standing muzzle to muzzle. Strong iron bars protected the lower windows, and two tall masts supported lightning rods. In the rear was a one-story guard-house of wood. The whole premises were enclosed by a strong stockade, constructed of cedar posts set into the ground, with two sides hewed, to make the joints somewhat perfect, and the tops cut off about 12 feet from the ground, and sharpened. A gateway through the stockade on Columbia street, led to the rear and guard house. A sentry-box stood just within the

gateway. The cost of the arsenal was \$1,940.99. On the completion of the arsenal, the arms and ammunition, etc., heretofore stored at Utica, were brought from there, and additional supplies from Albany were added, together with a large quantity of cannon balls and shells from a foundry at Taberg, Oneida county. From this time forward and during the war of 1812-14, the supply was continually added to and drawn from, according to the necessities of the times.

The general appearance and arrangement of the arsenal, up to its sale and final abandonment, may be described as follows: The ground floor of one room was heavily planked for the storage of a complete battery of artillery and appendages. Along the eastern and southern sides on this floor were piled pyramids of cannon balls and shells. The walls above these were filled with hundreds of knapsacks and canteens, the former made of canvas painted lead color; on the outer flap was painted in white letters the legend in monogram, S. N. Y.; the canteens were of wood, cylindrical in form, composed of hoops and staves, with leather support-straps. On the western wall were suspended some four or five hundred pairs of snow shoes; these were discarded, and left here by Gen. Pike's brigade, after the long and tedious march overland through the northern wilderness to join Dearborn's army at Sackets Harbor, prior to the descent on Little York (now Toronto), in the winter of 1812-13. The ravages of time and mice soon despoiled the snowshoes of the netting and thongs so that they became worthless, and so remained untouched or undisturbed for 37 years, or until 1850. On the second floor were stored the muskets; on the four walls and on racks extending from floor to ceiling on double hooks, two by two, with bayonets fixed, were ranged many hundreds of muskets, all of one pattern, smooth bore, flint locks of calibre 16 to 18 to the pound. Prominent in the assortment were many old brass mounted relics and trophies of Chip-



THE STATE ARMORY AT WATERTOWN.

pewa and Lundy's Lane; also a few old continentals. On the rafters in the attic were hung many sets of cross belts, cartridge boxes and bayonet scabbards; above these were a number of drums, the heads and strainers long since departed by age and neglect. On the drums were painted the State coat of arms and the number of regiment.

By the act of Legislature, April 9, 1850, the old arsenals of the State were ordered to be sold, the sites by private sale and the material by auction, except the artillery, which was sent to headquarters at Albany. Accordingly, sales by auction were advertised, and took place soon after. The arms were quickly sold and were mostly carried off by farmers and boys; the belts, etc., were sold in lump to a shoe dealer, who utilized the material in his business, but disposed of the old brass breast plates to a brass foundry. The site and building were purchased by Messrs. O. and E. L. Paddock, who leased the premises for a tobacco factory, for which purpose it was used for several years. Later it was sold to C. A. Holden, who made use of it for storage. Finally the structure alone was disposed of to W. G. Williams, who demolished it for the excellent material it contained, and which now forms a portion of a fine brick cottage on TenEyck street, owned by C. W. Simons. To-day not a stick or stone marks the old site. To those interested, we would say that the lawn on the western side of the premises of Mrs. C. A. Holden, No. 49 Arsenal street, marks the spot, and the fine stable on the rear occupies the site of the old guard-house.

INCIDENTS AND REMINISCENCES.

Requisitions for loans of arms were made at various times. At the time of the execution of Evans, for the murder of Rogers and Diamond in 1828, a company of militia was furnished with arms by request of the sheriff, and subsequently, in 1839, arms were loaned to the sheriff of Lewis county, at the execution of McCarthy for the murder of Alford, an attempted rescue being feared, as threats to this effect were freely made; but no outbreak occurred. During the summer of 1832, the Asiatic cholera raged with fatal violence in Canada, and to prevent its importation on our boundaries, strong and rigorous quarantine regulations were established. Boards of health were organized in every town and every port on Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence. The citizens of Sackets Harbor procured a battery of artillery from Madison Barracks, and all the shot and shell in the Watertown arsenal were sent to the Harbor for the guns to enforce quarantine by force, if necessary, in preventing the entry of vessels or passengers during the prevalence of the disease. No occasion for the ammunition, however, was required, although the shot and shells were never returned.

During the Patriot War in 1838, intense excitement prevailed for many months, owing to the warlike operations on the border. Early in the morning of February 19, 1838, it

was discovered that the Watertown arsenal had been forcibly entered during the night, and a large quantity of arms carried off. It was surmised at once the direction was toward Canada. The keeper, who also held the commission of deputy United States marshal, at once commenced search with a posse of detectives, and also had handbills printed and spread in all directions, far and wide.

The pursuit, though active, did not effect the capture of the arms at this time, owing to the celerity of the plunderers, for on the same day there arrived at French Creek (Clayton), on sleighs, a considerable amount of arms, munitions and provisions, also, in the collection, some 500 long-handled pikes, being the proceeds of the Watertown arsenal, and from the arsenals of Batavia and Elizabethtown, which were plundered the same week. These arms were at once carried over the boundary to Hickory Island, in British waters. Hardly had the patriots reached the island before a stampede took place, and all came back on the run, leaving their arms behind or throwing them away in the river. The arms that were brought back to the American shore were hidden at French Creek, and were afterwards discovered and returned. No arrests were made.

For further interesting particulars relating to that episode see article upon the Patriot war in this History.

Many distinguished persons visited the old arsenal at various times. On the occasion of the first annual exhibition of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, Sept. 29, 1818, many guests from abroad were present, viz: Governor DeWitt Clinton, General Stephen VanRensselaer, J. Le Ray de Chaumont, Hon. George Parish, Col. Jenkins, Col. Hugh Brady and staff of the 2d Infantry, U. S. A., from Madison Barracks, accompanied by the military band of the regiment, and others. During the march of the procession, a salute was fired by Major Masters, at the arsenal. General Macomb, in 1838, and Generals Scott and Worth, in 1840, inspected the arms. The position of the keeper of the arsenal was a sinecure, and the first keepers were unchanged for many years, but later the place was filled by political preferment. During the war the charge was in the quartermaster's department. The names of some of the late keepers were Capt. Massey, Major Masters, and later on Messrs. Fairbanks, Soper, Meigs and Shephard. After the robbery in February, '38, a detachment of U. S. regular troops guarded the premises for several months. During the war of 1812-14, for the protection of the arms, and to facilitate the arming and disbanding of troops, a military post was established, and barracks and stables were built opposite the arsenal, on the site on which now stands the fine brick residence of the late Beman Brockway, No. 56 Arsenal street. McKnight's cavalry troops were on duty as military couriers, carrying dispatches, hunting deserters, etc. This post was abandoned and demolished in 1815.

A. J. F.

MRS. JAMES BRINTNALL.

AMONG the large class of modest, humble and refined yet energetic females, who came here to cheer and encourage the hearts of their husbands, and to divide with them the trials and responsibilities of their border life, was the one whose name I have placed at the heading of this article. Her maiden name was Lydia Smith, born in Dracut, Massachusetts, July 29, 1786. Her father, Samuel Smith, died when she was seven years of age, and she went to live with a maternal uncle, Ezekiel Hale, in Haverhill, Massachusetts.

While occupied in Mr. Hale's factory, at the age of 17, she had an introduction to Jonathan Ingalls. Mr. Ingalls wanted a wife, and without much ceremony solicited her hand.

It was in the fall of 1803 when they married, and in February following they came on together to take possession of their new home.

Mr. Ingalls had previously erected a log shanty on his land, and had kept bachelor's hall while he chopped and cleared a small piece of ground for wheat.

In these early years she did what she could in the way of working flax and wool into clothes for herself and husband, and in enlarging her stock of beds and bedding.

She took it upon herself to do much of the little occasional marketing of butter and eggs, and the procuring of such articles of necessity as had to be purchased at the stores, either at Brownville or in Watertown; and although the roads were rough she was so accustomed to riding on horseback that she had no difficulty in carrying a pail of butter or eggs over the roughest roads, in her lap, on horseback.

Thus passed the short and happy period until the war of 1812, by which time they had got a large clearing, a good barn and the beginning of a comfortable frame house.

Hitherto she had known only happiness. The scene was about to change, and her sun was about to set in gloom and darkness. The expedition which had resulted in the capture of Little York, in Canada, provoked the enemy to attempt to retaliate by a systematic attack upon Sackets Harbor, in May, 1813. Mrs. Ingalls saw her husband and husband's brothers take their hasty leave of home, on horseback, with their implements of war—with a heavy heart, and with a kind of melancholy presentiment of harm.

After a while, there were alarming reports from the scene of strife, that our forces had been defeated, that the town of Sackets Harbor was in the hands of the enemy, and that a portion of the victorious army, together with the Indians, were in rapid march for Watertown, to destroy the arsenal.

Hastily catching up some things of most value, and turning the cows and calves together, she took her children and a supply of such things as would be most needed, in a little bundle in her hand, and fell into the disordered ranks of the fugitive company.

They had proceeded something like a mile and a half when Elder Libbeus Field overtook them, and having succeeded in allaying their fears by an assurance that the British had retreated, they all faced about and returned.

It was dark that night before any confirmation of the favorable termination of the battle was had by Mrs. Ingalls, in her secluded neighborhood. At that time the brothers, James and David Ingalls, returned, and reported that they had run away from the battle before its close, and had therefore not seen her husband. The neighborhood soon became a scene of excitement when it was ascertained that Mr. Abraham Graves, who was ensign in the company to which Mr. Ingalls belonged, together with Mr. John Ayers, were among the missing.

Mrs. Ingalls proceeded at once to the Harbor, with her friends, and instituted a systematic search over the field of battle, but all in vain, and she was persuaded to return to her desolate home, with a faint hope that he might after all be a prisoner, even in the hands of the dreaded Indians.

It was the last of July before she got the intelligence, by way of a letter from Mr. Graves to his family, that the five persons named, viz: Messrs. Linnell, Cook, Ayres, Ingalls and himself were taken prisoners by the Indians, and given up to the British, who had conveyed them to Quebec, where all but himself were confined on board of a prison ship. He, being an officer in the militia, was permitted to remain on shore. He also stated that the persons named were well when he last heard directly from them.

In February following, Mrs. Graves got another letter from her husband, which gave the intelligence of the death of Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Ayers, from disease induced by cruel suffering and confinement in the hold of a filthy prison ship, and by starvation.

In the meantime there was sickness and death in the family at home, and a necessity for the most active efforts on her part, in harvesting and securing the crops. David Ingalls was never well a day after his return from the battle at Sackets Harbor, but continued to decline until August, when he died. Mrs. Ingalls had a severe run of fever, such as was called the "epidemic," which raged in all parts of the county. Others of her family were sick at nearly the same time, so that a younger brother of Mr. Ingalls, who had been sent for before David's death, thought it most prudent for him to escape the danger by returning at once to his old home, New Hampshire.

She made arrangements the next spring with Mr. Brintnal, who was then a young unmarried man, to rent the farm to him for three years. This arrangement proved perfectly satisfactory to both parties, and resulted in a very agreeable matrimonial connection, by which she became, at the close of three years, Mrs. James Brintnal. S. M.



VIEW IN WATERTOWN.



THE WATERTOWN CITY OPERA HOUSE.

BUILT IN 1886 BY REMINGTON, GATES & CO. COST \$75,000.



WASHINGTON HALL.

PRESENTED TO THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BY THE LATE JOHN A. SHERMAN.

CITY OF WATERTOWN.

PERHAPS this point in our History is as appropriate as any other in which to introduce the city of Watertown, as independent from the town proper. This manner of treating the subject may appear to give the city more prominence upon the printed page than is its due. But Watertown village, from the very first, was an important business centre, geographically almost equi-distant from any of the lines forming the county's boundaries; and notwithstanding the pretensions of surrounding villages, that frequently challenged Watertown's claims to supremacy—one move having gone so far as to propose two shire towns for holding courts (one at Adams and the other at Theresa)—yet the old town has gone right along increasing in wealth, social status, and in population, until now it is one of the most elegant and wealthy small cities of America. Viewed in any light—as the centre of a prosperous county, the centre of the wealth and industry of that county, or as the central influence whence have sprung much of the enterprise and learning of the county at large, its history and present status must ever be interesting, and perhaps instructive. It is the common ground on which the people of all the towns may meet upon democratic equality—the very Rialto of the commercial influences which have always centered here, and the Athens of a section which has needed no Acropolis, for the surrounding towns have produced local orators and soldiers whose names will sound in the remoter history as do to us, now upon the stage, the names of Webster and Choate, of Soult, and Murat, and McDonald.

The city of Watertown is finely located on the Black river about seven miles from its junction with Lake Ontario. The river divides the city into two unequal portions, the bulk of the place being on the southern side of the stream. Two large islands, Beebe's and Sewall's, besides one smaller one, are encompassed by the various channels within the city limits. Of these Beebe's contains about five, and Sewall's fifteen acres of land, or rather land and rock, for underneath the scanty covering of soil lies the formation known as the Trenton limestone, composed of three stratifications, individually known as Trenton, Black River and Birds-eye, which comprise a large share of the surface or outcropping strata of the county. The river is spanned by substantial bridges. One of these bridges, upon the suspension plan, was designed and constructed by a local mechanic.

The islands and banks of the river are mostly occupied by the various manufactories for over a mile, nearly all of which are very conveniently connected with the tracks of the railway lines which centre here. The main body of the town is beautifully situated on a broad-spreading plateau, running back to the

terraces of limestone which mark the ancient shores of Lake Ontario. The city is remarkably well built, more especially in the line of dwellings, which for number, elegance and comfort are not excelled by those of any city in the country.

The place has all the necessary and characteristic elements of a large city, including fine, broad streets, good hotels, extensive printing establishments, costly churches, good schools, gas and water-works, a well-ordered fire department, a competent police force, one great rural cemetery and several small ones, excellent bands, a fine opera-house, extensive and imposing business blocks, and heavy manufactories. It is the centre of a very extensive trade in nearly all descriptions of merchandise and manufactured goods, and transacts a very large business in dairy and other agricultural productions, as well as in wood-pulp, the capacity of the river, from Carthage to Dexter, being placed as high as 200 tons per day.

ADVANTAGES AND ATTRACTIONS.

1. Its unsurpassed and almost unlimited water-power, furnished by Black river, which falls nearly 112 feet within the city limits.

2. Its location in the most fertile and productive portion of Northern New York, and in one of the most thriving and prosperous agricultural counties in the State.

3. It is the virtual centre of a railroad system which has its outlets at favorable points in the interior of the State, and at the best ports on the "great lakes of the north."

4. It therefore possesses the advantages of railway connections, the superintendents expressing and showing a liberal spirit towards all manufacturing enterprises.

5. It is situated in the midst of vast and valuable mineral deposits, chief among which are inexhaustible beds of the finest iron-ore to be found in the United States, many of which are in full and successful operation.

6. Within the limits of the city lie portions of a ridge of limestone miles in extent, which, it has been demonstrated, has no superior as a flux for use in the reduction of iron-ore.

7. It has direct railroad communication with the vast coal regions of Northern Pennsylvania, by two connecting railroad lines.

8. It has direct railroad communication with the lumbering interests of adjoining counties, with lake and river ports receiving lumber from the west, and with the great pine and spruce forests of Canada.

9. It is within ten miles of one of the best harbors on the great lakes, with which it is connected by rail, thus affording direct communication by water with the grain, lumber, and mineral industries of the northwest.

10. It is situated in the midst of the most productive tanning interest of the State—Jefferson and adjoining counties being large

producers of live stock, and the material for reducing hides to leather.

11. The government of the city is based on strict ideas of economy consistent with safe and sure progress, and the spirit of the people is decidedly in favor of every measure intended to make the rate of taxation low. The officers of the city are pledged to carry out this idea.

12. Statistics show that it is one of the healthiest cities in the Union, subject to no contagious diseases, and free from prevailing sickness. The rate of mortality for 1875 was one in seventy.

13. Its public-school system has been placed upon a satisfactory foundation, and affords excellent educational facilities.

14. The cost of living is below that in the large cities, estimated to be 25 per cent. less.

15. Its social advantages are numerous, the tone of society healthy, and the morals of the community beyond dispute.

16. Its great wealth, which is generally seeking investments in desirable and well-conducted manufacturing pursuits.

It is 250 miles northwest of New York city, 147 miles west-northwest of Albany, 72 miles north of Rome, 90 miles northwest of Utica, 69 miles north of Syracuse, 60 miles northeast of Oswego, 76 miles south of Ogdensburg, with all of which cities it has direct and unbroken railroad connection. It is also 10 miles east of Sackets Harbor, one of the finest harbors on Lake Ontario, and 25 miles southeast of Cape Vincent, a fine port on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Kingston, Ontario, and one of the prominent outlets of a flourishing Canadian trade. With both the last-named points Watertown has direct railroad connection. It is also connected by rail with Clayton, a thriving village on the St. Lawrence river, opposite Gananoque, which is also an outlet of Canadian trade; and with Morristown, a prosperous village a few miles farther down the river, opposite Brockville, Ontario. Kingston, Brockville, and Gananoque, with Prescott, opposite Ogdensburg, are important points on the Grand Trunk Railroad of Canada. Kingston is the terminus of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad, penetrating a productive lumber country. Brockville is the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, and also of the Rideau Canal, both passing through important lumber districts. Prescott is the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railroad.

The construction of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad has placed Watertown in daily touch with the Western Adirondacks, with its immense lumber growth, as well as its well-known health resorts, while Walter Webb's railroad connecting Remsen with Malone, has opened up to the people of Jefferson county a northern entrance into the Eastern Adirondacks, with its great forests and beautiful lakes, and, indeed into that vast region of virgin forests extending eastward from No. 4 to lakes Champlain and George.

It will be seen that nothing can be more favorable than the geographical location of Watertown, commercially considered. This

is an element of strength which cannot be overlooked by those who regard the question of location with commercial eyes.

The city is situated in the very heart of one of the richest agricultural regions in the State, to which fact is largely due the substantial growth, thrift, enterprise, and prosperity that have become its recognized features with those who know its history best. Its prosperity is second to no city of its size in the United States. It is, in fact, the leading commercial city of Northern New York.

In 1802, Jonathan Cowan began the erection of a grist-mill at the bridge that crosses to Beebee's Island. The extraordinary water power which this place presented afforded ground for the expectation that it would become the centre of a great amount of business. The first deeds were given August 20, 1802, to Elijah Allen, Jotham Ives, David Bent, Ezra Parker, William Parker, Joseph Tuttle, and Joseph Moore, but nearly all these settled outside the village.

We present, upon another page, a diagram showing the location of the buildings at Watertown, as they existed in 1804.

During the first summer of the settlement, it being entirely impossible to procure grinding at any mills nearer than Canada, a stump standing on the public square, a few rods east of the American Hotel, had been formed into a mortar, and, with a spring-pole and pestle attached, served the purpose of a grain-mill to the settlement. This primitive implement, suggestive of rustic life and the privations of a new colony, relieved the pioneers, in some degree, from the necessity of long journeys to mill, through a pathless forest. The hardships of this early period had a tendency to create a unity of feeling and sympathy from the strong sense of mutual dependence which it engendered, and which is recalled by the few survivors of the period with emotions of gratitude for the manifest mercies of Providence. These hardy adventures were mostly poor. They possessed few of the comforts of life, yet they had few wants. The needful articles of the household were mostly made by their own hands, and artificial grades of society were unknown.

In 1802 an inn was opened by Dr. Isaiah Massey, and settlers began to locate in every part of the town, which, in September of that year, numbered 70 or 80 families. A dam was built by Cowan in 1802, and in 1803 he got in operation a small grist-mill. During two or three succeeding years, John Paddock, Chauncy Calhoun, Philo Johnson, Jesse Doolittle, William Smith, Medad Canfield, Aaron Keyes, Wm. Huntingdon, John Hathaway, Seth Bailey, Gershom Tuttle, and others, several of whom were mechanics, joined the settlement, and at a very early day a school-house was built on the site of the Universalist church, which served also as a place of religious meetings. In 1805, John Paddock and William Smith opened the first store in the place, their goods being brought from Utica in wagons. An idea may be had of the hardships of that period, compared with



WATERTOWN VILLAGE AS IT APPEARED IN 1804.
SKETCHED BY DYER HUNTINGTON, AND REPRODUCED THROUGH THE COURTESY OF HIS SON, MR. R. E. HUNTINGTON.
(For description, see opposite page.)

References Called for by the Preceding Plot.

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| No. 1. Jonathan Cowan's saw mill. | No. 11. Frame erected by Aaron Bacon—rafters blown off. |
| " 2. Cowan's log dwelling house. | " 12. Doctor Isaiah Massey's tavern. |
| " 3. Judge Henry Coffeen's log dwelling. | " 13. A frame, rough-boarded—no tenant. |
| " 4. A frame roof, just covered, designed for a store by Amasa Fox. | " 14 and 15. Two Barns. |
| " 5. A small plank house, commenced by Thomas Walt, unfinished. | " 16. Dwelling house of Hart Massey. |
| " 6. Aaron Keyes' frame dwelling house. | " 17. Wood house occupied by Nathaniel Haven. |
| " 7. Aaron Keyes' cooper shop. | " 18. Mr. Massey's barn. |
| " 8. Log house occupied by Medad Canfield. | " 19. Log house and hat shop of Paoli Wells. |
| " 9. Log house occupied by Joel Goodale. | " 20. Isaac Cutler's distillery. |
| " 10. Log house built by Zachariah Butterfield, and occupied by Walt. | " 21. Israel Thomson's log dwelling. |
| | " 22. Village spring. The clump of buildings very nearly represents the present Public Square. |

modern facilities, from the fact that in March, 1807, seventeen sleighs, laden with goods for Smith and Paddock, were 23 days in getting from Oneida county to Watertown by way of Redfield. The snows were in some places 7 feet deep, and the valleys almost impassable from wild torrents resulting from the melting of snows. The winter had been remarkable for its severity, and the spring for destructive floods.

In 1803 a bridge was built below the village, near the court-house, by Henry Coffeen and Andrew Edmunds, over which the State road afterwards passed, and in 1805 the dam was built below the bridge, at which, the same year, a saw-mill was built on the north side, and in 1806 a grist-mill, by Seth Bailey and Gershom Tuttle. A saw-mill was built on the Watertown side by R. & T. Potter, a little below, and a saw and grist-mill soon after by H. H. Coffeen, since which time many large mills have been erected along the river.

The first brick building erected in the county was built by William Smith, in the summer of 1806. It was two stories in height with a stone basement, Mr. Smith working upon it with his own hands. The bricks were manufactured by Eli Rogers, on the point of land between the mall and Franklin street. The site of this building is now occupied by Washington Hall.

It is a singular fact that the village of Watertown, in common with the whole county of Jefferson, while it vies in wealth and enterprise with the most favored portions of the State, owes very little if anything to imported capital. In most instances the wealth now existing has been acquired on the spot, by those who at an early period were thrown upon their own immediate exertions for support; and from the ashes of the timber that covered the land, and the first crop, which the virgin soil yielded in kind profusions they received the first impulse, which, seconded by industry, prudence, and sagacity has not failed to bring its reward. With a strong conviction that the place would at a future time become an important village, Jonathan Cowan, Henry Coffeen, Zachariah Butterfield, Jesse Doolittle, Medad Canfield, Aaron Keyes, Hart Massey and Isaiah Massey, who owned property adjoining the present public square and Washington street in Watertown, held, early in 1805, an informal meeting, and agreed to give forever to the public for a public mall a piece of land twelve rods wide and twenty-eight feet long, and another, running south at right angles to this, nine rods wide, and about thirty-two long. They then directed to be made by John Simons, a surveyor, a map of the premises, which was done, and deposited in the town clerk's office, but this was afterwards lost. An attempt was subsequently made to resume the title and sell portions of the public square, but the question having been brought into the courts, was decided by Judge Nathan Williams in favor of the public, as Mr. Cowan, the claimant, although he had never

deeded land on the public square, had acknowledged its existence by his bounding certain conveyances upon it. In the same year the site of the court-house was determined by the commissioners appointed by the governor for that purpose, not without the most active influences being used at Brownville; and it is said to have been located upon the plot where the jail adjoined it, at some distance below the business portion of the village, by way of compromise.

THE WHITTLESEY AFFAIR.

For the purpose of refreshing the memories of our citizens on the subject, we publish the story in full, as related in Hough's History of Jefferson county. The public will probably be as much interested in reading it as in any thing we could publish:

Samuel Whittlesey, originally from Toland, Ct., had removed, about 1808, to Watertown, and engaged in business as a lawyer. On the 12th of February, 1811, he received the appointment of district-attorney for the territory comprised in Lewis, Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, and on the 6th of February, 1813, he was superseded by the appointment of Amos Benedict, who had preceded him. Events connected with this, led to some sympathy for him, and the office of brigade-paymaster, which had been tendered to Mr. Jasan Fairbanks, was by him declined in favor of Whittlesey, and he, with Perley Keyes, became security for the honest discharge of the duties of the office. At the close of the war a large amount of money being due to the drafted militia, for services on the frontier, Whittlesey went to New York, accompanied by his wife, to obtain the money, and received at the Merchants' Bank, in that city, \$30,000, in one, two, three, five and ten dollar bills, with which he started to return. At Schenectady, as was afterwards learned, his wife reported themselves robbed of \$8,700, an occurrence which greatly distressed and alarmed him, but she advised him not to make it public at that moment, as they might thereby better take steps that might lead to its recovery, and on the way home, she in an artful and gradual manner persuaded him that if they should report the robbery of a part of the money, no one would believe it, as a thief would take the whole, if any. In short, (to use a homely proverb), she urged that they might as well "die for an old sheep as a lamb," and keep the rest, as they would inevitably be accused of taking a part. Her artifice, enforced by the necessities of the case, took effect, and he suffered himself to become the dupe of his wife, who was doubtless the chief contriver of the movements which followed. Accordingly, on his return, he gave out word that his money had been procured, and would be paid over as soon as the necessary papers and pay-roll could be prepared. In a few days, having settled his arrangements, he started for Trenton, on horseback, with his portmanteau filled, stopping at various places on his way, to announce

that on a given day he would return, to pay to those entitled, their dues, and in several instances evinced a carelessness about the custody of his baggage that excited remark from inn-keepers and others. On arriving at Billings' tavern, at Trenton, he assembled several persons to whom money was due, and proceeded to pay them, but upon opening his portmanteau, he, to the dismay of himself and others, found that they had been ripped open, and that the money was gone! With a pitiable lamentation and well-affected sorrow, he bewailed the robbery, instantly despatched messengers in quest of the thief, offered \$2,000 reward for his apprehension, and advertised in staring handbills throughout the country, in hopes of gaining some clew that would enable him to recover his treasure. In this anxiety he was joined by hundreds of others, who had been thus indefinitely delayed in the receipt of their needed and rightful dues, but although there was no lack of zeal in these efforts, yet nothing occurred upon which to settle suspicion, and with a heavy heart, and many a sigh and tear, he returned home, and related to his family and friends his ruin. As a natural consequence, the event became at once the absorbing theme of the country, for great numbers were affected in their pecuniary concerns by it, and none more than the two endorsers of the sureties of Whittlesey. These gentlemen, who were shrewd, practical and very observing men, immediately began to interrogate him, singly and alone, into the circumstance of the journey and the robbery, and Fairbanks in particular, whose trade as a saddler led him to be minutely observant of the qualities and appearances of leather, made a careful examination of the incisions in the portmanteau, of which there were two, tracing upon paper their exact size and shape, and upon close examination, noticed pin holes in the margin, as if they had been mended up. Upon comparing the accounts which each had separately obtained in a long and searching conversation, these men became convinced that the money had not been stolen in the manner alleged, but that it was still in the possession of Whittlesey and his wife. To get possession of this money was their next care, and, after long consultation, it was agreed that the only way to do this, was to gain the confidence of the family, and defend them manfully against the insinuations that came from all quarters that the money was still in town. In this they succeeded admirably, and from the declarations which they made in public and in private, which found their way directly back to the family, the latter were convinced that, although the whole world were against them in their misfortunes, yet they had the satisfaction to know that the two men who were the most interested were still by their side. To gain some fact that would lead to a knowledge of the place of deposit, Messrs. Fairbanks and Keyes agreed to listen at the window of the sleeping room of those suspected, which was in a chamber, and overlooked the roof of a piazza. Accordingly, after dark,

one would call upon the family and detain them in conversation, while the other mounted a ladder and placed himself where he could overhear what was said within, and although they thus became convinced that the money was still in their possession, no opinion could be formed about the hiding place, Security upon their real estate was demanded, and readily given.

A son of the family held a commission in the navy, and was on the point of sailing for the Mediterranean, and it was suspected that the money might thus have been sent off; to ascertain which, Mr. Fairbanks, under pretext of taking a criminal to the State prison, went to New York, made inquiries which satisfied him that the son was innocent of any knowledge of the affair, and ascertained at the bank the size of the packages taken. He had been told by Whittlesey that these had not been opened when stolen, and by making experiments with blocks of wood of the same dimensions, they readily ascertained that bundles of that size could not be got through an aperture of the size reported, and that instead of a 7 it required a 18 inch slit in the leather to allow of their being extracted. Some facts were gleaned at Albany that shed further light, among which it was noticed that Mrs. Whittlesey at her late visit (although very penurious in her trade), had been very profuse in her expenses. After a 10 days' absence Mr. Fairbanks returned; his partner having listened nights meanwhile, and the intelligence gained by eaves-dropping, although it failed to disclose the locality of the lost money, confirmed their suspicions. As goods were being boxed up at Whittlesey's house at a late hour in the night, and the daughters had already been sent on to Sacket's Harbor, it was feared that the family would soon leave; decisive measures were resolved upon to recover the money, the ingenuity and boldness of which evince the sagacity and energy of the parties. Some method to decoy Whittlesey from home, and frighten him by threats, mutilation or torture, into a confession, was discussed, but as the latter might cause an uncontrollable hemorrhage, it was resolved to try the effect of drowning. Some experiments were made on their own persons, of the effect of submersion of the head, and Dr. Sherwood, a physician of the village, was consulted on the time life would remain under water. Having agreed upon a plan, on the evening before its execution they repaired to a lonely place about a mile south of the village, screened from the sight of houses by a gentle rise of ground, and where a spring issued from the bank and flowed off through a miry slough, in which, a little below, they built a dam of turf that formed a shallow pool. It was arranged that Mr. Fairbanks should call upon Whittlesey, to confer with him on some means of removing the suspicions which the public had settled upon him, by obtaining certificates of character from leading citizens and officers of the army; and that the two were to repair to Mr. Keyes's house, which

was not far from the spring. Mr. Keyes was to be absent repairing his fence, and to leave word with his wife that if any one inquired for him, to send them into the field where he was at work. Neither had made confidants in their suspicions or their plans, except that Mr. Keyes thought it necessary to reveal them to his son, P. Gardner Keyes, then 17 years of age, whose assistance he might need, in keeping up appearances, and in whose sagacity and fidelity in keeping a secret he could rely.

Accordingly, on the morning of July 17th, (1815), Mr. Keyes, telling his wife that the cattle had broken into his grain, shouldered his axe and went to repair the fence which was thrown down, and Mr. Fairbanks called upon Whittlesey, engaged him in conversation, as usual, and without exciting the slightest suspicion, induced him to go up to see his partner, whom they found in a distant part of the field at work. Calling him to them, they repaired as if casually to the spring, where, after some trifling remark, they explicitly charged him with the robbery, gave their reasons for thinking so, and told him that if he did not instantly disclose the locality of the money, the pool before him should be his grave. This sudden and unexpected charge frightened their victim; but with a look of innocence he exclaimed, "I know nothing of the matter." This was no sooner said than he was rudely seized by Mr. Keyes and plunged headforemost into the pool, and after some seconds withdrawn. Being again interrogated, and assured that if the money were restored, no legal proceedings would be instituted, he again protested his innocence, and was a second time plunged in, held under several moments and again withdrawn, but this time insensible, and for one or two minutes it was doubtful whether their threats had not been executed; but he soon evinced signs of life, and so far recovered as to be able to sit up and speak. Perhaps nothing but the certain knowledge of his guilt, which they possessed, would have induced them to proceed further; but they were men of firmness, and resolved to exhaust their resource of expedients, rightly judging that a guilty conscience could not long hold out against the prospect of speedy death. He was accordingly addressed by Mr. Keyes in tones and emphasis of sober earnest, and exhorted for the last time to save himself from being hurried before the tribunal of Heaven, laden with guilt—to disclose at once. In feeble tones he re-asserted his innocence, and was again collared and plunged in, but this time his body only was immersed. It had been agreed in his hearing, that Fairbanks (being without a family), should remain to accomplish the work, by treading him into the bottom of the slough, while Keyes was to retire, so that neither could be a witness of murder if apprehended; and that on a given day they were to meet in Kingston. Keyes paid over about \$90 to bear expenses of travel, and was about to leave, when the wretched man, seeing these serious

arrangements, and at length believing them to be an awful reality, exclaimed, "I'll tell you all about it!" Upon this, he was withdrawn, and when a little recovered, he confessed, that all but about \$9,000 (which he now, for the first time, stated to have been stolen at Schenectady), would be found either under a hearth at his house, or quilted into a pair of drawers in his wife's possession. Mr. Keyes, leaving his prisoner in charge of his associate, started for the house, and was seen by his wife, coming across the fields, covered with mud, and, to use the words of the latter, "looking like a murderer;" and although in feeble health, and scarcely able to walk, she met him at the door, and inquired with alarm, "What have you been doing?" He briefly replied, "We have had the old fellow under water, and make him own where the money is;" and hastily proceeded to the village, related in few words to his friends, Dr. Paul Hutchinson and John M. Canfield, the facts, and with them repaired to the house of Whittlesey. Seeing them approach, Mrs. Whittlesey fled to her chamber and on their knocking for admission, she replied that she was changing her dress, and would meet them shortly. As it was not the time or place for the observance of etiquette, Mr. Keyes rudely burst open the door, and entering, found her reclining on the bed. Disregarding her expostulations of impropriety, he rudely proceeded to search, and soon found between the straw and feather bed, upon which she lay, a quilted garment, when she exclaimed: "You've got it! My God, have I come to this?" The drawers bore the initials of Col. Tuttle, who had died in that house, under very suspicious circumstances; were fitted with two sets of buttons, for either the husband or wife to wear, and contained about 30 parcels of bills, labelled, "For my dear son C—, 250 of 5;" "For my dear daughter E—, 150 of 3;" etc., amounting to \$15,000 to her five children; the remainder being reserved for her own use. The garment also contained a most extraordinary document, which might be called her Will, and about which she expressed the most urgent solicitude, imploring that it might be destroyed, by the earnest appeal that, "You have children as well as me!" It was soon after published in the papers, and was as follows:

"It is my last and dying request, that my children shall have all the money that is contained in the papers which have their names on, which is \$3,000 for each; and let there be pains and caution, and a great length of time taken to exchange it in. God and my own heart knows the misery I have suffered in consequence of it, and that it was much against my will that it should be done. I have put all that is in the same bank by it, that I had from prudence, and a great number of years been gathering up; and when I used to meet with bill on that bank in your possession, or when I could, I used to exchange others for them, as I supposed it was the best, and would be the most permanent bank. You know the reason of your taking this was, that we supposed that from the lock of the small trunk being broken, and the large one being all loose, and the nails out, that we were robbed on the road of \$3,700. You know that I always told you, that I believed it was done in the yard, where you, as I told you then, put the wagon imprudently in Schenectady. Oh! how much misery

am I born to see, through all your improper conduct, which I am forced to conceal from the view of the world, for the sake of my beloved offsprings' credit, and whereby I have got enemies undeservedly, while the public opinion was in your favor! But it fully evinces what false judgments the world makes. Oh! the God who tries the hearts, and searches the reins of the children of men, knows that the kind of misery which I have suffered, and which has riled and soured my temper, and has made me appear cross and morose to the public eye, has all proceeded from you, and fixed in my countenance the mark of an ill-natured disposition, which was naturally formed for loves, friendships, and all other refined sensations. How have I falsified the truth, that you might appear to every advantage, at the risk and ill-opinion of the sensible world towards myself, when my conscience was telling me I was doing wrong; and which, with everything else that I have suffered since I have been a married woman, has worn me down and kept me out of health; and now, oh! now, this last act is bringing me to my grave fast. I consented because you had placed me in the situation you did. In the first place you were delinquent in the payment to government of eighteen or nineteen hundred dollars. Then this almost \$9,000 missing, I found when you came to settle, that you never could make it good without sacrificing me and my children, was the reason I consented to the proposal. I did you the justice to believe that the last sum had not been missing, that you would not have done as you did; but I am miserable! God grant that my dear children may never fall into the like error that their father has, and their poor unfortunate mother consented to! May the Almighty forgive us both, for I freely forgive you all you have made me suffer."

The money being counted, and to their surprise found to embrace a part of the sum supposed to be stolen, Mr. Keyes went back to release Whittlesey. The latter, meanwhile, had related the circumstances of the robbery, and anxiously inquired whether, if the whole was not found, they would still execute their purpose; to which Mr. Fairbanks replied in a manner truly characteristic, "that will depend on circumstances." No one was more surprised than Whittlesey himself, to learn that most of the money was found, and that he had been robbed at Schenectady by his own wife. He begged hard to be released on the spot, but it was feared he would commit suicide, and he was told that he must be delivered up to the public as sound as he was taken, and was led home. The fame of this discovery soon spread, and it was with difficulty the villagers were restrained from evincing their joy by the discharge of cannon. Mr. Whittlesey was led home and placed with guard in the room with his wife, until further search; and here the most bitter criminations were exchanged, each charging the other with the crime, and the wife upbraiding the husband with cowardice, for revealing the secret. The guard being withdrawn in the confusion that ensued, Mrs. Whittlesey passed from the house, and was seen by a person at a distance, to cross the cemetery of Trinity church, where, on passing the grave of a son, she paused, faltered and fell back, overwhelmed with awful emotion; but a moment after, gathering new energy, she hastened on, rushed down the high bank near the ice-cave, and plunged into the river. Her body was found floating near the lower bridge, and efforts were made to recover life, but it was extinct.

The sympathies of the public were not withheld from the children of this family,

who were thus cast penniless and disgraced upon the world. Many details connected with the affair, we have not given; among which were several attempts to throw suspicion upon several parties by depositing money on their premises, writing anonymous letters, etc., which served but to aggravate the crime, by betraying the existence of a depravity on the part of the chief contriver in the scheme, which has seldom or never been equaled. The marked bills, amounting to \$400, had been dropped on the road to Sacket's Harbor, and were found by Mr. Gale, who prudently carried them to a witness, counted and sealed them, and after the disclosure brought them forward. Mr. Whittlesey stated that he expected some one would find and use the money, when he could swear to the marks, and implicate the finder. Mr. Gale, upon hearing this, was affected to tears, and exclaimed: "Mr. Whittlesey, is it possible you would have been so wicked as to have sworn me to State prison for being honest!"

Mr. Whittlesey remained in town nearly a year, and then moved to Indiana, where he afterwards became a justice of the peace and a county judge, and by an exemplary life won the respect of the community; and although the details of this affair followed him, yet the censure of opinion rested upon the wife.

Congress, on the 11th of January, 1821, passed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cancel and surrender the bond given by Whittlesey, and endorsed by Fairbanks and Keyes, on condition of the latter giving another, payable with interest in two years, for the balance remaining unaccounted for,—thus virtually closing up a business arrangement which had been a continued occasion for anxiety and trouble to them through successive years.

It was at a time in the history of our country when men doing business with the Government were very properly held to a strict accountability for every dollar of the people's money, and they paid the utmost farthing.

In speaking of the Whittlesey matter, to the author of Hough's History, Mr. Fairbanks said:

Before we executed our plan we had positive evidence of his knowledge of the transaction, and of his guilt; and, on the strength of that, we did not expect to proceed to extremities further than to frighten him until he informed us where the money was secreted. But his stubbornness held out much longer than we supposed it would or could. When we put the evidence of his guilt before him in such a plain manner his looks were evidence of it. We informed him that there was no doubt about it, and I believe that there is not one case in a thousand where evidence was so palpable as in this case. But Lynch Law is a dangerous one, and I would not advise it. But with other guilty parties who have stolen from me and been detected, I believe I have used more mild and lenient measures. I have probably caught twenty persons pilfering from me, and I have always made them give me a confession in writing, and then promised them, that as they had relatives who would be disgraced by their bad conduct, I would keep it a profound secret until they committed the crime again, when I would prosecute them. I found this plan the surest method of reforming them.

In giving such an extended notice of this Whittlesy episode we are perhaps open to the criticism of making a great deal out of a comparatively unimportant matter—but there is so much of tragedy in the story, and it affords so striking an illustration of the soul-destroying influence of a dishonest greed for money, that the tale rises above a mere relation, and becomes a great moral lesson. In that light we present it as a legitimate chapter of history.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

The village of Watertown was incorporated April 5, 1816. The act provided for the election of five trustees, who were to possess the powers and immunities usually vested by similar corporations.

On April 7, 1820, an act was passed altering the bounds of the village and amending the charter, and on April 17, 1826, and April 26, 1831, the charter was still further amended. March 22, 1832, the trustees were empowered by an act to borrow a sum, not exceeding \$2000, to improve the fire department of the village, and supply it with water to be used in fires, and April 21, 1832, the doings at an elections were confirmed. An act was passed April 23, 1835, granting additional powers to the trustees, repealing former provisions of the charter, and authorizing the erection of a market. The village charter was amended by an act of April 16, 1852, by which its bounds were increased, the district included directed to be divided into from five to seven wards.

The first village election was held at the house of Isaac Lee, in May, 1816, David Bucklin, Esq., presiding, and the following officers were chosen: Timothy Burr, Egbert TenEyck, Olney Pearce, Marinus W. Gilbert, and Norris M. Woodruff, trustees; Reuben Goodale, William Smith, Orville Hungerford, assessors; Micah Sterling, treasurer; Seth Otis, collector; Jabez Foster, Samuel Watson, Jr., Rufus Backus, William Fletcher, Joseph Henry, fire wardens.

The trustees, at their first meeting, divided the village into five wards, to each of which a fire warden was to be assigned. A series of regulations providing against fires and making provisions for the several objects named in the charter, were also adopted.

October 27, 1823, a plan for a cemetery was accepted, and on December 6, 1825, the lots, one rod square each, were balloted for, each taxable resident being entitled to one share. To non-residents lots might be sold, the proceeds to be applied to the building of a tomb. A hook-and-ladder company was voted to be formed in May, 1826.

A census of Watertown, taken in April, 1827, gave 1098 males and 941 females; a gain of 500 in two years. There were 321 buildings, of which 224 were dwellings; 3 stone churches (Methodist, Universalist, and Presbyterian); court-house and jail; clerk's office; arsenal; 1 cotton-factory with 1300 spindles, another (Beebe's) then building; 1 woolen-factory; 2 paper-mills; 3 large tanneries; 3 flouring-mills; 1 furnace; 1 nail-factory; 2 machine-shops; 2 fulling-mills; 3 carding-

machines; 2 distilleries; 1 ashery; 2 pail-factories; 1 sash-factory; 2 chair-factories; 1 hat-factory; 4 wagon-shops; 2 paint-shops; 4 cabinet and joiner-shops; 8 blacksmiths; 4 tailor-shops; 7 shoe-shops; 3 saddle and harness-shops; 8 taverns; 15 dry-good stores; 2 hardware-stores; 2 hat-stores; 2 book-stores; 2 leather stores; 1 paint-store; 2 druggists; 2 jewelers; 2 weekly papers; 7 public schools; 6 physicians, and 10 lawyers.

In 1829 an association was formed for boring for water on Factory Square, and a hole $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter was drilled to the depth of 127 feet, when water was obtained that rose to the surface, and, having been tubed, discharged for a long time a copious volume of water, slightly charged with sulphur and iron. The cost of the work was about \$800. On Sewall's island a similar well was bored, which at 80 feet discharged water and inflammable gas; but upon being sunk further these were both lost. This valuable flow of water was afterwards lost when the Knowlton Bros. bored for water on their premises. [See p. 12.]

The waters of Black river, within the distance of a mile, pass over four dams, at each of which are numerous establishments, but at none of them is the full amount of water-power used. The facility with which dams can be constructed, and the security that can be given to buildings erected upon them, from the bed of the river being solid rock, gives additional value to these privileges. The four dams were built in 1803, 1805, 1814, and 1835, and none of them have been impaired by the spring floods. The river is crossed by three bridges, of which the lower one was first erected. Soon after the beginning at Factory village, one was erected there; and one over the cascade, near the ruins of Beebe's factory, in the summer of 1836. This consisted of a single arch of timbers, and was built by Hiram Merrill for the two towns it connects, at a cost of \$764. In the fall of 1853 the present bridge was erected.

The business of the place early centered around the Public Square, especially at its west end, and on Court and Washington streets; and in 1815 John Paddock erected a three-story block, which was the first edifice of its size and class in the town. The corner of Washington and Arsenal streets became, at an early day, the site of a two-story wooden tavern, and was occupied until 1827, when an association of citizens desiring to have a hotel in the place that should compare with those of the first class in cities, was formed under the name of the Watertown Hotel Company, having a capital of \$20,000. In the same year they erected the American Hotel, and this establishment continued to be owned by the company until burned in 1849, when the site was sold for \$10,000.

EARLY FIRES.

Watertown has been repeatedly devastated by fires, some of which produced a decided check to its prosperity, while others acted beneficially by removing rubbish that would

otherwise have disfigured the village for time indefinite, and from which the place recovered with an elastic energy characteristic of a progressive age and people. On February 7, 1833, a fire occurred which burned the extensive tannery and oil-mill of Mr. J. Fairbanks, the paper-mill and printing-office of Knowlton & Rice, and a morocco-factory and dwelling of Kitts & Carpenter; loss about \$30,000. The destruction of Beebe's factory, was on Sunday, July 7, 1833. On December 22, 1841, the Black River Woolen-mills, in Factory village, were burned. On March 21, 1848, a fire occurred in an old stone shop, near the Union mills, which spread rapidly to the buildings on the island opposite, and to others above, which, with the bridge, were rapidly consumed; and two men, named Leonard Wright and Levi Palmer, perished in the flames, having entered a woolen-mill for the purpose of rescuing property. Mr. James DeLong, now living on High street, barely escaped with his life. Among the buildings burned were the paper-mill of Knowlton & Rice, the satinette-factory of Mr. Partridge, a row of mechanics' shops on the island, etc. This fire threw many laborers and mechanics out of employment, and was seriously felt by the public.

Early in the morning of May 13, 1849, a fire occurred in the rear of the American Hotel, corner of Arsenal and Washington streets, which swept over a considerable portion of the business part of the village, and consumed an immense amount of property. The American Hotel, Paddock's block, Woodruff's iron block, and all the buildings on both sides of Court street, as far down as the clerk's office, were burned. The Episcopal church, three printing-offices, about thirty extensive stores, the post-office, Black River bank, Wooster Sherman's bank, Henry Keep's bank, town-clerk's office, Young Men's Association, surrogate's office, and many dwelling-houses were in the burned district. This was by far the most disastrous fire that has occurred in the city, and nothing more fully proves the enterprise of the place than the quickness with which it recovered from the disaster. While the flames were still raging, preparations for rebuilding were made by purchasing materials, and laborers were seen pulling the bricks, still hot, from the smouldering ruins, and laying the foundations of new and larger buildings on the site of the former. The site of the burnt buildings were, in many instances, sold for a greater sum than the same, with the buildings on them, would have previously brought. During the ensuing summer the village exhibited an industry among masons and carpenters which had never been equaled, and the external appearance of the village was thereby decidedly improved.

On September 24, 1850, a fire occurred on Sterling street, from which the burning shingles were wafted to the steeple of the Universalist church, and when first noticed had kindled a flame not larger than that of a candle; but before the place could be reached,

it had enveloped the spire in flames, beyond hope of arresting it, and the building was consumed. January 27, 1851, Perkins' Hotel, on the site of the Merchants' Exchange, was burned, with a large block on Washington street, adjacent. The loss was estimated at about \$25,000.

October 16, 1852, a fire occurred on the west side of Washington street, which consumed all the buildings south of Paddock's block, viz.: Hungerford's block, Citizen's bank, and Sherman's block. The loss was estimated at about \$14,000, of which the greater part was insured. Mechanics Row, below the Union mills, was burned November 5, 1852; loss about \$20,000, of which between \$6000 and \$7000 were insured. From fifty to sixty mechanics were thrown out of employment; and one young man, Hudson Haddock, perished in the flames while endeavoring to rescue property.

In the autumn of 1862, six different fires occurred, on six successive Friday evenings, and at very near the same hour of the day, all evidently incendiary, which created a great amount of excitement. Among the buildings burned was the old sugar-house, on Massey and Coffeen streets, built by Henry Coffeen. Several dwellings were also fired in various parts of the village, and a portion of them consumed.

At half-past five o'clock Friday afternoon, May 6, 1850, the bells at Factory Square sounded the dreaded alarm, and in thirty minutes the well-known woolen factory in the east end of the village was a mass of ruins.

At the factory the most heart-rending scenes were being enacted. The fire originated in the "picking room" and an ineffectual effort was made to extinguish it with buckets of water. This was soon desisted from, and Mr. King at once gave the order to start the flooding pump. This was done, and the wheel and pump worked well—but all was ineffectual. Mr. King then started to alarm the operatives, of whom there were 130 scattered through the five stories—the only means of egress from all above the second was down a winding stair. Many of the operatives heard the alarm, and rushed down the stairway and the ladders outside the building in comparative safety. Over a dozen, owing to the great confusion and want of time, were not so fortunate, and found themselves completely shut off from egress. Some of these were very badly burned in getting down the ladder, after the fire had become a mass of flame in all but the fourth story, but the greater number of them threw themselves from the windows to the hard and stony ground below. We append names of most of them.

Miss Angeline Sloan, aged about 21, jumped from the fourth story, was picked up insensible, and died in half an hour.

John Shepherd was an object of excruciating suffering. He was deeply burned on the face, arms, breast and neck, and died on Sunday, about three o'clock.

Mrs. Vincent White (sister to Jas. Elder, so well known as a musician), jumped from the fourth story. She was the most seriously injured of any who survived the fall.

Miss Maria Greenwood, aged about 18, jumped from the fourth story, and was badly injured.

Miss Celia Blodgett jumped from the fourth story, and her escape from any other injury than the mere shock, was really wonderful. She rose from the spot without help, and walked one-fourth of a mile to her home.

James M. Griffin escaped from the weavers' room down a ladder, with his child seven years of age between his legs. He was deeply burned on his left arm. His child was saved, with a slight burn on her right leg.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall were both very badly burned on the face breast and neck.

Thomas Farrar, badly burned on the left arm.

Mrs. Elizabeth French, aged about 26, jumped from the fourth story—very badly burned and ribs broken.

Mary Harris, broken ankle—jumped from third story.

Mary A. Huntley, aged about 24, burned very badly, but recovered.

Mrs. Hannah Rogers, aged about 23 years, badly burned, but recovered.

Thomas Osburn, burned deeply in the face, neck and arms.

Miss Simms jumped three stories.

Express messengers were sent to the village for medical aid, and, to the credit of the profession, they quickly responded.

The most probable conjecture as to the origin of the fire is that it originated by a piece of iron or stone passing through the picker, and igniting the linty combustible. Once started, it spread too rapidly for human efforts to extinguish it.

Contributions were taken up in all the churches for the aid of the destitute and suffering, and many liberal offerings were made by others.

On the evening of July 23, 1863, a fire broke out in the extensive foundry, car-factory, and machine-shop of Horace W. Woodruff, & Co., on the north bank of the river, opposite Beebe's Island, which, with all its contents, was rapidly consumed. About seventy men were thrown out of employment by this calamity, which was felt by great numbers indirectly concerned in the works, and by the public generally.

Soon after the fire of 1849, Norris M. Woodruff erected the spacious and elegant hotel that adorns the north side of the square, and there arose, simultaneous, from the ashes of the former, a range of buildings, extending down Court street and on Washington and Franklin streets fronting upon the public mall, that for architectural beauty have few superiors. Among these we may name the Hubbard, the Burdick and the Taggart blocks, the Smith building, the Flower building, the Otis House, the Opera House, the Post-Office and the Armory.

CITY INCORPORATION.

Watertown was incorporated as a city under an act passed May 8, 1869. The original charter has been twice amended, to-wit: on April 27, 1870, and April 28, 1871. The limits of the village were greatly enlarged upon its erection into a city, and made to include a large area taken from the town of Pamela, embracing all the built-up portions upon the north bank of the river and extensive tracts besides. The total area occupied by the city approximates 6500 acres, nearly three-fourths of which is upon the south side of Black river, and originally constituted a part of Town No. 2, of the "Black River Eleven Towns."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Watertown has just reason to feel confidence in her fire department, and we enumerate it among her attractions. It is a just claim that no other city of its size can boast a more effective fire organization, while it is true that many cities containing a larger population cannot surpass, even if they equal her department.

The original charter incorporating the village of Watertown, provided for the election of five fire wardens, each of whom was supplied with four ladders. Each owner or occupant of any building was obliged to furnish one or two buckets, according to the size of the structure, and to have them properly marked, and kept in a convenient place for use. It was also "ordained" that on an alarm or cry of fire, every male inhabitant of fifteen years and upward should repair to the place of the fire "forthwith," and put himself under the direction of the fire wardens. A fine of \$1 was imposed for "disobeying orders." Each warden was furnished with a white staff seven feet long by which to "distinguish" himself.

The first fire company was organized May 28, 1817, and on September 27 following, at a meeting of the freeholders, the sum of \$200 was voted toward the purchase of a first-class fire engine. The "Cataract" was purchased soon afterward. The same meeting authorized the formation of a Hook and Ladder Company, and William Smith was its first captain. August 6, 1832, the second engine company was formed and attached to the fire engine of the Jefferson Cotton Mills. This company was No. 1, and the one previously organized, Cataract Company No. 2. Dyer Huntington was chosen Chief Engineer, and Adriel Ely, Assistant. In April, 1835, Neptune Engine Company No. 3, was formed with the first brake-engine used in town. In 1837 this company became No. 1. In 1842 a company was organized to take charge of the engine formerly belonging to No. 1. This company disbanded in 1845, and the same year, a new engine having been purchased, a new company was formed and called Jefferson Hose No. 3. Cataract Company No. 2 was disbanded about this time, its engine having been damaged. In June, 1849, a new engine was purchased for No. 1, and in July of the same year, Central Hose Company No.

2 was organized, taking the old "machine" of No. 1, which was called "Rough and Ready," and which was stored in barns or sheds, as places could be found. These companies exist under nearly the same names today, and are doing excellent service, as the fire record proves. On the 10th of April, 1850, the fire department was chartered by act of Legislature, and the status of the active branch of the department, January 1, 1894, was as follows:

Name of Company.	Organized.	Membership.
Neptune Hose and Steamer		
No. 1.....	April, 1835	29
Central Hose and Steamer		
Company No. 2.....	July, 1848	24
Jefferson Hose Company		
No. 3.....	1845	23
John Hancock Hook and		
Ladder Company No. 1.....	1817	32
Star Hose Company No. 4....	Jan. 1890	25

There were also five companies of "exempt firemen," with a total membership of 270.

Neptune Company occupies a substantial brick building on Factory street, and Central Company a similar building on Goodale street. Jefferson Hose and John Hancock Hook and Ladder Companies occupy Firemen's Hall on Stone street, built by the village in 1854. Star Hose Company is located on the north side of the river. The other buildings are owned by the department. The city pays the regular expenses of the organization, including rent, etc. January 11, 1851, the department was in debt 27 cents. It has now an ample fund on hand, received chiefly from taxes on insurance companies outside the State, doing business here, for the support of disabled firemen. It has also erected two engine houses, and February 8, 1875, by resolution of its directors, decided to purchase a first-class steam engine for special use along the river, at important manufacturing points not easily reached by fire hydrants. A Silsby rotary engine, one of the best, was purchased for \$4,000. It has also done effective service, and demonstrated its superiority.

The city, the same summer, placed in the Court House tower a fire alarm bell weighing 4,000 pounds. No further facts are needed to demonstrate that Watertown is well protected against large fires, especially when it is remembered that the reservoirs furnish at all times a plentiful supply of water by means of 100 fire-hydrants placed at convenient points.

Following is a list of Chief Engineers of the department since its formation: 1832 to '37, Dyer Huntington; 1838, Asher N. Corss; 1839, W. H. Robinson; 1839 to 48, (records destroyed); 1848 to '51, N. M. Woodruff; 1852-3, N. Farnham; 1854 to '65, Fred Emerson; 1866-7, S. B. Hart; 1868-69, T. C. Chittenden; 1870-71, G. L. Davis; 1872-3, J. M. Carpenter; 1874-5, W. S. Carlisle; 1876, R. L. Utley; 1877, Henry A. Smith; 1878, Henry A. Smith and John E. Bergevin in place of Henry A. Smith, resigned; 1879, John E. Bergevin; 1880-1, Eugene C. Van Namee; 1882-2, Egbert W. Knapp; 1884, William H. Cole; 1885-6, Silas L. George; 1887-8, John L. McCarty; 1889, William

Clarke; 1890-1, Charles E. McClare; 1892-3, Fred Morrison; 1894, John W. Phippin.

During the year 1884, for the better protection of the large manufacturing interests, located at and near Factory Square, the department joined with the city in the purchase of a new steamer from Silsby Manufacturing Company at a cost of \$4,100, one half of purchase price being paid by the department, and the city being joint owner of said steamer. Said steamer was named "R. P. Flower," thereby recognizing an old member of the department, now Governor of the State, whose interest in the good name and success of the fire department of the city of Watertown is as lively as when years ago he ran with the boys of Jefferson Hose Company No. 3.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS, 1894.

Chief Eng., John W. Phippin.
 1st Asst. Eng., Robert E. Cahill.
 2d Asst. Eng., Henry C. Bundy.
 Co. No. 1, Ross C. Scott, Secretary of department since Sept. 1865.
 Co. No. 1, Adam W. Munk.
 " " 2, John J. Hartigan.
 " " 2, Fred Budlong.
 " " 3, Michael Moony.
 " " 3, Edgar C. Emerson, Treasurer of department since 1878.
 " " 4, George Morrison.
 " " 4, John Barry.
 " Hook & Ladder, John Donelly.
 " " " Thomas W. Killeen.
 " A. Exempts, Fred B. Devendorf.
 " " " Foster M. Ferrin.
 " B " William G. Rogers.
 " " " Gustavus Hardy.
 " C " John F. Wakefield.
 " " " Almon Parker.
 " D " Edwin Scholes.
 " " " George A. Lance.
 " E " Egbert W. Knapp.
 " " " William Haley.

WATERTOWN WATER-WORKS.

As early as May 22, 1821, a plan for supplying the village with water was discussed, and action was taken towards the erection of reservoirs, but the measures were not carried out. June 14, 1828, the sum of \$40 was appropriated for the purpose of boring for water on Factory Square. At the annual meeting in 1829, the proceeds of licenses in the First Ward were applied towards procuring water for the village. May 21, 1829, the sum of \$200 was voted for the purpose of boring for water, and in pursuance of this object an artesian well was commenced on the Public Square. After it had been sunk many feet a steel drill was maliciously dropped into it, thereby stopping the work.

April 10, 1826, the Watertown Water Company was incorporated, but nothing definite resulted, and a similar result followed the incorporation of the Watertown Water-works, April 11, 1845. But in 1853 (March 22), L. Paddock, G. C. Sherman, I. H. Fisk, and H. Cooper were incorporated as the Water Commissioners of the village of Watertown.

These citizens gave a joint bond of \$60,000, and were empowered to borrow on the credit of the village \$50,000 for a term of thirty years. Soon after their appointment, the commissioners contracted with J. C. Wells for the construction of a pump-house and reservoir, the latter to be 150 by 250 feet at the water line, and twelve feet deep, properly made, with two centre walls for filtering. The reservoir was located about a mile south-east of the village, on a lot of six acres, upon the brow of the limestone ridge, 180 feet above the village, and was given a capacity of two million gallons. This reservoir was constructed by Gen. W. H. Angel.

On the 23d of November, 1853, the water-works were completed, and the water for the first time was pumped into the reservoir and let into pipes communicating with residences and fire-hydrants. No serious fires have devastated the city since the completion of the reservoir, but the growth of the city and the increasing demands of its people led the water commissioners, in 1871, to construct still another reservoir. This was located by the side of the former, and was completed in 1873. Its dimensions are 250 by 200 feet, and its capacity four and a half million gallons. The water is distributed to residences and one hundred fire-hydrants throughout the city by sixteen miles of water mains and pipes.

WATERTOWN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY.

Early in 1852, measures were taken for supplying the village with gas-light, and F. T. Story organized a company for that purpose, securing the exclusive privilege of supplying the village with rosin-gas for ten years; and February 27, 1852, an association, styled the Watertown Gas-Light Company, was organized, with a capital of \$20,000. In the same year the principal buildings in the business portion of the village were supplied, and during the summer of 1853 pipes were laid through many of the principal streets and to private houses, and a proportionate addition was made to the manufactory. Other parties having succeeded to the ownership of the capital stock of the company, on July 1, 1874, the company was reorganized, and the capital stock increased to \$100,000. The company has, at the present time, about nine miles of mains laid down in the city, and supplies from 20,000 to 25,000 cubic feet of coal-gas on an average, daily, throughout the year. There are an hundred street-burners in the city, and many principal business blocks and dwellings are also supplied by the company.

F. T. Story was the originator and organizer, and has been the principal man in the company from 1852 to the present time (1894.)

THE WATERTOWN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.,

Incorporated in August, 1885, with their electric station at the corner of Mill and Moulton streets, supply power and light to all parts of the city. Their contract covers all the main street-lighting of the city, and they supply the principal hotels and business places.

They are now in successful operation, and are regarded as a decided benefit to the town. The officers of the company are: D. C. Middleton, President; F. L. Baker, Treasurer; John C. Fagan is the superintendent.

THE PUBLIC SQUARE

is a feature of the city at once useful and attractive. It consists of an open mall, comprising nearly ten acres, the gift to the village, in 1805, by the owners of adjacent lands. The present has adorned it, but the past made it possible to have it for adornment. It is laid out into two large oval parks, shaded with forest-trees, and soddad as lawns, with a smaller one between the two, containing an elegant fountain rising from the centre of a circular limestone basin. This valuable portion of the city's property was a free gift from Jonathan Cowan, Henry Coffeen and Hart Massey.

The soldiers' and sailors' monument, erected by Mr. and Mrs. Cook, is a noble structure, and adorns the westerly elyipsis. For a picture of this noble structure and also for the eloquent address delivered at the time of its dedication, see page 103.

OLD LANDMARKS.

The following notices of two venerable institutions we clip from the correspondence of Solon Massey:

THE OLD "COFFEEN HOUSE."

The fire of Saturday night (October 4, 1856), which burned the old Coffeen House, has removed from our midst another of those time-honored landmarks which for half a century has served to designate its particular locality in the western portion of our village.

The old white house that for so many long years stood conspicuously in the very centre of the wide street called Madison street, and which was the pioneer house in all that portion of the village, serving as a point to reckon from in calculating the latitude and longitude for nearly two generations of men, has disappeared forever from the map of our village. In its day it was the pride of the village, displaying more of architectural and mechanical beauty in its proportions and workmanship than was usual in the very best class of pioneer houses, and was certainly the admiration of all the youths of the village and its vicinity.

Its site was one of rare beauty,—in the immediate neighborhood of the place selected for the court-house and jail, and overlooking a large extent of country, as well as the course of the river.

Judge Coffeen had succeeded in getting the county-seat at Watertown, and the place for the court-house and jail on the site formerly occupied by them; and he flattered himself with the hope and expectation that he could draw off a fair portion of the future population of the village to the high and commanding ground surrounding the court-house. He might have succeeded, possible, had it not been for the hold which the old spring in the mall had on the choice and affections of the people.

No expense was spared, however, in the erection and embellishment of his own mansion, and in the plans which he devised for beautifying that part of the village.

His house was to be the common centre around which, he confidently believed, would cluster a fair porportion of the business—stores, shops, and offices—as well as the private residences of a future city, and it was therefore adapted to meet the necessities of such a population as well as of the traveling public, as a first-class hotel.

For many years it was used for such purposes, and rented to various individuals, who tried their skill in an effort to divide the patronage of the people with the two public-houses on the mall or square. But it

was all in vain. Mr. Coffeen became embarrassed in his pecuniary matters, and other things combined to chill his ardor and disappoint his expectations, and in 1819 he abandoned this field of his early ambition for a residence in the new and promising State of Illinois, where he died within the first year.

The old mansion was for many years the property of Jasan Fairbanks, and been occupied by an average of five or six families most of the time for the last twenty years, and though it may have been a pecuniary loss to its proprietor, yet it has become one of those old houses which could be well spared but for its early associations.

THE OLD "FAILING HOTEL."

When an old and venerable building, which for nearly sixty years has been a landmark, and which has been known to the public at large as a travelers' home, is for any cause either taken down to make room for progress, or is destroyed by the elements, it seems fitting and appropriate that a passing notice should be made, and its long history passed in review.

So it seems peculiarly appropriate at this juncture that a brief farewell notice should be taken of the Failing House, which, for very many years has stood out in bold relief, occupying its place on the hill, but which in an evil hour has succumbed to the devouring elements, having been burned to the ground on the night of the 7th of February, 1865.

Soon after the organization of our county of Jefferson, and the sticking of the stakes for the site of the court-house and jail on Court-house hill, the people on the north side of the river began in earnest to build up the little village of Pamela, with the view of rivaling Watertown in those business facilities which are supposed to promote the prosperity of the community, as well as to induce accessions to the population.

With this view a dam was thrown across the river, and mills and clothing and carding-works were erected and put into successful operation. Somewhat prominent among the inhabitants on the Pamela or Brownville side of the river was a man of the name of Samuel Mack, a skillful mechanic, who thought he saw an eligible site for a public-house, just on the hill at the north end of the bridge, in that town, and he set about erecting a building of large proportions and of somewhat imposing architecture, which he designed to make a kind of headquarters for court people, and the nucleus about which a village might grow up to be a formidable rival to Watertown.

The house was of two stories, with a piazza projecting at each of the two stories, from either of which the view of the river and of the court-house grounds opposite was good.

It was kept but a short time by Colonel Mack, and then was leased, and passed through the hands of John W. Collins, who was also a prominent pioneer of the town of Brownville, and who died in that house, to David Haven, who occupied it at the time of the commencement of the war of 1812; then of a Mr. Asa Harris, though the latter part of that brief war and for some years afterwards, during which it was military headquarters for any troops who happened to be stationed in this immediate vicinity.

It was afterwards owned and occupied by Jacob Cramer, who sold it to Warner Failing in 1831. Mr. Failing, as is well known, was for many years a popular landlord, familiar with all that class of persons who hailed from Mohawk river, and who spoke the Dutch as their vernacular. He it was who in 1849 renovated and greatly improved the buildings, adding a complete basement story to them, and painting them brown. Since Mr. Failing became superannuated it had been purchased by Mr. Alfred Lock, who in his turn made some valuable improvements, particularly in the rear attachments,—kitchen, family rooms, sheds, etc.,—by which the premises appeared very much rejuvenated, enlarged, and improved.

He has made arrangements to rent the premises to Orrin Pearce, and to vacate them for a while, and had made up a farewell dance on that night. They were in the midst of the hop, and the table was all set preparatory to the supper, when at about ten o'clock a fire was discovered in the peak of the roof, supposed to have originated from a stove-pipe in one of the chambers. The fire companies were on hand in good time, but as there was but one stream of water available the fire was not subdued until the main upright part of the house was demolished.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY FOR 1894.

Mayor. H. F. Inglehart; Chamberlain, Charles R. Murray; City attorney, Edmund R. Wilcox; Recorder, George H. Cobb; City Surveyor, Fred E. Avery; Supt. Board of Public Works, W. H. Allen; Overseer of the Poor, Patrick Redmond; Sealer of Weights and Measures, Chas. Jensen; Pound Master, Walter D. Tyler.

Aldermen—1st ward—L. H. Babcock, H. S. Arthur. 2d ward—G. R. Hanford, Wm. R. Clark. 3d ward—H. W. Steele, A. Montgomery. 4th ward—L. Lawyer, DeEstant Moore.

Police Commission—H. F. Inglehart, chairman; C. R. Murray, clerk; J. M. Carpenter, James A. Ward, Richard Marcy, Robert Lansing.

Police Department—Chas. G. Champlin, chief; Wm. McCutchin, assistant chief; policemen: Miles Guest, J. W. Lucas, Chas. G. Witt, E. J. Singleton, G. L. Baxter, W. Moore.

Assessors.—Geo. Castle, H. Horton, J. W. Moak. Justices of the Peace.—A. Goodale, B. A. Field. Board of Excise.—C. M. Paris, A. R. Gleason, H. W. Boyer.

Board of Education.—C. M. Rexford, President; Henry Purcell, L. C. Greenleaf, G. A. Lance, R. G. Keyes, Geo. S. Hooker, S. T. Woolworth. Geo. Adams, H. D. Goodale, Jno. Lansing, C. E. Holbrook; Wm. G. Williams, Supt. and Clerk.

Board of Health.—Fred B. Smith, Health Officer; C. S. Adams, Clerk; Dr. M. M. Adams, Foster P. Rhines, B. A. Field, W. D. Hanchette, J. E. Bergevin, George Castle.

Supervisors.—R. Holden Jr., 1st ward; J. Atwell, 2d ward; A. D. Seaver, 3d ward; W. H. Tallett, 4th ward.

Water Commissioners.—J. C. Knowlton, President; F. H. Hinds, Vice-President; E. B. Sterling, B. B. Taggart, Levi H. Brown; A. Salisbury, Superintendent; N. P. Wardwell, Clerk.

Board of Public Works.—H. F. Inglehart, Chairman; C. R. Murray, Clerk; W. H. Allen, Superintendent; C. H. Tubbs, J. J. Lamon, Everett B. Irvin, W. H. Mould.

Civil Service Commission.—J. R. Stebbins, Chairman; R. J. Buck, C. E. Holbrook; G. M. Jones, Clerk.

HOTELS OF WATERTOWN.

The Woodruff.—No. 11 and 12 Public Square. C. A. Hungerford, Proprietor.

The Otis.—12 and 14 Arsenal street. A. D. Williams, Proprietor.

Kirby House.—41-47 Court street. T. Colon, Mgr. Crowner House.—72-78 Court street. Wilder Bros., Proprietors.

City Hotel.—82-84 Court Street. Romang & Myers, Proprietors.

Romang House.—Corner Coffeen and Court streets. Joseph Thebault, Proprietor.

Oakland House.—107 and 109 Court street. Van-Wormer Bros. Proprietors.

Mack's Hotel.—114 Court street. M. Mack, Proprietor.

American Hotel.—Arsenal street, corner Arcade. Jos. Marrian, Proprietor.

Harris House.—49-52 Public Square. Erwin Harris, Proprietor.

Earl House.—Ryan Block, Public Square. Mrs. Earl, Proprietress.

The Union House.—Factory Square and High street. Savall & Caswell, Proprietors.

Dillon House.—Factory Square and High street. T. Dillon, Proprietor.

Garland City House.—60 Factory street. Joseph Haley, Proprietor.

McCarthy House.—58 Coffeen street. Charles J. McCarthy, Proprietor.

Engineers' Hotel.—59 Coffeen street. James Cuff, Proprietor.

Exchange Hotel.—94 and 96 Stone street. James Simons, Proprietor.

Central House.—200 Main street. A. J. Kassing, Proprietor.

FRATERNAL, LABOR, SOCIAL AND CHARITY INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Corner Washington street and Public Square. Free reading rooms open from 9.00 a. m. to 9.30 p. m. [See more extended notice.]

City Hospital.—No. 35 TenEyck street. Mrs. C. Fitch, matron. Free for those unable to pay.

Henry Keep Home for Aged and Infirm.—100 Washington street. T. M. Kenyon, overseer.

Jefferson County Orphans' Asylum.—No. 66 Franklin street. O. A. Freeman, Overseer.

Jefferson County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—Mrs. U. C. Walker, Secretary and Agent.

Jefferson County Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Warren A. White, Agent.

Jeffersonian Club.—Club room 2½ Court street. Michael J. Morkin, Secretary.

Lincoln League.—Club rooms in Taggart Block. N. Snell, Secretary.

Union Club.—Club house 21 Washington street. J. C. Ayers, Secretary.

The Workingmen's Club.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays every month at Trinity House. E. J. Hankin, Secretary.

Watertown Cyclers' Club.—Rooms in Flatiron Bl ckr, corner Court and Arsenal street. Will C. Greene, Corresponding Secretary, 10 Paddock Arcade.

39th Separate Company, N. G. S. N. Y.—Drill every Tuesday evening at Armory, on Arsenal street. Regular monthly meeting last Tuesday evening each month. J. S. Boyer, Captain.

Joe Spratt Post, No. 323, G. A. R.—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays each month, at 18½ Court street. L. C. Greenleaf, Commander.

Joe Hooker Camp No. 165 (Sons of Veterans).—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays each month, at 18½ Court street. Bert Morrison, Captain.

Woman's Relief Corps, G. A. R.—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays each month, at 18½ Court street.

Jefferson County Historical Society.—Meet 2d Tuesday each month. L. Ingalls, Recording Secretary.

Jefferson County Agricultural Society.—Annual meeting 3d Wednesday in December. Philo Hammond, Superintendent.

GRANGES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

5. C. M. Overton, Master, Belleville; J. J. Mather, Secretary, Bishop street.

7. W. C. Baken, Watertown; Mrs. F. E. Wilson.

9. A. M. Marsh, Adams Center; L. L. Allen, East Hounsfield.

15. Frank D. Gurnee, Stone Mills; Mrs. George W. Henry, Lafargeville.

16. W. A. Schell, Pierrepoint Manor; Mrs. H. S. Clark, Mannsville.

18. F. C. Carter, Champion; Mrs. I. B. Loomis.

19. E. S. Beaman, Antwerp; Miss Hattie Kitts.

53. Elou O. Andrews, Burrs Mills; Mrs. M. S. Gragg.

54. A. J. Balts, Depauville; P. D. Patch.

59. N. N. Griggs, Smithville; D. F. Stanley.

60. N. J. Sheffner, Pamela Four Corners; E. E. Vanderwalker, Evans Mills.

68. P. H. Castles Carthage; C. P. McDonald.

114. Wm. Plato, Philadelphia; Geo. A. Fuller.

117. Adam Fralick, Northville; L. B. Bishop, Lorraine.

126. George E. Herrick, Three Mile Bay; M. S. Wells.

145. W. C. Barrett, Henderson; Mrs. E. H. Wilde.

391. W. A. Cornwall, Adams; J. B. Barlett.

396. W. E. Walrath, St. Lawrence; J. H. Comins.

497. Frank Sanders, Natural Bridge; Libbie Blanchard.

590. A. M. Sanford, Adams Center; V. Webster Heath, Rodman.

593. Elwin Patterson, Omar; Nathan Holloway, Clayton.

599. E. J. Vincent, Cape Vincent; W. S. Armstrong.

626. T. E. Calkins, Perch River; Clara R. Calkins.

629. Wm. J. Tilley, Plessis; Arthur Rowell.

642. H. M. Arthur, Carthage; M. L. Johnson, Felts Mills.

647. John Ferguson, Clayton; H. A. Lingenfelter.

660. Charles A. Kelsey, Theresa; Mrs. Frank Place.

684. M. J. Jewett, Redwood; W. H. Marshall.

691. Corbett Bacon, Oxbow; M. V. Brainard.

724. H. G. Gilmore, Dexter; Mrs. F. C. Maldoon.

MASONIC.

Media Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.—Meets at Masonic Hall, 9 Washington street, the 2d Monday each month. John S. Coon, Recorder.

Watertown Commandery No. 11, K. T.—Meets 1st

and 3d Fridays each month. J. S. Coon, Recorder.

Watertown Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays each month. L. R. Washburn, G. Sec.

Watertown Chapter No. 59, R. A. M.—Meets at 9 Washington street, 2d and 4th Thursdays of each month. Leslie B. Cooke, Secretary.

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY.

Watertown Lodge, No. 49.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesday evenings of each month. Willis W. Rice, Master; Leslie B. Cooke, Secretary. No. of M. M. 332.

Brownville Lodge, No. 53.—Meets Tuesday of every week of full moon, and two weeks thereafter. George W. Barbour, Master; Frank E. Ingalls, Secretary. No. of M. M. 115.

Sackets Harbor Lodge, No. 135.—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Edward H. Chamberlain, Master; Geo. E. Butterfield, Secretary. No. of M. M. 137.

Carthage Lodge, No. 158.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays. L. D. Thompson, Master; Sanford D. Hunt, Secretary. No. of M. M. 128.

Lafargeville Lodge, No. 171.—Meets Monday week of full moon, and two weeks thereafter. Charles H. Ford, Master; W. H. Walrath, Secretary. No. of M. M. 70.

Chaumont Lodge, No. 172.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays of each month. Dyer C. Read, Master; W. G. Linnell, Secretary. No. of M. M. 69.

Theresa Lodge, No. 174.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays of each month. Ceylon Wakefield, Master; W. C. Porter, Secretary. No. of M. M. 96.

Antwerp Lodge, No. 326.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month. Elmer G. Burts, Master; Frank W. Somers, Secretary. No. of M. M. 139.

Rising Sun Lodge, Adams, No. 234.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in each month. DeElbert Taylor, Master; Wm. G. Rogers, Secretary. No. of M. M. 119.

Cape Vincent Lodge, No. 293.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays in each month. Lloyd O. Woodruff, Master; Charles Armstrong, Secretary. No. of M. M. 61.

Clayton Lodge, No. 286.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month. Wm. H. Reed, Master; Hartley F. Dewey, Secretary. No. of M. M. 104.

Alexandria Lodge, Alexandria Bay, No. 297.—Meets Tuesday of full moon, and two weeks thereafter. Wm. T. Bascom, Master; Wm. P. Wescott, Secretary. No. of M. M. 92.

Rodman Lodge, No. 506.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays in each month. Lewis F. Richmond, Master; Brayton, L. Cooley, Secretary. No. of M. M. 95.

Rising Light Lodge, Belleville, No. 637.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in each month. Eugene A. Chapman, Master; J. H. Carpenter, Secretary. No. of M. M. 82.

Depauville Lodge, No. 188, meets 1st and 3d Mondays in each month. Jas. Cadwell, Master; Amasa Dodge, Secretary. No. of M. M. 63.

Pisgah Lodge, Evans Mills, No. 725.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in each month. Frank W. Lawton, Master; Wesley Rulison, Secretary. No. of M. M. 85.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Canton Ridgley, No. 14, P. M.—Meets 2d and 4th Mondays each month in Standard Building, Public Square. R. L. Lawton, S.

Montezuma Encampment No. 27.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, 8½ Court street. P. G. Nill, Scribe.

Unity Rebekah Lodge No. 74.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays each month, 8½ Court street. Mrs. Wm. Randolph, R. S.

Garland Rebekah Lodge No. 151.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesdays each month at No. 52 Taggart Block. Miss Ada Faichney, R. S.

Watertown City Lodge No. 291.—Meets every Thursday evening at 52 Taggart Block. George M. Boyd, R. S.

Jefferson Union Lodge No. 124.—Meets every Friday evening at 8½ Court street. E. Herrick, Recording Secretary.

Corona Lodge No. 705, I. O. O. F.—N. G., V. K. Kellogg; V. G., E. F. Gray; Rec. Sec., W. H. Ford; Per. Sec., James H. Bradley; Treas., Bruce F. Martin.

The 75th anniversary of the establishment of Odd Fellowship in the United States, was duly observed in Watertown, by holding a

union meeting in the City Lodge, on the evening of April 26, 1894. There was a large and enthusiastic gathering, and much speech-making. We have been permitted to make some extracts from the able speech of ex-Mayor and Past Grand John Nill, which show the growth of this extensive order in the United States. Among other things Mr. Nill said:

The organization of Odd Fellowship is a great event of reform for the advancement of civilization. Although in its infancy, it is to-day the most promising of all organizations, and has all signs to carry out its original mission, the fraternization of the world. The grand motto inscribed on her banner, in the words Friendship, Love and Truth, signify all the good deeds that the children of man are capable of doing. These three great words, properly understood and carried into practice, will produce on earth all that is expected in the future heaven. Indeed, if properly advocated and explained, it will without doubt make this earth a paradise. Such will be the result, if all who have taken the obligation will live up to it.

One Thomas Wildey was born in London, England, on the 15th day of January, 1782. On reaching manhood he was initiated into an Odd Fellows' lodge. He, with the others desirous of spreading the order, started a new lodge styled Morning Star Lodge, No. 38, located in London. Until 1817, he continued to be actively interested in the work of the order, and more than once passed through the chairs. The cheering news received from countrymen in the United States, decided him to seek in this new land a fairer fortune. He possessed hope, health and industry, sure passports to prosperity anywhere. As was natural to a stranger in a strange land, he immediately sought to make the acquaintance of his fellow countrymen residing in the city of Baltimore. Among the first of these whom he met was John Welch, an Odd Fellow. Animated by his former zeal for the order, and feeling the loss of his wonted field of labor, he took steps to form a lodge. The requisite number was five, so that with three the way to success would be clear. He advertised for the lacking number in the Baltimore American, and inserted the following in that paper on the 27th of March, 1819:

NOTICE TO ODD FELLOWS.

A few members of the society of Odd Fellows will be glad to meet their brethren for the purpose of forming a lodge on Friday evening, 2d April at the Seven Stars, Leonard street, at the hour of 7 p. m.

This advertisement brought to the rendezvous a certain Richard Rushworth, who with John Duncan and John Cheatham, completed the required number. They all had been initiated into the order in England, and so far their qualifications were correct. On that memorable 26th day of April, they, in accordance with the ancient custom, self-instituted themselves a lodge, which they named Washington Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The seed that was to grow into such a mighty oak was thus planted. They could not foresee the result. The soil to them was unknown, untried; they contributed all they had to success—patient labor and constant vigilance.

They met at the public house of Thomas Lupton, the place designated in the above advertisement, and after the formal opening of the lodge, Thomas Wildey was installed Noble Grand, and John Welch, Vice Grand. The other offices were distributed among the rest of the brethren.

The order was now started on its mission to fraternize the world, and disseminate everywhere its peculiar doctrines of Friendship, Love and Truth. On February 27, 1821, a meeting of the committee of Past Grands was held, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Grand Lodge of legislative capacity, separate and distinct from working lodges. The Grand Lodge of Maryland and of the United States was organized, and the following officers installed:

Thomas Wildey, Grand Master; John P. Endwisle, Deputy Grand Master; William L. Cauth, Grand Warden; John Welch, Grand Secretary; John Boyd, Grand Guardian; William Larkin, Grand Conductor. At a subsequent meeting of Past Grands, held Jan.

15, 1825, the title of the organization in the United States was changed to "The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows." This is the source of all true and legitimate Odd Fellowship in the United States of America, the lower Provinces of British North America, Manitoba and Quebec. It has enrolled under its banner, according to the report of its Secretary, at the 69th annual session, held in Milwaukee, September 18, 1893, 9,862 lodges, and 747,140 members. The Sisters of Rebekah branch has 96,312 members, there are estimated among several independent Grand Lodges in foreign countries 26,136 members; a grand total of 869,743. The increase in 1892 was 50,000. So far as can be learned, the increase in 1893 was greater than in 1892. At this rate our membership is over 900,000. The total membership of Manchester Unity of Great Britain and Ireland was 709,403 the 1st day of January, 1893. In other parts of Europe, especially in Germany, Denmark and Sweden, our order is making good progress. Also in Australia and South America, wherever civilization has set its foot, Odd Fellowship is bound to crown it, and wind its links around it. From January 1st to December 31st, 1892, the lodge in North America relieved 93,687 brothers; paid 558,218 weekly benefits; relieved 5,702 widowed families; buried 8,222 brothers; paid for the relief of brothers \$2,093,214; paid for the relief of widowed families \$146,404; paid for the relief and education of orphans \$24,037; for burying the dead \$550,510; for special relief, \$187,236; total relief \$3,001,403. The total receipts in the same year were \$7,553,236.

The result of the comparatively short time since the organization of our order shows more progress on a substantial basis than any other organization. There is no reason why Odd Fellowship should not go ahead of all. Its fundamental principles are not selfish; they are to fraternize the world and disseminate everywhere its peculiar doctrines of Friendship, Love and Truth. It is a greeting to humanity at large, to improve the conditions of mankind in every respect; the individual, the family, society, nations and the relations between nations and races. Our principles include all the good there is in all religious, true reverence, love and worship to the Maker of all things, in a manner that can be universally accepted. "Progress for ever," is our motto. Customs are not adopted by us because of their antiquity, but because of their best utility.

FORESTERS.

Jefferson Encampment of Royal Foresters.—Meets at Red Men's Hall, 18½ Court street. George Lucas, C. of G.

Court Watertown No. 465.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays each month at 12½ Court street. A. A. Berow, F. S., 2 Huntington street.

Court Garland City No. 809.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays each month at 18½ Court street. W. A. Trowbridge, F. S., 59 Rutland street.

K. OF P.

Joe Hooker Mounted Division K. of P.—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays each month at K. of P. Hall, 53 Taggart Block. G. O'Brien, S. K. R.

Watertown Lodge No. 222.—Meets every Tuesday evening at 53 Taggart Block. Jas. Randolph, S.

RED MEN.

Kahnahgo Tribe No. 185.—Meets every Wednesday at No. 18½ Court street. Andrew Bolger, C. of R.
Pontiac Tribe No. 215.—Meets every Monday evening at 53 Taggart Block. Geo. Gail, C. of R.

Arlington Lodge No. 70. (K. S. F. I.)—Meets 1st and 3d Thursdays each month at Red Men's Hall, 18½ Court street. W. L. Barrett, Secretary and Treas.

Fraternity Lodge No. 136. (K. S. F. I.)—Meets the 2d and 4th Fridays each month at 2½ Public Square. G. A. Kellar, Secretary.

Watertown Council No. 157. (Royal Arcanum).—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays each month at 52 Taggart Block. G. C. Lee, Secretary, 24 River street.

Watertown Lodge No. 282. (A. O. U. W.)—Meets 1st and 3d Fridays each month at No 14 Doolittle & Hall Block. D. Carroll, F. S.

Watertown Council No. 343, (Order of United Friends).—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays each month at Room 14, Doolittle & Hall Block. T. C. Hale, Secretary.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.

Watertown Central Trades and Labor Assembly.—Meets 2d and 4th Friday evenings each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. C. Falls, Secretary.

Typographical Union No. 308.—Meets first Friday evening each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. George E. Hutchins, Financial Secretary, Times office.

Cigarmakers' Union No. 124.—Meets 1st Friday evening each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. Martin Duggan, Secretary.

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers No. 227.—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays each month, 2.30 p. m.. K. of P. Hall, Taggart Block. F. W. Smith, Secretary.

Order Railway Conductors, Division No. 25. Meets 1st and 3d Sundays each month, 1.30 p. m., Red Men's Hall, Court street. P. Redmond, Secretary.

Brotherhood Locomotive Firemen No. 212.—Meets 2d and 4th Sundays each month at Red Men's Hall, Court street. Thos. Lynch, Secretary, 101 Factory street.

Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 173.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. E. L. Jasmine, Secretary.

Barbers' Union No. 101.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings each month at 18½ Public Square. C. A. Boscoe, Secretary.

Bartenders' Union No. 31.—Meets 1st Sunday each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. Robert Walrad, Secretary.

Iron Moulders' Union No. 78.—Meets 2d and 4th Thursday evenings each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. Morris Hennessey, Secretary.

Plumbers', Steam and Gas Fitters' Union No. 117.—Meets 1st and 2d Thursday evenings each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. A. J. Easton, Sec'y.

International Association of Machinists No. 194.—Meets every Monday evening at 18 Public Square. Robert Munk, Secretary.

Butchers' Union No. 6260.—Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. Geo. Annand, Secretary.

Carriage and Wagonmakers' Union No. 17.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. James A. Gill, Secretary.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 109.—Meets every Monday evening at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. George A. Sexsmith, Financial Secretary.

Carpenters' Union No. 580.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. Michael Brennan, Secretary.

Bricklayers' and Masons' Union No. 56.—Meets every Monday at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. Benj. Williams, Secretary.

Horseshoers' Union No. 24.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesday evenings each month at Assembly Hall, Burdick Block. F. R. Britton, Secretary.

THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

The critics, to whom we perhaps too often refer, must think it strange that we introduce into the chapter devoted to the city of Watertown, a detailed account of the origin and growth of the pulp industry of Black river. Such should remember that a Watertown man whose name will be discovered as we proceed, may be said to have originated this now great industry in Watertown, where he still resides, and we think the proper place for these details belong to the history of that city.

Lameness having prevented the author from going about among all the pulp-grinding mills upon Black river, from Carthage to Dexter, the principal part of the data collected and given below has been prepared by Hon. L. Ingalls, the veteran editor, himself a large consumer of paper, and especially well

calculated to give this important subject proper treatment.

There is no single mechanical industry in the county in which more capital is invested than in the manufacture of pulp and paper. Its later growth has been quite phenomenal. For more than 60 years after the first infant works were established, the paper manufacturing industry ran a very level and unexciting course, barely supplying a portion of the paper consumed in this immediate locality. It was not until after the discovery of grinding wood into pulp, as a portion of the material to work into paper, that the business of paper making took its phenomenal bound in Watertown and upon Black river. It was in 1869 that the Remington Paper Company introduced wood pulp into the manufacture of paper.

A block of wood was fastened in a moveable bed, and by automatic screw-gearing held against swiftly-revolving grindstones, and the wood was ground off in fine particles, constituting pulp. But soon larger grindstones were employed for working up the wood, as they made a finer pulp, and they still continue in use. This ground pulp would not make good paper of itself, and was used to take the place of rags and paper-stock only in part; 75 per cent. of this wood pulp being all that even poor print would allow, and bear running through the power-presses of modern times. A least 25 per cent. of rags had to be used. But even this was a great economy, as 75 per cent of ground wood was very much cheaper than that per cent. in other stock.

It did not take long for a man of the comprehensive mind of Mr. A. D. Remington to understand that our extensive water power and the Adirondack wilderness of spruce timber so very readily accessible, afforded very tempting inducements to enlarge existing plants and to construct new ones. Hence the rapid growth of this industry for the past 20 years. There was another invention coming to the fore that gave the industry an added impulse. That was the sulphite process of reducing the wood to fibre, and by the use of a portion of this sulphite with the ground pulp, good print paper could be made without the use of any rags. Twenty-five per cent. of the chemical fibre, with 75 per cent. of ground pulp make a good article of print or wall paper, and is adapted to very many needs. Much paper is made with even a less per cent. of chemical fibre.

By the union of these two products a good article of print paper can now be made for two and a half to three cents a pound, when formerly the nominal price of rag paper, of no better quality, was 7 to 10 cents per pound.

It is indeed marvellous to consider the astonishing reduction in price and the increased use of paper during the present generation. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, when it was imagined that an armed conflict with the cotton-growing South would greatly cripple our supply of paper-rags, the price of common print paper rose by rapid strides from 10 to 28 and 30

cents a pound. But, cheaply as 75 per cent. of wood pulp and 25 per cent. of rags made paper, there was yet an idea that wood alone was destined to be good enough for use in making paper for news and common book. The old saying that "where there's a will there's a way" was again verified. Science and invention united their forces to solve the problem, and it was soon solved, still further enhancing the reputation of the Americans as the great inventors of the age. A Philadelphia genius is said to have solved the difficulty; but somehow his method found its way into Sweden and Germany, and was first put in actual practice over there. But our A. D. Remington, a prophet in his business, had his ear close to the ground, and heard the footsteps of passing events.

In 1884, learning of the application of the Philadelphian's invention, he left his home and business and went over to Sweden and Germany to see and learn what there was of this yet newer process. His visit there resulted in his purchasing several tons of their "sulphite fibre," called, in common parlance, "chemical pulp," and sending it home here to be worked up with his natural wood pulp. It proved a success; 25 per cent. of it, worked in with common ground pulp, made a good article of paper. It was thus found to work economically and admirably with the common ground pulp, and thousands of tons of it were purchased and shipped to the company's mills in Watertown, and worked up with its cheaper material. This plan of buying chemical fibre in Sweden continued four or five years, when, by the earnest persuasion of A. D. Remington, the Remington Paper Company set about reconstructing their works to make room for this new process.

The two methods of converting spruce wood into material for the chemical paper and also the primitive grinding processes, are now in successful operation, and no rags are now used for common print; and further than this, ground pulp is used more or less in nearly all grades of paper, except it may be for some of the highest qualities.

Having explained this wood-pulp process, we now return to the earlier history of the paper industry in this county. It began as far back as 1808, when Gurdon Caswell, a Connecticut man, came into the Black River country, having married the daughter of a paper maker at Oriskany Creek, Oneida county. He came to Watertown and built a small mill on the south side of Beebe's Island, costing from \$3,000 to \$4,000. The process of making paper then was very much as follows: The machinery in the mill consisted of a small rag-engine for grinding the rags, carrying about 150 pounds; two or three potash kettles set in an arch, for boiling the rags and preparing the sizing; one vat for making the paper, one sheet at a time; and a standing press to squeeze the water out of the "pack," as the wet sheets were called. After pressing the "pack," the sheets were taken off the pile and hung on poles to dry, and, if

intended for writing paper, were dipped into sizing to prevent the ink from spreading, and were dried. This, as will be seen, was all hand-work. Contrast this slow process with the present 96-inch Fourdrinier machine, running at a rapid speed and turning out 10 to 12 tons of paper in 24 hours. What an astounding change in the process, and still more astounding are the number of mills now turning out this product and the 200 tons of daily output of paper and pulp in the county. But such is the marvellous record of progress in our paper industry in Jefferson county in 86 years.

To follow the chronological or local order of the starting of these later paper and pulp works, would lead us zig-zag up and down Black river; while, to commence at Carthage and follow the river down, will perhaps serve the reader's memory more satisfactorily.

AT CARTHAGE.

Dr. Frank E. Robinson is the proprietor of the West End pulp mill at Carthage.

He has 1,200 horse power, and runs five sets of grinders. His output is from 12 to 15 tons per day of 24 hours, according to the grade of pulp demanded. His plant and water power are estimated at \$100,000. He began his works in 1892, and ran the first pulp in February, 1893. The timber used is from the wilderness above Carthage. His product is mainly sold in Jefferson county, but he is looking for a southern and western outlet. He makes no paper.

H. Spicer & Son are proprietors of a pulp mill at Carthage, with three sets of grinders, giving an output of 6 tons per day of 24 hours. The investment in this plant is estimated at \$20,000. The product is all sold in the county. They make no paper.

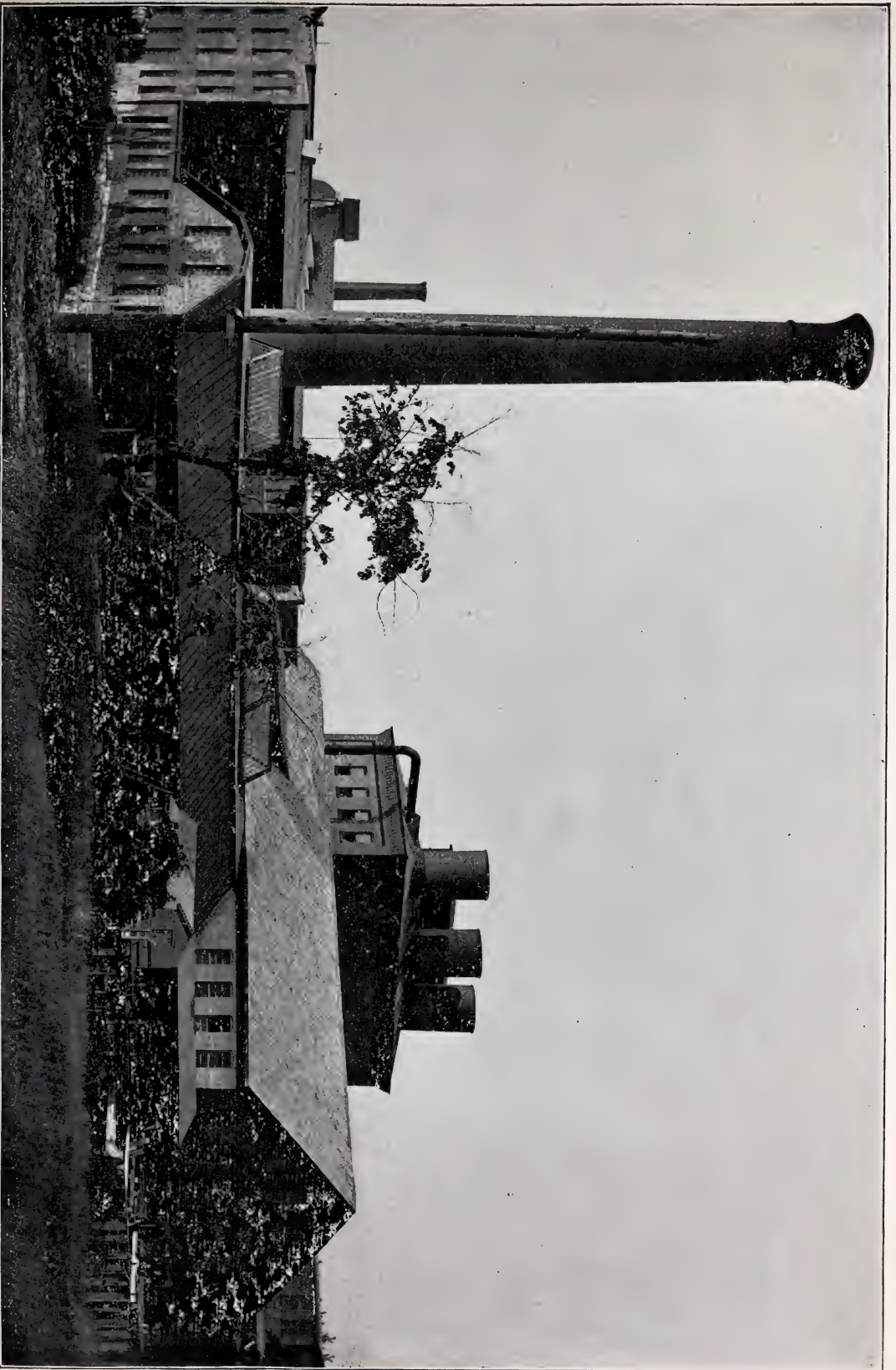
GREAT-BEND PAPER COMPANY.

This mill was started by George Clark for a strawboard mill in 1869, but now makes hanging or wall papers. Capital invested \$75,000; value of output \$100 per day; 22 to 30 hands are employed. The mill was purchased in 1887 by F. A. Fletcher and E. H. Thompson, and is now owned by them. They have the whole power of Black river.

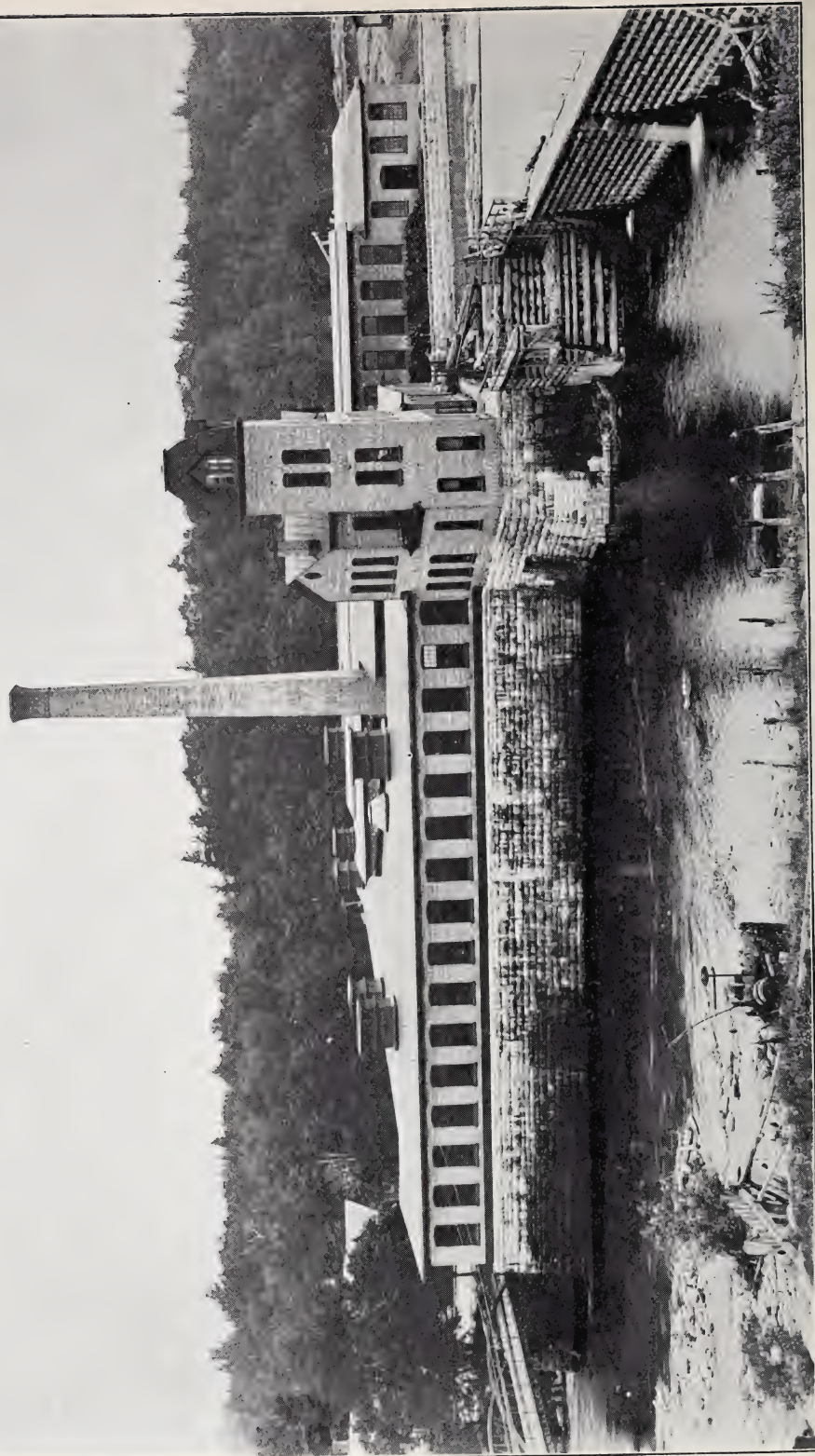
FELTS MILLS.

At Felts Mills, in 1889, the Taggart Paper Company, with Geo. C. Sherman and David Anderson, erected a spacious pulp and paper mill, with a capacity of 36 tons per day of 24 hours. This mill is located on an island which has an area of about 8 acres; hence it is called the "Island Mill." The buildings cover a large space at the foot of the island, and in one way and another the company utilize the whole premises. Besides this island, the concern's property includes the old stone mill and its surroundings, and some land over which it is proposed to construct a switch from the main railroad track to a projected bridge leading to the island.

The buildings are all one-story structures, with basements for boiler and engine-rooms, the extensive system of drainers, rotary boil-



REMINGTON PAPER COMPANY'S SULPHITE MILL, SOUTH SIDE SEWALL'S ISLAND.



WATER AND DAMMED MILL OF THE TAGGART'S PAPER COMPANY, AT FELTS MILLS.

ers, etc. They are built entirely of brick, with double stone walls on solid foundations. These have flat roofs five inches thick, covered with asbestos, painted white, with no joints, the whole resting on beams with 8-foot centers. Six-inch floors add to the solidity of the structures. Incandescent electric lights are distributed throughout the entire establishment. It is heated by the blower system, hot air pipes being extended to every room. Automatic sprinklers are supplied in sufficient numbers to insure the flooding of every part of the building. Indeed, there is little to burn; brick, iron and stone greatly predominating over wood in the structures.

The most impressive part of the work as it stands to day, is the immense masonry upon which the pulp-mill building and the grinders rest, and the stone work which forms the side of the flume and holding the harness for the water wheels. The builders have set these great piles of stone and cement in what was once the bed of the river. These river foundations are 29½ feet high, the outside one being 12 feet thick at the base and 6 feet at the top, and that on the inside being 7 feet. It is doubtful if a more extensive piece of work in this line can be found along Black river. There are five sets of iron gates, five in each set, and it is calculated that about 2,000 horse power is available for the use of the mill. The dimension of the pulp mill is 163x63 feet.

There is no lack of power of any kind. For each of the two paper machines there is a 40-horse power engine, and provision is also made for driving the electric light dynamo, the fire pumps, the elevator and other machinery. The engines are of the Watertown Steam Engine Company's make, and are magnificent pieces of mechanism. The arrangement and equipment of the mill is such that there will be no delays by break-downs.

The two Fourdrinier machines are in separate rooms, 153x36 feet. They are 120 feet long and 84 and 90 inches wide, made by Smith, Winchester & Co. They have a capacity for turning out from 250 to 300 feet of paper a minute. There are six beating engines of the Jones pattern, and from them the material passes into the refining engines and then to the paper machines. So perfect is the arrangement of all the machinery, and so complete is the mill's equipment with all the latest devices that when it is in full running order the pulp will not be touched from the time it goes into the grinders in the rough until it comes out as paper.

Besides these parts of the structure, there are on the main floor the finishing room where the manufactured paper is prepared for shipping, 102x30 feet; the rag room, 90x40; the storehouse, 75x40; a complete machine shop with a full equipment of new tools for making repairs, 70x30; and a small room in which the sizing and other work of that character is done. The storehouse and the finishing room run parallel with each other, with a sufficient separation to allow the construction of a railroad track between them.

Perhaps the greatest advantage which this mill enjoys over others is its independence of Black river for the water used in making paper. Half a mile away, up on a hill on the mainland, an abundant spring of pure, clear water was secured, and this water is carried down to the mill in iron pipes, the fall being over 30 feet. The mill turns out 20 tons of pulp per day, and its manufacture of paper reaches 10 tons per day.

The investment is nearly \$500,000.

The company has a saw-mill at the head of the island which has a capacity of sawing 10,000 feet of lumber a day. A cheese-box factory is also a part of the company's property, it being leased to other parties.

At the head of the island there is also a dam 486 feet in length, over which all the waste water flows down the north channel, and there the pulp timber is collected.

THE BLACK RIVER WOOD-PULP COMPANY.

—The stock of this company is now all owned by Wooster O. Ball, of Watertown. Value of plant, \$25,000. Has three grinders, with an output of 4 tons daily. Value of daily output \$72; hands employed, 6; mill started in 1888. Timber used comes from the Adirondacks.

JEFFERSON COUNTY PAPER COMPANY,

At Black River, F. H. Munson, Watertown, President; Fred W. Herring, Watertown, Treasurer. They have 12 pulp grinders and 3 wet machines; manufacturing 24,000 pounds of pulp daily. They have one 92-inch Fourdrinier machine which turns out from 10 to 12 tons of paper per day. Hands employed, 45 to 50.

EMPIRE WOOD PULP COMPANY,

At Black River, is another recent establishment, of which Christopher Poor is President; George C. Hazleton, Secretary and Treasurer. They have four grinders and manufacture about 8,000 pounds of pulp per day of 24 hours. From 6 to 8 men are employed. They do not make paper.

Hiram Remington and his son, Edward, of Watertown, built a mechanical pulp mill at Black River recently, the estimated value of which (water power included), is \$100,000. The pulp made is 16,000 pounds daily, and is used in their paper mill at Watertown. They employ in this and their Watertown mill 65 to 70 hands.

WATERTOWN.

Coming to Watertown, the first works in order are at the head of Sewall's Island, called the Watertown Paper Co., Hiram Remington, President. At this mill they have two Fourdrinier paper machines, which produce daily from sixteen to eighteen tons of paper. Their pulp mill at Black River supplies them with a portion of their stock, and the sulphite fiber required is purchased elsewhere. The value of the plant here, including water-power, is estimated at \$150,000. Their output of paper is worth about \$800 per day. They employ at this and the Black River pulp mill from 60 to 65 hands.

The Remington Paper Company's pulp, sulphite and paper mills are on Sewall's island, on the south and north branch of the river, with one pulp mill down the river below the poor house. In all these mills they have 21 wood-pulp grinders, the output being 40 tons daily; and from the sulphite mill 20 tons of chemical fiber. In the sulphite mill 3 tons of sulphur are used daily, which is imported at a cost of about \$20 per ton. The company run 4 Fourdrinier paper machines, turning out from 32 to 36 tons of paper daily. The capital invested, including 26,000 acres of Adirondack land, is estimated at \$1,350,000. They work up 75 cords of wood per day, and the value of their paper and sulphite output is from \$2,300 to \$2,500 daily. The number of men employed averages about 200. This company has an extensive machine shop, where their own repairs are attended to by their own workmen. The present officers of the company are A. D. Remington, President; Geo. P. Folts, First Vice President; Charles R. Remington, Second Vice President; Charles H. Remington, Secretary, and N. R. Caswell, Treasurer. These now immense works date back to 1854, when I. Remington, of Fayetteville, the father of Hiram, A. D. and C. R. Remington, of Watertown, began to make paper in the long-time idle factory building of Patrick O'Dougherty, on the north side of the river, and at first could produce only one ton of paper per day. The first company was composed of Illustrious Remington, Hiram Remington and Alfred D. Remington, the latter of whom moved to Watertown and entered upon the management of the business, and to his industry, skill and tireless energy are so greatly due the development of the paper industry upon Black River. The sulphite mill of this company was started in 1890. No rags are now used in these mills, the whole stock being chemical fiber and mechanical pulp.

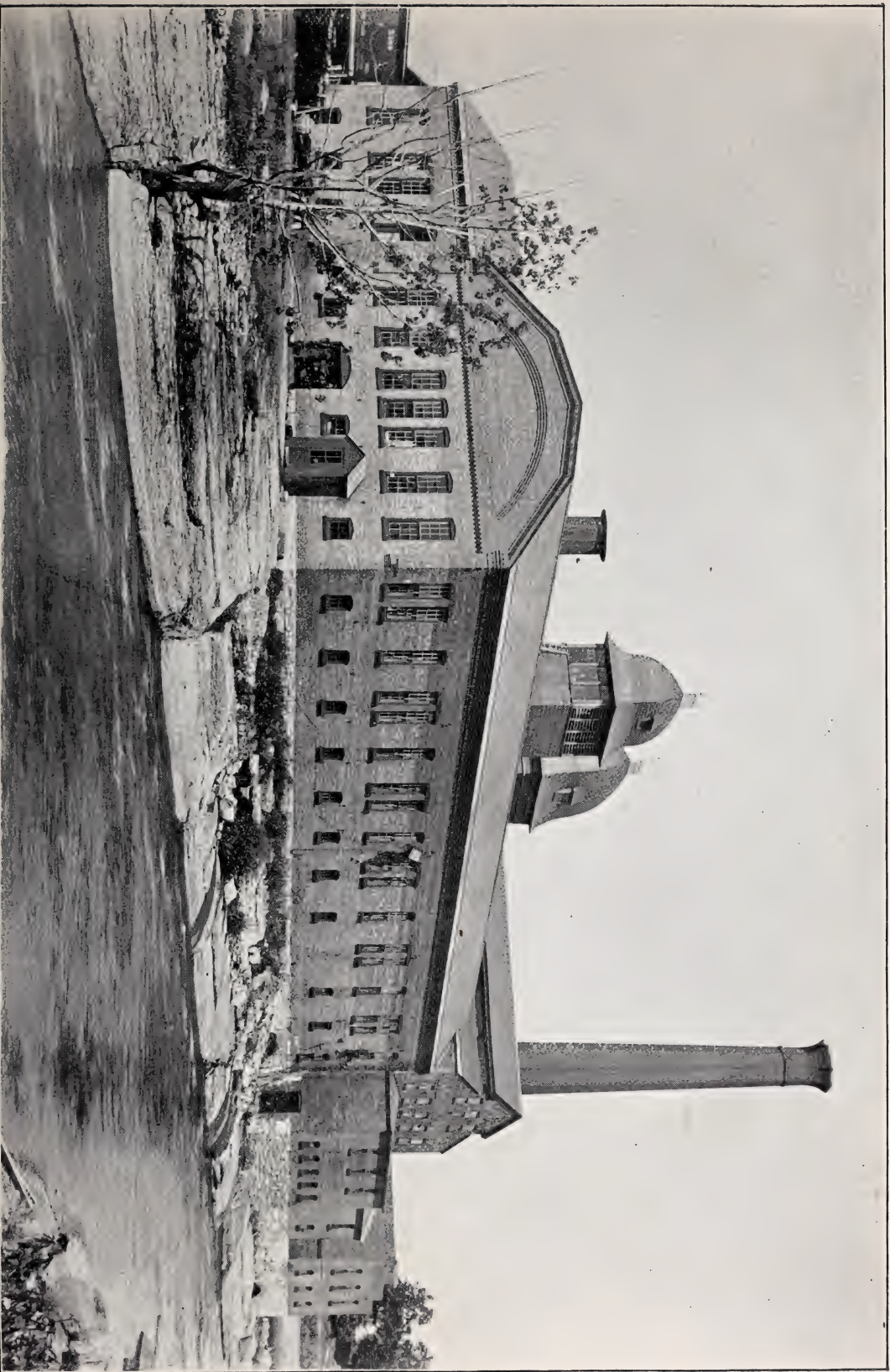
In following the river we come next to the oldest paper mill in the county, the Knowlton Brothers. This mill was established in a small way as a hand-mill by Gurdon Caswell in 1808, on the site where now stands a portion of the works. We have hitherto alluded to the small beginnings of this mill and of this industry in Jefferson county, now grown to such grand proportions. Of course a mill 86 years of age must have had more than one change of proprietors, yet the Knowlton Brothers' mill, for more than 60 years, has in great part been in the hands of the Knowlton family; nevertheless, it had its early vicissitudes. The mill, in the hands of one or another, continued to make paper from 1808, in the old building, to 1833, when George W. Knowlton and Clark Rice, who had bought the mill in 1824, sold the site and built a new building a little higher up, on the upper side of what is now Mill street. Mr. Caswell built another mill in 1819 at Factory Square, and sold it to his brother, Henry Caswell. In 1823 Gurdon Caswell built his third mill on Sewall's Island, occupying a part of the site where the Bagley & Sewall Company's works now stand. This mill suffered

once by fire, and was demolished in 1830, so that, from 1824 to 1854, a period of thirty years, Knowlton & Rice were, with only slight exceptions, the only paper makers in the county. In 1833 they abandoned both mills and built on the site of Knowlton Brothers' present works. But that mill was burned in 1848. It was rebuilt, however, larger than before, with improved machinery. In 1854 Knowlton & Rice retired from active business, having sold the mill to Chamberlain & Dalton, of Massachusetts. In 1861 that firm sold it to the present proprietors, John C. & George W. Knowlton. Since it came into their hands the mill has been practically rebuilt and equipped with larger and greatly improved machinery, taking in a grist mill on the west side of Mill street, and otherwise expanding the area of their works, till now the capital invested is estimated at \$100,000, employing from 40 to 50 hands. They have two pulp grinders, two rag-engines, each of 1,000 pounds capacity, one washer of 2,000 pounds capacity, one 66-inch Fourdrinier machine, turning out 9,000 pounds of colored mediums per day. The value of this daily output is about \$500. This mill uses mostly rags, but some pulp. Their product is sold all over the country.

Having reached Watertown in our description of the pulp mills of Black River, we will now describe the PAPER MILL and BAG FACTORY OF THE TAGGART BROTHERS' COMPANY. It is sometimes the case that a very large industry may have been in active operation in a city for so long a time, and its daily routine so noiselessly conducted, as to elicit but little observation, because there is no novelty about it. Such, it seems to me, may be the case in the quiet and peaceable management of the Taggart Bros.' Paper and Bag Co., whose extensive plant, as all our people know, is in Pamela, but within the corporate limits of Watertown.

At the point occupied by their large mills they are the owners of one-half of the whole water-power of Black River. To sustain the tremendous pressure of spring freshets they have been obliged to rebuild half of the dam at that point; and to make entirely safe the bulkhead from which their great flume is supplied, they have built a solid wall of very thick and high masonry, bedded upon the solid rock of the river. The cost of this substantial improvement must have run into many thousands of dollars, as such operations are always expensive. The available water-power at this point is calculated at 3,000 horse-power.

The head and fall is something over 14 feet at low water, which keeps the flume well filled, ready to drive the 11 beating engines, the last three of which are now nearly completed. In addition to these engines, the paper-making machinery, the rope-cutting and rotary bleaching boiler, the bag-printing presses, and the many other machines incident to so large a plant are all driven by their immense water-power. In the paper manufacturing department alone they can turn out 7 tons of paper per day, and in the bag-manufacturing room



JEWETTVILLE MILL OF THE REMINGTON PAPER COMPANY.



THE TAGGART BROS. PAPER AND BAG MILL.

they have one machine that makes a bag with satchel-bottom, direct from the roll, at the rate of 3,600 finished bags per hour, completing with ease 25,000 fifty-pound flour sacks in 10 hours. The use of this, the "Stillwell" machine, is limited to a very few mills. Mr. B. B. Taggart was one of the first to aid in developing the original device, and when he sold his interest in the machine at a round profit, he reserved the right to manufacture at his own mills. This very ingenious and complicated machine takes in paper at one end and turns out bags at the other with a rapidity that is astonishing. The firm has also smaller "Stillwell" machines for smaller sacks, but the smallest size they make is the 10-pound sack for flour, sugar, coffee, or any substance requiring a strong bag.

Among the many improvements being developed at the Taggarts' mill is machinery by which the paper, as it is made into rolls, is to receive upon one side a coating of colored size, enabling that firm to sell a bag with the inside dark or shaded, to contrast with the whiteness of the flour, and the outside of a clear white. Millers have become quite fastidious of late about their flour sacks, having found out that a handsome label helps to sell their goods.

This firm has many "kinks" in their bag business. They now print a certain portion of their sacks before the satchel-bottom is formed, thus enabling them to print right on the bottom of the sack. This, of course, necessitates passing the bags through the machine which forms the bottom, and then they pass through still another machine to give the crimping at the top, which enables the sack to be readily gathered together for tying.

The sacks of this firm are made from old rope, manilla or hemp, and do not admit of the use of any other stock, for flour sacks must be strong and yet pliable. Wood-pulp makes a brittle, harsh product without much strength, but is admirably adapted to all the cheaper qualities of paper.

The consumption of coal is about 4 tons per day, and the output of the mill about 7 tons. Taking into consideration the incoming freight as well as the output, some 3 to 5 cars are needed daily to deliver and carry away their freight.

The writer remembers Mr. B. B. Taggart when he made bags on Beebe's Island from such paper as he could purchase on the market. He was the pioneer in that business in this part of the State, and now his company manufactures bags from their own paper, made in their own mill, print them on their own presses, and can sell bags below any other manufacturers, for they have cheap power, large buildings that were bought at a low figure, and the firm retains within itself the profits which many other concerns are obliged to divide among a half-a-dozen middle-men.

These paper industries have been a great and lasting benefit to Watertown, providing "work for willing hands to do," and building up industries that challenge the commercial world for their completeness.

The Taggarts have not been altogether ex-

empt from fire losses. On Dec. 24, 1876, their paper and bag mill was on fire, burning out the eastern section. Their works were stopped for two weeks only, the enterprise of these two remarkable men having overcome obstacles that slower people would have taken months to surmount. The lesson of that fire, however, was not lost upon them, and they were the first in this section to introduce the Hall system of automatic sprinklers into their large mill. It has direct connection with the city waterworks, and any ordinary fire would have a very wet time indeed in trying to make headway there.

THE C. R. REMINGTON & SON COMPANY.—This is a mill of large capacity, having two Fourdrinier paper machines, sufficient for a daily product of 20 tons of print paper. The chemical fibre of this, as of most of the other mills, comes from the sulphite mill of the Remington Paper Company. The C. R. Remington & Son Company's mill has grinders enough to turn out 18 tons of wood pulp per day, and employs a force of 55 to 60 men. The plant is estimated at \$300,000.

THE ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY.

Descending the river we next come to the great Ontario mills. This mill was built by a stock company in 1887, the capital invested being about \$300,000. Its present output is 20 tons of print paper per day, of the value of \$1,200. They have two large paper machines. The officers of the Company are Geo. W. Knowton, President; S. F. Bagg, Vice-President; E. B. Sterling, Secretary and Treasurer. The timber used for pulp is mainly spruce from the Adirondack region. They employ from 70 to 80 hands.

AT BROWNVILLE.

OUTTERSON PAPER COMPANY.—This organization is of recent origin, and is officered by J. F. Outterson, as President, and Charles Outterson as Secretary. It has 3 pulp grinders, 1 Fourdrinier paper machine, and has a capacity of 5 tons of paper per day. It employs about 25 hands, procures its timber from the Adirondacks, and the estimated value of the plant is \$40,000.

THE GLOBE PAPER COMPANY.—Located at Brownville, of which T. W. Waller, of Watertown, is President, and E. A. Flannigan, Secretary, has 5 grinders and 1 paper machine, with a capacity of 4 tons per day; employs about 20 hands; makes manilla wrapping paper, and the estimated value of the plant is \$40,000.

THE BROWNVILLE PAPER COMPANY.—President, C. H. Remington, of Watertown; Secretary and Treasurer, J. M. Gamble, also of Watertown. The mill has 3 pulp-grinders, 1 Fourdrinier paper machine, which turns out about 7 tons of paper per day; 24 to 28 men are employed. Timber procured from the Adirondacks. The value of the plant is estimated at \$60,000. This mill is also of recent origin.

AT DEXTER.

THE ST. LAWRENCE PAPER COMPANY, of

Dexter, built its paper mill in 1889, and began to make paper in March, 1890—a pulp mill having been set in operation about three years earlier.

They now run 5 grinders, with 1 Fourdrinier paper machine. They grind all the mechanical pulp they use and purchase their chemical fibre from other parties. The mill grinds about 8 tons of pulp per day and turns out from 10 to 12 tons of print paper daily, and employs from 36 to 40 workmen. Pay-roll amounts to over \$400 per week. They procure their timber from Canada and the Adirondacks.

The officers of the company are Hon. Henry Binniger, of Dexter, President; Chas. M. Otis, of Watertown, Vice-President; and E. P. Binniger, Acting Secretary and Treasurer. The value of the daily output is about \$400. The value of the plant, including 1,600 acres of spruce-wood land in the Adirondacks (on which no timber has yet been cut), is estimated at \$100,000. This mill uses both steam and water power.

THE FRONTENAC PAPER COMPANY, at Dexter, Richard Marcy, of Watertown, President; Fremont W. Spicer, of Dexter, Vice-President and General Manager; L. S. Lansing, of Watertown, Secretary and Treasurer. This mill was started in 1889 and made the first paper in March, 1890. Has three pulp-grinders with a capacity of six tons per day; one Bagley & Sewall Company Fourdrinier paper machine, and turns out about eight tons of print paper per day. They employ from 28 to 30 workmen; pay-roll per week about \$325. The estimated value of plant is \$100,000. They use both water and steam power, getting their timber from Canada and the Adirondacks. This mill stands on the south branch of the river, on the very foundations of the first saw mill built in Dexter. They sell their product principally in New York city.

DEXTER SULPHITE AND PAPER COMPANY.—Dr. C. E. Campbell, President; G. Overall, Vice-President, both of New York city; E. F. Birmingham, Secretary, Dexter. The company employ about seventy men; buy their wood delivered at Dexter, some from Canada, but the major part from the Adirondacks, much of which is floated down the river. Use about 200 cords per week, mostly spruce. The process of this sulphite mill differs from the Remington Company, in being slower—the cooking process lasting about fifty hours, while the Remington process is completed in twelve hours. They use here a weaker acid at a lower temperature and lower pressure, and consequently take a longer time, and the claim is that it makes a stronger fibre. The process is known as the "Mitscherlick." This mill contains eight digesters of nine tons' capacity each, set in a horizontal position instead of upright, and turns out from twenty to twenty-five tons of fibre per day, at a value of about \$1,100. Their pay-roll is about \$500 per week. The fibre produced by this great mill is sold to all parts of the State, and takes the place of rags

in the manufacture of news or cheap manilla. The acid seems to eat out the fat of the wood and leaves only the muscle (so to speak), and, in a thick sheet, is about as tough as leather. It is used by putting a certain per cent. of it with mechanical pulp and grinding them together in a rag-beating engine. This mill occupies the building of the Old Woolen Mill at Dexter, and has been in operation about five years. The value of the plant is estimated at \$225,000. Aage Drewsen is and has been the Superintendent for the past three years.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

We have thus given the details of the large investments of capital and the amount of labor employed in the pulp and paper industry of Jefferson county. The magnitude of this interest has surprised the collector of the facts, as it doubtless will the reader, the most of it having sprung into existence since the discovery of the process of converting wood into paper. The capital invested aggregates over \$4,000,000; the workmen employed number nearly 1,000; the daily product aggregates nearly 200 tons, valued at \$10,000, a large sum of money, which is focused at this point from a widely surrounding section of country. The pioneers of this great industry, and particularly the one whose sagacity originally applied it here, are entitled to the thanks of the public for their persevering and tenacious purpose in originating and developing the business to its present magnitude

THE REMINGTONS.

The citizens of Watertown do not need to be told that this is an important, very industrious and highly respectable family, all more or less engaged in paper making or in its kindred industry, the manufacture of wood pulp. They are so numerous and their property so extensive, that we have thought it best to speak of them separately and individually, in order to avoid confusion.

THE REMINGTON PAPER COMPANY, A. D. Remington, President, are the owners and operators of the great sulphite pulp works and paper mill, midway of Sewall's Island. They have also a pulp mill on the south shore of the river, and one on the north branch of Black river, upon the site where Hiram and A. D. Remington and their father, under the firm name of I. Remington & Son, began to make paper. They also own and operate a pulp mill at Glen Park, below the Poor House.

THE WATERTOWN PAPER COMPANY, H. Remington, President, owns and operates the large paper mill at the upper end of Sewall's Island, and the H. Remington & Son Pulp and Paper Company own and operate the extensive pulp mill at Black River, just above the lower bridge.

THE C. R. REMINGTON & SON COMPANY, (C. R. Remington, President), own and operate the extensive paper and pulp mill at Wood's Falls, in Glen Park.

It will be observed that Mr. Illustrious



THE C. R. REMINGTON & SON'S MILL AT GLEN PARK.



THE REMINGTON PAPER COMPANY'S LOWER MILL.

Remington and his two sons, of Manlius, Onondaga county, N. Y., were the men who furnished the means for starting the paper mill on the O'Dougherty property in Jewettsville, where they began to make paper, and where were laid the foundations of the prosperity of this family in Watertown. His son, Charles Rollin, soon joined them, and then other members of the family came, until they are now a strong family influence in this city. It may be said that although there were paper mills here from an early date, there was no great progress in the business beyond filling a purely local demand, until the era of the great power presses, which chanced to be soon after the senior Remington and his sons had commenced in Jewettsville. Indeed, previous to building their first mill, there had not been a carload of paper a month sent away from Watertown by rail. This family were then, in a sense, the actual pioneers in the recent great developments in paper making. They were soon followed by Mr. B. B. Taggart, who has kept close up to them in all the great developments of the paper industry, as well as being himself the actual pioneer in the paper-bag and manilla-paper industry, now so important a factor in Watertown's daily labors, and we wish to put on record the fact that the first successful development of the all-wood paper industry in America, was made at Watertown by the Remington Paper Company.

The Messrs. Remington and Mr. Taggart, as well, have not spent in other localities the money made here. They have built many houses and aided in every great improvement in the city. Messrs. A. D. and C. R. Remington and Mr. E. M. Gates built the Opera House, as fine a building for its purpose as can be found in any small city in the United States.

EARLY WATERTOWN.

THE author of this history, in common with all other early residents of Watertown, feels a sense of obligation to Mr. Brockway for his interesting articles, from which we have condensed what follows, and added such data of our own as we have been able to accumulate. In these articles we have another illustration of the value of historical research and its perpetuation by the printed page. If Mr. Brockway had left no other evidence of his ability as a writer or of his devotion to the interests of Watertown, these historical articles would commend him to affectionate remembrance.

The settlement of Watertown village may be said to have commenced in 1800; for though there were purchases of real estate in this locality previous to that date, it is believed that no buildings were erected until about 1800 or 1801.

Tilley R. Sheldon, son of Joseph Sheldon, who resided a good part of his life on Dry Hill, and who obtained the story from one or more of the parties, tells us that Eliphalet Edmunds and his brother came down the Black river in the fall of 1798. They were

from Clarendon, Vt., and hearing that game was plenty in this section, came in pursuit of it. They built a boat at the High (now Lyons) Falls, and descended the stream without great difficulty until they reached the falls here. Undertaking to get their boat over these, it was upset and the contents, among them two valuable guns, were emptied into the river and lost. The two Edmunds then went south, one of them settling near the mouth of Sandy Creek, in Ellisburg, and the other in the town of Adams, one mile north of the present village. The next year, or the one following, Nathaniel and Seyrel Harrington and Joshua Priest, who were acquaintances of the Edmunds' in Vermont, came on and settled on Dry Hill. These men were soon joined by Joseph Sheldon, Benjamin Fassett, John Losee, John Babcock, John Parsells, Patrick Agan (father of P. H. Agan, of Syracuse, for years editor of the *Syracuse Standard*), Samuel and John Knapp, Samuel Rockwell, J. Sikes (father of the late Dr. Sikes), James Glass, Jonathan E. Miles, Tilley Richardson (on the Jacob Stears place), Seth Peck and Francis Lamon, grandfather of F. P. and J. J. Lamon, of Watertown.

The first settlers in Watertown, or the first who made considerable purchases of real estate in what became the village and afterwards the city thus named, were Mr. Cowan, Henry Coffeen, the Masseys (Hart and Isaiah), and Zacharias Butterfield. The latter acquired title to all, or nearly all, the land between Washington and State streets; the Masseys, one or both, secured all the territory west of Washington street, while Mr. Coffeen took possession of the land between Court and Arsenal streets to the western boundaries, but Jonathan Cowan paid more attention to the water-power. Ezekiel Jewett bought of Nicholas Low, the original proprietor of the settlement, 400 acres of land north of State street. Mr. Coffeen came from Oneida county, but was a native of Vermont. The Masseys were likewise from the Green Mountain State, while Mr. Butterfield was from New Hampshire. Isaiah Massey erected and kept the first hotel, which was situated at the head of the Public Square, between the American Arcade and the Paddock Arcade. Mr. Butterfield erected a log cabin on a portion of the land now covered by Washington Hall block, while Mr. Coffeen built a hut just west of the Iron block. Hart Massey resided first in a log house near the Paddock Arcade entrance, then in a frame house on the lot on Washington street where E. L. Paddock now lives, but after a few years built the brick dwelling on Massey avenue, which was then in the country. It is still owned by some of his descendants. These pioneers came to Watertown by a road from Utica which passed through Burrville, thence over the Reservoir Hill, striking Washington street, and thence down Washington street to the Public Square. Cowan is supposed to have held title to the strip of land between the Square and Court street and the river, but it may possibly have been embraced in the original purchase of the parties above named.

Certain it is that portions of the tract were disposed of for milling and mechanical purposes; for we find that in 1803 Jonathan Cowan erected a grist mill near the site of the Union Mills, and a little later (in 1807) Gurdon Caswell built a paper mill and commenced the manufacture of paper.

Previous to 1805 it was not satisfactorily determined that the territory selected by the Masseys, Mr. Coffeen and Mr. Butterfield was the most eligible one for the founding of a village. It was at one side of the town proper, and the stream was so large that the settlers had doubts if it could ever be dammed. So there were rival settlements at Burrville, at Watertown Centre, another known as Field's Settlement, and there was a large gathering of farmers on Dry Hill, which competent judges declare to be one of the most fertile regions on the American continent. Watertown village was not then, by any means, nor until years afterwards, conceded to be the business centre.

William Smith was in Watertown as early as 1803, and became a resident of the village in 1804, or thereabouts; he was the father of George Smith, long a resident of Watertown. After 1804 the hamlet that in 1894 is known as the city of Watertown, began to attract settlers, but nevertheless there was considerable rivalry between Watertown and Burrville until the organization of the county in 1805, and the former had been designated the county seat, after which Judge Foster, Orville Hungerford and others, who had located in Burrville, came to Watertown to reside. William Smith and John Paddock opened a store in 1805. A school-house was erected about where the Universalist Church stands, in which the courts and supervisors held their sessions, and other buildings began to go up in various parts of the settlement. A dam was erected on the south branch of Black River, at Beebee's Island, about 1804, and a second one was built a few years later by Bailey & Clark, and was situated near the one now belonging to the Taggarts, which that firm purchased from Gen. W. H. Angel.

Jasan Fairbanks came here from Massachusetts in 1808, and Calvin McKnight about the same time. Gurdon Caswell, as has been previously stated, built a paper mill about where the Knowlton paper mills stand in 1807. Marinus W. Gilbert and Egbert Ten Eyck were likewise among the early settlers. Mr. Ten Eyck was at one time first judge of the county, was elected to the Legislature in 1812, and in 1824 he was elected to Congress. Joshua Beals was an early comer, and was one of the side judges. Orville Hungerford undoubtedly came here with Judge Foster, for he was a clerk in that gentleman's store while in Burrville, and in 1805 that store was removed to Watertown. David W. Bucklin, a lawyer of ability, was admitted to practice in 1811. Samuel C. Kannady was a prominent lawyer and surveyor, and opened one of the first law offices in the county. He was afterwards agent of Le Ray in the sale of his lands. Daniel Brainard came here from Oneida county in

1805 and engaged in the practice of medicine. He married a sister of Orville Hungerford and died in 1810. He was the father of O. V. Brainard, so long and honorably connected with the Jefferson County Bank. Paul Hutchinson was admitted to the practice of medicine in 1809, and became one of the physicians of Watertown. In the same year Dr. Amasa Trowbridge became his partner, and he spent the remainder of his life in Watertown. Dr. Trowbridge was one of the most eminent surgeons of his time, having seen service in the war of 1812.

Samuel Whittlesey came here in 1807, was a lawyer by profession, and district attorney of the district composed of Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis counties from 1811 to 1813. Jonathan Cowan's grist mill in Watertown went into operation in 1805. Henry Coffeen and Andrew Edmunds are said to have built the bridge at the foot of Court street in 1803. Two years later one or more saw mills were put in operation on the north side of the river, one of them having been erected by R. T. Potter. Shortly after, a grist mill was added by Seth Bailey and Gersham Tuttle.

For its Public Square, Watertown appears to have been indebted to Jonathan Cowan, Henry Coffeen, Zachariah Butterfield, Jesse Doolittle, Medad Canfield, Aaron Keyes, Hart and Isaiah Massey, who owned adjoining property. For this a monument should be erected to their memory. Washington street was made the broad street that it is by some of same parties, and Mr. Coffeen, not to be outdone by the above named gentlemen, had a wide street laid out in front of his premises which he styled Madison street.

It has been stated that Mr. Coffeen proposed to donate the piece of land between Court, Massey and Coffeen streets, fronting the old court-house, to the village for a park, but as that most liberal offer was not promptly accepted, the proposition was withdrawn and the land put in market and soon covered with buildings. This at least is true: The late Colonel George W. Flower, when mayor of Watertown, suggested the purchase of this ground by the city, and the removal of the buildings with the view of converting it into a public park, but the Council did not second the idea and the thing was dropped.

In the meantime the county of Jefferson had organized, Watertown being made the county seat after an animated struggle with the village of Brownville. As a sort of compromise the county buildings were located upon the bluff at the head of Massey street (then called Madison). The first court-house was built upon a spot north of the present jail and midway in the street that now runs from Coffeen to Court street. The architect and builder was Wm. Smith. The location of the county buildings upon that site had a tendency to advance the growth of the village in that direction, and it is noticeable that the property in the vicinity of the court-house was rapidly built up, and the rest of the village had enjoyed something of a "boom". Streets had been laid out, a considerable number of

dwelling, blocks and mills had been constructed, and the general appearance of the village had changed entirely.

A newspaper had been started (this was in 1809), and had some one possessed sufficient forethought to have preserved files of the same, he would have rendered a great service to the historian. But so far as known there is not a copy in existence, and there is nothing to show just when it was started. However, it lasted several years, and until the materials were levied upon by the sheriff, perhaps because its publisher found he had more creditors than subscribers, when one of the Abbeys happened along and purchased it, and, changing the name of the publication, ran it several years, though without taking the trouble to keep files. The paper was in existence in 1812, under the editorial charge of Jairus Rich, father of the late Capt. Henry D. Rich.

The streets had been planned as follows: Public Square, Washington, State, Court, Columbia (now Arsenal), Woodruff (now Franklin), Coffeen, Mill and Sterling streets as they are to-day, except that Mill street only extended from the square to the river. Madison street (now Massey), was laid out wide like Washington street, and extended only from Arsenal to Coffeen street. The street now called Lepper was laid out, but not named. Main street extended from the bridge westward, there being no streets or houses on the north side of the river east of LeRay street at that time.

From 1812 to 1824 the growth of Watertown was constant, though not rapid. The village at the date last named contained 1,220 inhabitants, 149 dwellings and 170 families, 35 mechanic shops, 18 stores and groceries, 7 offices, one cotton and one woolen factory, one planing mill and two saw mills, three paper mills, one furnace and one tannery, one machine shop and one distillery; one fulling mill and carding machine, one plow factory and four chair factories, one tin shop, two churches and a third in the course of erection three school houses, viz: On Sterling street, Arsenal street and Factory street; and six taverns, kept by Sewall Brintnall, B. Ranney, Stanton Brown, Eliot Makepeace, Dexter Hungerford and Jairus Rich.

The tin-shop was carried on by Norris M. Woodruff, the fulling mill by Winslow Partidge, the distillery by Mr. Foster, the machine shops by George Goulding and Nathaniel Wiley, the tannery by Jasan Fairbanks, the furnace, which was on the extreme lower end of Beebe's island, by William Smith. One of the paper mills was under the management of Knowlton & Rice.

North Watertown at this time contained 157 inhabitants; one school house on Bradley street, a flouring mill (Foster's), one saw mill, a fulling mill, a distillery and a plow factory.

The settlement on the north side of the river was at one time called Williamstown. Dexter Parker built the first dwelling house (standing to-day) between Jewettville and Pamela, long before any bridge was built on the north side of Beebe's Island,

The aggregate population of both sides of the river in 1824 was 1,377.

Few people died in 1824, or the intelligence did not get into the Freeman. Only two deaths were recorded: Joseph Otterson lost a child and the death of Benjamin Eddy is announced. This Joseph Otterson was the father of B. Cory's apprentice, Frank, who rose to be night editor of the N. Y. Tribune.

The village of Watertown was incorporated April 5th, 1816, and the first village election held in the May succeeding, David W. Bucklin presiding, when the following officers were elected: Timothy Burr, Egbert Ten Eyck, Olney Pierce, Marinus W. Gilbert and Norris M. Woodruff, trustees; Reuben Goodale, William Smith and Orville Hungerford, assessors; Micah Sterling, treasurer; Seth Otis, collector; Jabez Foster, Samuel Watson, Jr., Rufus Backus, William Fletcher, Joseph Henry, fire wardens.

From this date to 1824 these same gentlemen, with others, officiated as village trustees. The list embraces the names of Isaac Lee, Silas Marvin, William Tanner, Andrew Newell, Jasan Fairbanks, Orin Stone, William Smith, Chauncey Calhoun, Reuben Goodale, Dyer Huntington, David W. Bucklin, James Q. Adams, Charles E. Clarke, Calvin McKnight, Adriel Ely, John Sigourney, Loveland Pad-dock, Orville Hungerford. They were evidently and are well remembered as the leading men in the village, possessing excellent business qualifications, and were undoubtedly selected without reference to their political affiliations, though even then politics were quite liberally discussed.

The centre of the Square was as low as the depot grounds now are, from which it is evident that a vast amount of earth has been used to level it up and make it the beautiful one it now is. There were bluffs at both the west and east ends of the park. The ground at the American corner and on the upper end of Court street was six or eight feet higher than at present; the corner where Washington Hall stands was a dozen or more feet higher, and the ground where the Baptist and Universalist churches stand was on a level with the Peck place, removed to make room for the new Smith block. From this it will be seen that the site of our present Public Square was decidedly uneven at the outset. It was a good place for the boys to slide down hill in winter, and it was improved in that way for a quarter of a century after the settlement of Watertown was begun.

The American corner was always occupied as a hotel until it was purchased by the Keep estate a few years ago. The first hotel was built of logs. It was succeeded by a wooden structure, of which Mr. R. H. Huntington has a sketch, painted by his father. This was followed by the old Wheeler House, which lasted until the fire of 1849, when it was burned, and the present building erected by Thomas W. Wheeler.

The Universalist church, completed in 1825, was a stone building and stood upon a level with Franklin street. When the Square was

filled, those who attended that church had to climb forty-nine steps. People went up from each side on a circle. The hill at the east end of the Public Square was at an early day occupied by Clark Rice as a dwelling. The next building west of the Universalist church was the residence of Mr. Moody. Next across Franklin street was a brick dwelling belonging to Abram Jewett, 20x40. Adjoining it was the brick store of William Smith, 67x40, and the next was the hotel property, corner of Washington and Public Square, about 70x35. Adjoining this property on Washington street was a brick block 82x40, three stories high, belonging to Hart Massey. About a quarter of the building was occupied as a part of the hotel, and the remainder as stores and offices. Olney Pearce occupied one of the stores, Wm. Smith & Co. another, and the third was used by Dr. Massey and the Masonic fraternity. They had a hall in the upper story. Next was the wooden dwelling of Dyer Huntington, 35x40; then an alley and then his drug and paint shop, 30x50. Then came the dwelling of Silas Marvin.

On the opposite side of the street was an engine house, where the Jefferson County Bank stands. On the corner of Washington and Stone streets, was Gideon Wells' saddle and harness shop, 30x40. Next was O. Hungerford's store, 34x40. Next S. Marvin's hat store, 15x40. Next was a store belonging to the estate of John Paddock, 48x40, another 28x40, used as a tin shop. Next was Jabez Foster's store, and the next was the hotel on the corner of Washington and Arsenal streets. These buildings were all brick except the hotel, and were two and three stories in height.

At a later period Knowlton & Rice occupied one of the stores in the Washington Hall block. On the front of the building over their store was a sign painted in large letters "FAUST BUILDING." This was no doubt the work of Clark Rice, who, it is well known, was a practical printer, and thus honored Faust, who was the inventor of printing.

A two-story stone building on the corner of Washington and Stone streets was occupied by the Jefferson County Bank until it went into the building it lately occupied, which was built by the Fourierite Association, that flourished at one time in Watertown. The building vacated was afterwards occupied by Messrs. Symonds as a store, and at a later date by Wooster Sherman's bank and by J. C. Sterling as a book store. A building over the driveway east of Perkin's hotel, was occupied by Washington Genet as a barber shop, when he first took up his residence in Watertown.

Charles E. and John Clarke, who were among the foremost lawyers in Watertown, had their office in Massey's block, south of Perkins' tavern. The office was entered by a stairway either adjoining the hotel or further south.

The streets of Watertown in 1824 were: State (now Court), Court (now Coffeen),

Madison (now Massey), Arsenal, Washington, Sterling, Factory, River, Mill, the State Road (now State street), Water (now Huntington), Woodruff (now Franklin), and Weaver (now High) street.

Coffeen street is one of the oldest in the city. It was known as Court street as late as 1824. It was the most direct way of reaching the Court House from the Public Square when that building stood where it was first located. But people have been slow in settling upon it. There were something like half a dozen buildings on it in 1804 and in 1812. Arsenal street school-house stood where it now does, but was a small affair. Thomas Hall, afterwards a prominent business man at Sackets Harbor, taught school there in 1819, which was attended by our townsman, the venerable Mr. Weeks.

Originally River street was much higher than at present, and the bridge from the mainland to Beebe's Island was below the falls and the mills. The street was nearly upon a level with the ground upon which the freight house stands, and there were several dwellings upon it facing the river.

James P. Robbins, a printer, resided here and was doubtless the same man that published the "Black River Gazette," at Martinsburg a year or two, which was established in the spring of 1807, and who is said to have carried a bundle of paper from Utica to Watertown on his back.

On Beebe's Island there was a stone building of considerable dimensions, and a smaller wooden one, but just how they were used cannot be stated with certainty. William Smith had an extensive foundry there, and J. Holt had a tannery on this island at one time. There were two dwellings upon the island, and Doctor and Avery Thomas resided in one of them ere they had dreamed of achieving fame and fortune.

Factory street was the same as it is to-day, extending as far as Sewall's Island (then called Factory Island), and was well occupied by residences, there being thirty-eight buildings on the street in 1824. There were no streets between Factory and State streets, except Weaver (now High street), which extended about as far up as the foot of Jefferson street. Factory Square and Fairbanks street (then called Water street), were laid out as they are to-day.

At the risk of contradiction, we announce that in all probability Factory street was never dedicated for public use. It was bought for \$200 from the adjoining owners by the Watertown Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company, in order to get to their lands purchased from Jewett.

The late G. W. Knowlton took up his residence on High street in 1840, his house standing upon the corner of High and Jefferson streets. Some of his neighbors were N. Wiley, father of Mrs. A. J. Fairbanks; Ed. Skinner, Wm. Padget, Mr. Perkins, and Cromwell Clark, carpenters by trade; Jere Kimball, Mr. Marshall—but how many of them lived upon the street previous to 1824 is

not known. Mr. Sewall had a store on one corner of High and Factory streets, and Austin Skinner a shop on the other, but this was at a later day. The lot in the rear of Mr. Knowlton's residence was his cow pasture, and he raised a fine crop of wheat there one season. He opened Jefferson street from High to Mechanic, owning all the land between the two. The paper mill of Knowlton & Rice stood upon the property now covered by the H. H. Babcock Company works. Wiley's foundry and machine shop were above it, and Fairbanks tannery below.

In 1823 the Factory Street school was taught by the late John Clarke, and attended by Joseph Mullen and Jasper Gilbert, both subsequently judges of the Supreme Court, by Alonzo M. and Samuel Watson, afterwards lawyers of repute, by Charles F. and George Smith, and by the late Charles Crossmon and Charles F. Symonds.

Away back in 1824, State street was known as the State road, running from Utica to Sackets Harbor, and the lower portion of it to the Public Square was on a level with the ground upon which George Hooker's house stands. It was afterwards excavated and the dirt was used to fill up the Public Square, a portion of which was more than ten feet lower than it is to-day. There were only eight buildings on State street at that time.

Starting at the Public Square and continuing along the north side of State street, the first building was Jasan Fairbanks' tannery, located about where the residences of V. S. Hubbard and Mrs. Pool now stand. This tannery was fed by a stream of water which ran down the hill upon which the Hadcock residence stands, and across the road into the tannery. A man named Martin lived in the next house, which is standing to-day, located next to the residence of the late J. G. Harbottle. The brick house now occupied by Dr. J. W. B. Smith was then standing, being the home of James Farwell. Next came the house of Thomas Peck, located just west of the residence of J. C. Streeter, which was built in 1827, and the only other structure on that side of State street at the date, was M. W. Symonds' house, which occupied the site of the High School building.

On the south side of State street there were no buildings east of Union street. J. Farwell's dwelling stood about where John Lee resides, and Farwell's stone blacksmith shop was located west of his house. The only other building on that side of the street was Albrow's house, which was located opposite the Fairbanks tannery. Both Stone's distillery and Fairbanks' tannery originally stood on the State road, and were removed to Water street about 1823-24.

Franklin street was then known as Woodruff street. There were seven buildings on Franklin street in 1824, all located on the south side, and extending not further than where Sterling street intersects. First came a brick building situated upon the site of the present Hubbard block. It was occupied by the Jefferson County Bank, which was then

the only banking institution in Jefferson county. William Smith's house came next, his yard occupying a part of the site of the Burdick block, and he owned the next dwelling. The dwellings of William Smith and Abram Jewett came next in order, and were situated just west of Goodale street. Further up the street was a two-story white house built by Theophilus Redfield, and just beyond this house was the residence of the late Luther G. Hoyt, who there established the first bakery in Watertown.

In 1824 Sterling street extended from Washington to Franklin street, and there were eight dwellings located upon it. Starting in at Washington street and going along the north side of Sterling street, the residence of Gideon Wells, a saddle and harness maker, is first passed. It was located where N. Winslow now resides. The residence of Dr. Reuben Goodale came next. It was a two-story frame dwelling. Goodale's lane was not opened at that time, and the only other house on that side of Sterling street was the residence of Joseph Goodale, located about opposite A. Bushnell's house.

On the south side of Sterling street there were five dwellings. The site of A. Bushnell's residence was occupied by a house owned by Harvey Meigs, long a tiler to the Masonic lodges, a cousin of George Smith, of the Savings Bank. Further west was the residence of Deacon Patrick, and Henry Bronson lived in the brick house now occupied by Fred Seymour. The frame dwelling west of this brick house was probably the home of Loveland Paddock.

It appears that Weaver street was so named because the party who settled upon it when first opened was employed in weaving bed-ticking. His name was Elder, and he was the father of Mrs. S. G. Greaves and of James Elder, formerly the leader of a band in Watertown. Mr. Elder was an immigrant from Ireland and had been a weaver in the old country, so he resumed the occupation after his arrival here. He had 50 cents a yard for weaving. So the cost of this description of cloth could not have been less than \$1.00 or \$1.25 per yard, whereas it may now be obtained at from 10c. to 20c. The father of the late Judge Mullin was likewise a weaver in Ireland, and when he came to Watertown he took up his residence with Mr. Elder, and the two families lived together in the small tenement on the left hand side of Weaver street, the second or third house from the corner. The house stands just where it did 75 years ago. Mr. Elder and the elder Mullin both worked at weaving in a shop on Fairbanks street, but the exact date is unknown, probably about 1818-20.

It is now known that the father of Avery and Dr. A. R. Thomas, Colonel Azariah Thomas, occupied one of the dwellings on Beebe's island in 1824. He came to Watertown in 1821 and engaged in the manufacture of wooden ware by machinery, and probably took up his residence on the island at once. At all events Doctor A. R. Thomas was born

there the 3rd of October, 1826. It is therefore not impossible that one of the buildings on the south bank of the river, near the site of what was once Van Doren's shop, was Col. Thomas' manufactory, and the other the tannery of J. Holt. Both the Col. and Mrs. Thomas were members of the Baptist church.

Lest our History may prove tiresome we will not further describe Watertown in its infancy. It had a vigorous and a steady growth, often threatened with destruction by serious fires, which are described in their place; but the little town has emerged into a city of nearly 20,000 people, ranking with the first in the State for its beauty and completeness, not less than for the virtue and intelligence of its people. We may almost say that its general progress as an entirety may be justly compared with what has been done upon the Public Square, now surrounded by fine brick blocks, and one of the central elykses surmounted by the handsomest soldiers' monument in the State; while that Square was once a side-hill development where mud-holes, dead cats and decaying vegetation were quite prominent in summer, and the cross-walks (such as they were) only wide enough in winter to indicate the trail.

The reader, as he intelligently follows the different threads in our history of the village and city of Watertown may perchance notice some repetitions of incidents and allusions, for in the early settlement it was first a township, out of which grew the village, and from it the city—and so town, village, city become at times mixed in giving their records chronologically. The "town" of Watertown will be found treated with the rest of the townships in its alphabetical order—coming last before Worth.

SOME SMALLER SCRAPS OF HISTORY.

It would be an easy matter for the historical student to prepare his work truthfully and chronologically if he could encounter in each locality so industrious and able a chronicler as was the late Dyer Huntington, father of the present Mr. R. H. Huntington. Through the courtesy of this gentleman we have been permitted to examine his father's diary, commencing in 1834 and continuing up to his last illness. Some ruthless iconoclast, we regret to say, has sadly mutilated this journal, tearing out many leaves to save the time of copying them, and neglecting to return the precious records, covering probably the most interesting portions of the history. We are able to give only a few interesting items:

May 13, 1834.—Wind northwest, and snowing. It is now freezing fast. Apple trees in full bloom. This afternoon attended funeral of Judge P. G. Keyes. The day closes in a blustering January snow storm. [The author well remembers that day. He was carrying papers.]

May 15, 1834.—A cold, wintry morning.

May 23, 1834.—Warm. In the sun the mercury at 3 p. m. showed 106°. Half an hour after sundown it was 79°.

June 11, 1834.—A cloudy morning. Between 1 and 3

o'clock this morning was present at the burning of Tuttle & Sill's distillery. [The author was also present at that fire.]

June 13, 1834.—This day received news of the death of Gen. Lafayette.

July 4, 1834.—As perfect a day as ever shone in America. No celebration. Hundreds have gone to Sackets Harbor, Lucas, at Burrville, hands blown off. [This unfortunate man will be recalled by many of our older people, from the facility with which he was able to transact his business with iron hooks fixed to the stumps of both wrists.]

July 17, 1834.—Mr. Gilbert returned home last night from Canada, and reports that cholera has appeared on the St. Lawrence, and that many have died at Quebec, Montreal, Prescott and Brockville.

Aug. 18, 1834.—Mrs. Dr. Wright died this afternoon. Sept 7, 1834.—Coldest morning since May last.

Oct. 2, 1834.—A man from Salina, the only fatal case ever known here, died last night from cholera.

Nov. 26, 1834.—Sleighing good from Watertown to Utica.

Jan. 23, 1835.—Tuttle and Sill with their families and household effects, left yesterday, on wagons, for Ohio.

March 3, 1835.—Town meeting. Mercury 7° below 0. 3 inches of snow.

March 15, 1835.—Esquire Saml. C. Canady buried on the 13th at LeRayville.

April 7, 1835.—Rutland Hill looks like winter. Hooker Dorchester, of Hounsfield, accidentally killed yesterday by a shot from his own gun.

March 17, 1835.—Snow about a foot deep.

April 17, 1835.—Mr. Huntington had evidently become impatient at the long, cold spring, for he underscores these words: "Am of opinion that the Black River country was created for such inhabitants only as woodchucks, hedgehogs and skunks!"

April 10, 1835.—Thomas Delano buried this p. m. Another Revolutionary patriot and pensioner stricken from the rolls.

April 17, 1835.—Burk, the black man, found dead in the street this morning. Supposed to have frozen to death while intoxicated.

Jan. 28, 1836.—Two feet of snow on a level. Utica stage 24 hours late.

Jan. 25, 1837.—The sky lit up with a very remarkable display of aurora borealis, a red belt extended across the heavens from east to west; unusually fine display. [This nocturnal exhibition has been noticed in many histories.]

Feb. 16, 1837.—Considerable snow, and more blustering [probably a blizzard] than has been known here for 30 years past.

April 7, 1837.—Fire last night, Creed's chair shop and house and Ford's dwelling entirely consumed, Furniture principally saved. Insured.

April 12, 1837.—Have had 3 days of pleasant weather. Extraordinary.

May 28, 1837.—A good summer like day.

May 3, 1837.—A most powerful rain. Streets completely flooded.

July 4, 1837.—Have an agreeable celebration.

August 4, 1837.—Frost throughout the Black River country.

August 10, 1837.—Farmers report a fatal rust in their wheat, resulting from warm, cloudy weather. Much hay ruined.

August 13, 1837.—Green corn yesterday from the garden.

Nov. 3, 1837.—Ground frozen for past week.

Nov. 14, 1837.—A peculiar red light appeared over almost the entire heavens, both last evening and to-night. This color was displaced this evening by the usual aurora borealis display. The rising moon dispelled the whole illusion.

Jan. 4, 1838.—News reached us of the attack by a British force upon the steamer Caroline, at Schlosser, on the Niagara river.

Feb. 24, 1838.—Van Rensselaer and other straggling renegades from Canada are about our village since these ridiculous affairs at Clayton two days since. Several companies of militia are en route to protect our frontier.

March 23, 1838.—Three days since the Governor of Upper Canada passed through our town on his way to England. To all appearances a small governor.

June 5, 1838.—The steamer Robert Peel was boarded last Wednesday morning while at a wharf on Wells Island, below French Creek (Clayton), plundered and burned. Some 12 or 15 of the perpetrators are here in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. The governor is with us, and has issued a proclamation offering a reward for apprehensions. This is a result of the patriot attempt upon Canada last season.

June 28, 1838.—Trial of the prisoners charged with burning the Peel, resulted in their acquittal.

June 30, 1838.—Some rioting in the streets. Cannon fired by the patriots (or vagabonds) in honor of the liberation of their commander.

July 4, 1838.—A hot day 90° in the shade.

July 16, 1838.—Have in my garden corn fit to roast.

April 25, 1838.—Received news of death of Levi Beebe.

Nov. 2, 1838.—Protracted meeting at Baptist church closed to-day, having continued 30 days, night and day.

Nov. 16, 1838.—Received news of the battle at the windmill opposite Ogdensburg. Fears are entertained that the whole body of the patriots will be captured.

Nov. 19, 1838.—We now learn that the windmill battle proved disastrous to the patriots, 90 of whom surrendered, and were taken to Kingston.

Dec. 4, 1838.—We learned that old Mr. Wheelock's son, wounded at the Windmill, has died of his wounds in the Kingston Hospital.

Dec. 13, 1838.—We have news that Dorephus Abbey and Daniel George were hanged in the fort yesterday at Kingston. [See chapter on the Patriot War.]

April 24, 1839.—Good wheeling, roads dry, weather pleasant, dry and cool. [Almost an exact description of the weather at the same date in 1894.]

May 10, 1839.—Had radishes yesterday from hot bed.

June 6, 1839.—Marinus W. Gilbert died to-day.

June 12, 1839.—George Benedict's wedding; only the aristocracy present (!)

Aug. 14, 1839.—The Governor here yesterday. Was escorted to Carthage and back by citizens, led by John F. Hutchinson.

Aug. 29, 1839.—Our president, Martin VanBuren, in town. Spent the night with Mr. Sterling.

Nov. 18, 1839.—Hon. O. Hungerford's son-in-law, Rev. R. Z. Ely, buried yesterday.

Jan. 7, 1840.—We learn from the paper that there is sleighing from Maine to Georgia.

Jan. 19, 1840.—Thermometer 28° below zero. Tremendous cold.

April 25, 1840.—Mrs. John Clark died this morning.

May 17, 1840.—Have had plenty of lettuce and radishes from our hot house.

Jan. 23, 1838.—Report from protracted meeting says that A. P. Brayton and wife have experienced religion. Calvin Guiteau expressed a wish to be prayed for. [This was undoubtedly the father of that Guiteau who assassinated President Garfield.]

Sept. 22, 1840.—We are now in the midst of the greatest political demonstration ever held in the county. The Whigs have turned out 10,000 to 15,000 strong, and are being addressed by Senator Talmadge.

Nov. 16, 1840.—Drowned at Sackets Harbor, this day, Col. John Gotham and Alex. McDonald.

Jan. 3, 1841.—Attended the funeral of Mrs. Sewall yesterday in a most violent snow storm.

April 7, 1841.—Southern mail brings us news of the death of President Harrison, after one month's service.

May 20, 1841.—Forest trees begin to show a little green, a very backward spring, [at least a month late, as compared with 1894.]

June 2, 1841.—Dr Amasa Trowbridge killed almost instantly yesterday on Factory St., just above Knowlton & Rice's paper mill. [The author of this History witnessed that tragedy.]

Dec. 20, 1841.—An extensive fire destroyed Holcomb & Lee's woolen factory; mercury, during the fire, at 28 below 0.

Jan. 9, 1842, Mrs M. W. Symonds and Dr. John Saford both died to-day.

March 15, 1843.—Snowed all day, mail 3 days late. Worst storm in 40 years.

March 16, 1843.—The snow storm has continued 6 days and 6 nights.

March 25, 1843.—In the woods the snow is 4 feet deep, and there are drifts 25 feet high.

April 1, 1843.—"The most dismal 1st of April I ever witnessed."

April 11, 1843.—Planted seeds in hot beds, with snow banks all around from 2 to 3 feet high.

April 29, 1843.—Part of the mill dam at Knowlton & Rice's paper mill, with the bridge and part of the Union mill, all swept off this morning by the great flood resulting from the melting snow.

April 11, 1844.—Hon. Micah Sterling and Hon. Egbert Ten Eyck died to-day.

Sept. 18, 1844.—Great Whig mass meeting, 15,000 to 20,000 in attendance.

May 13, 1849, Sunday.—Greatest fire ever known in Watertown. Losses about half a million dollars. [See full account in history of the city of Watertown.]

Sept. 22, 1850.—Universalist church burned—no insurance.

Oct. 16, 1852.—The entire block of stores from Stone street to Paddock's block burnt this morning. Losses heavy.

From this date back to 1838 Mr. Huntington confined himself almost entirely to mere entries of the thermometric changes and comments upon the weather. His records evidence great industry and much intelligent observation.

WATER POWER OF BLACK RIVER.

For several miles above the city the river flows rapidly over a solid bed of Trenton and birds-eye limestone, making the water pure and healthy and well aerated for supplying the city; but coming as it does from a granite region, the water is almost as soft as the purest rain-water, which renders it especially well adapted for use in the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics. The rocky nature of the bed and banks of the river in the vicinity of Watertown is the fullest guaranty against all disasters arising from the washing away of banks, or the undermining of dams.

Upon the organization of the Manufacturers' Aid Association, it was decided that a scientific survey be made of the river upon whose power is based in so large a measure the distinctive attractions of the city, with a view of ascertaining, in a definite manner, the measure of the power derived from the river in its passage through the corporate limits of Watertown. To this end a systematic survey was made by Frank A. Hinds, civil engineer, assisted by Fred W. Eames, two gentlemen well calculated and abundantly qualified to do the work assigned them. We quote the following from Mr. Hinds' report:

"I have made a survey of Black river throughout the extent of the city of Watertown, and herewith submit a report of that survey, together with a map and profile. A level was carefully taken of the water from the point where the river enters the city at its eastern limit to the point where it leaves it at its westerly boundary, a distance of less than two miles, including in detail all the numerous falls and rapids, both improved and unimproved. The whole amount of fall within the distance, I have found to be 111.75 feet. Eighty-three feet of this noticeable fall is included between the upper and lower railroad bridges.

"There are five distinct falls between the points named. The river was gauged at a point about two miles above the city, where its course is straight and level for a considerable distance, and it was found to deliver 596,728 cubic of water per minute. The measurement was taken on the 23d of March, and although the water was very little, if any higher than the ordinary winter flow, and the ice still unbroken, a deduction equal to one-third was made, to insure a safe estimate of the fair working average of the year. This allowance gives an average delivery of 397,819 cubic feet per minute. This, multiplied by 61.3 and 111.75, and divided by 33,000 gives 83,928 as the average actual horse-power for the whole river in its passage through the entire city. If a still further allowance is made of two-thirds of this amount for leakage, clearance, friction and unavoidable waste, we still have 27,976 horse-power, which may be regarded as effectual and available to run machinery."

TEXTILE MANUFACTURING.

The basis of the prosperity of Watertown as a manufacturing city, is her excellent

water power. At an early day the utilization and improvement of the natural advantages thus presented, was commenced by the erection, first, of a grist-mill, and subsequently of more extensive manufacturing enterprises, some of which still remain in operation. It may be well here to give a brief summary of some of the early textile manufactories, so far as existing records and personal research have enabled us to procure the necessary data.

The manufacture of cotton and woolen goods once held quite a conspicuous position in the industries of the place. The extraordinary prices to which cotton fabrics had arisen, led to the formation of the "Black River Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Co." December 28, 1813, with a capital of \$100,000. The promoters of this scheme were Hart Massey, William Smith, Jabez Foster, M. W. Gilbert, John Paddock, Egbert Ten-Eyck, Amos Benedict, William Tanner, Jasan Fairbanks and Perley Keyes. The

Samuel F. Bates, John Sigourney and Joseph Kimball as trustees. This association continued several years, and was replaced by the "Watertown Cotton Company," with a capital of \$12,000, formed January 7, 1846, with E. T. Throop Martin, Daniel Lee, S. Newton Dexter, H. Holcomb and John Collins, trustees. The company occupied the building already mentioned, constructed in 1814, and ran fifty looms with proportionate machinery. Major John A. Haddock went into the army from that mill, and it passed into other hands, subsequently being destroyed by fire.

The "Hamilton Woolen-Mills Company," was formed February 10, 1835, with a capital of \$50,000, by Henry D. Sewall, Geo. Goulding, John C. Lashar, Simeon Boynton and John Goulding. On the 10th of March following, the capital of the company was increased to \$100,000, under the name of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company. Mr. Sewall built a

FIFTY CENTS

*Will be paid to the bearer on demand
at the Store of the **JEFFERSON** Cotton
Mills in Goods at our retail Cash prices*

Watertown N.Y. 18

Randen, Clark & Co. N.Y.

building was erected in 1814, at a cost of \$72,000. This mill was carried on by the company for three years; was a few years subsequently sold for \$7,000, passed into other hands, and was destroyed by fire in 1869.

In 1827 the "Jefferson Cotton Mills" were erected on Beebe's Island by Levi Beebee, who came here from Cooperstown, N. Y. They were constructed of stone, 250x65 feet, and three stories high, with basement and wings. It was intended for ten thousand spindles, and its value was estimated at \$200,000. On July 7, 1833, the building was entirely destroyed by fire. The site of this factory was one of the most eligible in the State for hydraulic purposes.

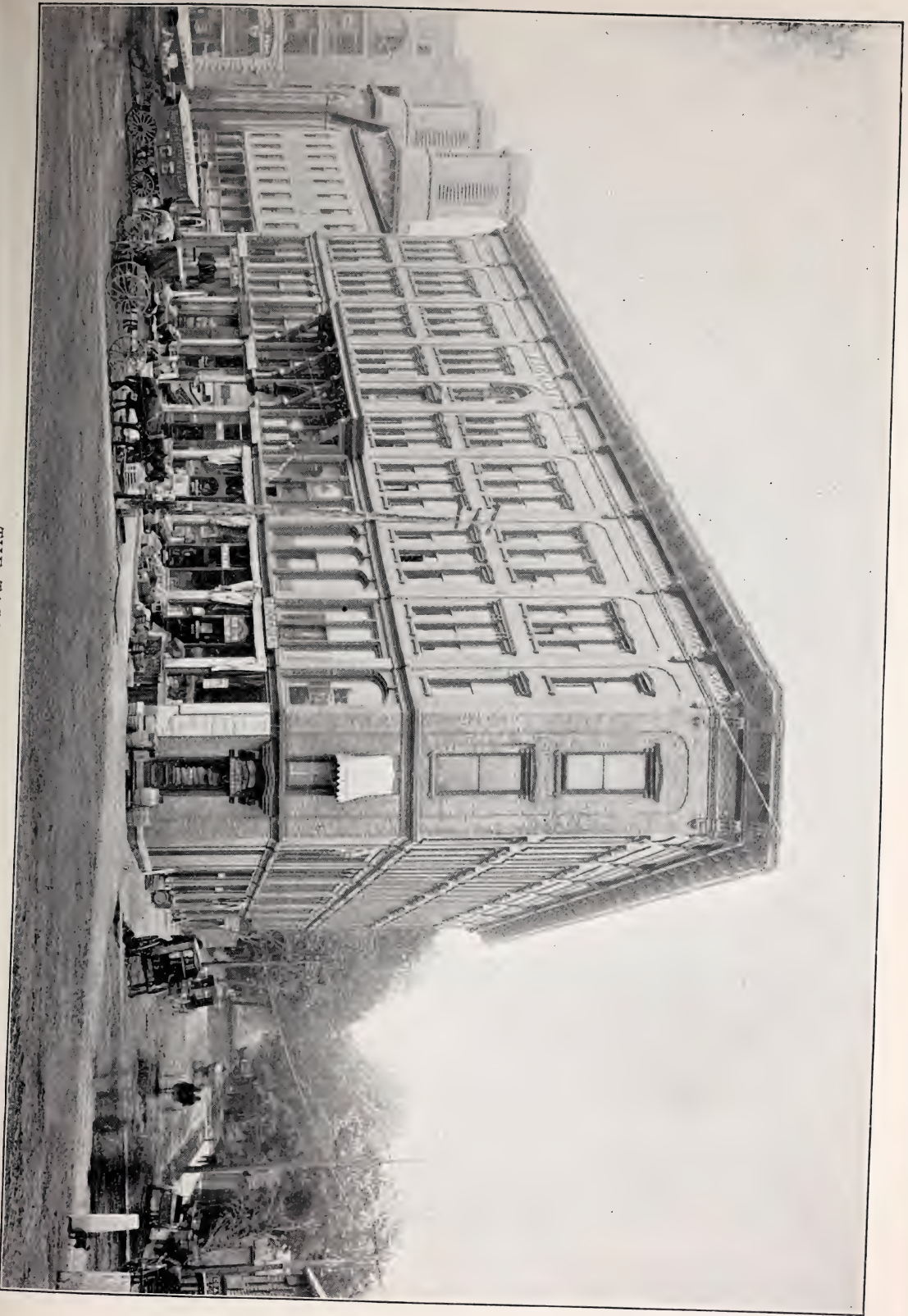
We insert above a copy of one of the due-bills issued by that company.

The "Watertown Cotton-Mills Company," with \$100,000 capital, was formed January 10, 1834, Isaac H. Bronson, Jasan Fairbanks,

dam and factory, and the latter went into operation in the spring of 1836. It was designed for five sets of cards, with the necessary machinery. In May, 1842, this mill was bought by the "Black River Woolen Company," which had been formed November 7, 1836, with a capital of \$50,000, the trustees being I. H. Bronson, S. N. Dexter, O. Hungerford, John Williams, Hiram Holcomb and Daniel Lee. This company also erected a factory, which, after several years' successful operation, was destroyed in 1841. The mill was afterwards repaired and put in operation by Loomis & Co., employing seventy hands.

The "Watertown Woolen Company" was formed February 4, 1834, with \$100,000 capital, with I. H. Bronson, John A. Rodgers, John Williams, S. Newton Dexter and H. Holcomb, as trustees.

The "Watertown Woolen Manufacturing Company" was formed December 24, 1835,



THE TAGGART BLOCK.

with J. Williams, I. H. Bronson, H. Holcomb, D. Lee and Silas Clark as trustees, and a capital of \$25,000. The two last-named companies existed a few years, but no record exists of what was accomplished.

The "Williams Woolen Company" was formed November 7, 1836, with a capital of \$10,000, and was in operation many years. I. H. Bronson, S. N. Dexter, J. Williams, H. Holcomb and Charles Webber were the promoters of the organization.

THE OLD COTTON MILL ON FACTORY SQUARE.

There has been considerable speculation between Mr. A. J. Fairbanks and myself, (he being a native, to the manor born, and a veritable historian), and the writer (who came here in 1833), as to the individual from whom the Black River Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company purchased the lands, upon a part of which they erected the old stone cotton factory in 1814, which was so long a prominent landmark at Factory Square. That speculation has been set at rest by reference to one of Solon Massey's able articles, preserved by Mr. Geo. B. Massey, himself quite an antiquarian, and a near relative of Solon Massey, that patriotic and able gentleman, who, under the nom de plume of "A Link in the Chain," threw such an instructive light upon every subject his pen touched. Writing for one of the village papers early in the forties, he says:

THE OLD "EMERSON HOUSE."

Who is there among us that did not know that long-established and well known land mark, the Emerson House, which, amidst all the mutations of time for almost half a century, has stood there unscathed by the numerous and destructive fires which have swept over other portions of our village, blotting out one by one the memorials of other days? And who is there, among the descendants of the old families, who has not shed his tear of regret over the ashes of that old time-worn memorial of the past, now that it has been swept from our sight by the destroying element?

It has been from our childhood up, a point of observation to reckon from,—in getting our latitude and longitude. East or West. North or South of the old Emerson house conveyed ideas that were perfectly intelligible to the community; and like a mile stone on the highway, it was always reliable for its giving distance to or from the center of the village.

Captain Ezekiel Jewett became the proprietor of a large tract of land, consisting of 400 acres, at a period (it is believed) as early as 1803, and in 1807 erected the house we are writing about, and which for many years was appropriately called the "Jewett House," and so known until long after it passed into the hands of Harlow Emerson.

In 1813 a company was formed for manufacturing purposes, which purchased for \$10,000 the entire farm of Capt. Jewett, with all the vast water power on the river, and the next season they erected the old cotton factory, and proceeded to manufacture cotton goods, under the corporate title of the (B. R. C. & W. M. Co.) Black River Cotton and Woolen Manufacturing Company.

They purchased the whole for the sake of getting the water front, expecting to parcel out the balance into small tracts, and sell it at such an advantage as would leave their hydraulic privileges nearly or quite free.

Mr. Emerson became the purchaser of 50 acres of the land facing on the State road, including the old Jewett house, and in process of time his name was applied to the house, whenever it was spoken of as a distinctive land mark, instead of the original proprietor, who had in the mean time removed to the town of Whitestown in Oneida county.

After Capt. Jewett left the premises, and before they were purchased and occupied by Mr. Emerson,

the house had been used as a tavern, more or less by different individuals, among whom were Gardiner Caswell and Harrison Morels, not as a "village tavern" but with a view to the travelling public, on the great stage route to and from Utica and the capital of the State on the one hand, and the great lakes on the other.

It is no evidence of a want of forethought in Capt. Jewett that he sold his 400 acres of land, including the vast water power of his river front for \$10,000, but rather conclusive of the shrewdness of his character as a financier, that he was found in possession of a property that was wanted, so soon, to accommodate the rapid growth of Watertown. It could not be kept together as a farm and at the same time be occupied as streets and lanes of a teeming village population. It must either be sold out and occupied by the public, or kept as a farm, at the expense of driving the village a mile or two further down stream, and Capt. Jewett accepted such terms as made him rich, with comparatively trifling effort—simply by the rapidly increased value of property.

The road now and for nearly an hundred years known as "Factory street," was purchased from the original proprietors by this same B. R. C. & W. M. Co., as a highway from the Public Square or mall to their lands at Factory Square, that being the easiest way of reaching their possessions. Having bought from Jewett, the first owner after Low, the lands beyond the north branch of the river were long known as Jewettville, being really in the town of Pamela, though now an important part of the city of Watertown, and there is located one of the most important papers mills of the Remington Paper Company.

WATERTOWN'S ACADEMIES.

The earliest movement towards the establishment of a public seminary in the county, was made in 1810. In that year a subscription was drawn up, \$2,500 signed, a lot bought of Judge Keyes for the site of an academy, on the ground occupied by the First Presbyterian Church, in Watertown, and a plain two-story brick building, about 30x30, erected thereon for academical purposes. The war which soon occurred, defeated this movement, and the building was taken and occupied by the United States government as a hospital during that period, the sum of \$400 being allowed to Mr. Keyes for its use. A large debt having accrued, it was appraised at about \$1,000, sold on a mortgage, and bought by the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, who erected on the lot, a little in front of the former building, the stone church which has recently been replaced by the present elegant church on Washington street.

On the 2d of May, 1835, the Watertown Academy was incorporated, by which Micah Sterling, Henry D. Sewall, Thomas Baker, Reuben Goodale, Orville Hungerford, Alpheus S. Greene, Egbert TenEyck, Justin Butterfield, William Smith, Jasan Fairbanks, Joseph Goodale, Loveland Paddock, Joseph Kimbal, George S. Boardman and John Safford, and their successors, were incorporated as trustees of an academy, with power to hold real estate not exceeding an annual income of \$6,000, and possessing the usual corporate powers of similar bodies. This

academy was never received under the visitation of the Regents.

A large stone building was erected in a grove, a little south of the village, which was first opened for the reception of students in September, 1832.

In their first circular, the trustees said: "It has too long been a subject of reproach to our community, that, while other interests were flourishing, the interests of education were neglected. Among us there has been no seminary for the education of boys, above the ordinary district school, and the consequence has been that parents have sent their children abroad, at a very heavy expense, or brought them up in comparative ignorance at home. But this reproach, so far at least as regards a provision for the means of acquiring knowledge, is about to be done away. An elegant and commodious building has been erected and prepared, and measures, we trust, will soon be taken to furnish a suitable philosophical apparatus. * * * The building stands in a pleasant grove near the village and yet retired from its bustle, on elevated ground, commanding an agreeable prospect. The subscribers are happy to announce that Mr. La Rue P. Thompson has been induced to take charge of this institution as principal, and well-qualified assistants will be employed as soon as the number of students offering shall render it expedient."

Mr. Thompson was succeeded by Samuel Belding, and the latter by Joseph Mullin.

In 1836, a joint effort was made by the Watertown Presbytery and the Black River Association, towards the establishment of a literary institution, which, while it should avoid a sectarian discipline, would be surrounded by a salutary religious and moral influence. At the meeting of the Presbytery held at Brownville, February 8, 1836, the following resolution was unanimously passed, after discussion:

"Resolved that a committee of five, consisting of three ministers and two elders, be appointed to confer with a committee from the Black River Association, on the expediency of establishing a religious and literary school in this region, and to report to this body as soon as may be convenient." The Rev. Messrs. Smith, Hoyt and E. H. Snowden, and Messrs. Camp and Grenell were appointed this committee.

A special meeting was convened at the Second Church in Watertown, March 21st, to consider the subject of establishing a seminary, and a joint committee of the two bodies agreed upon a report, which was adopted, and was follows:

"Your committee were instructed to bring in a report to the two ecclesiastical bodies, on the expediency of establishing a literary and religious institution for the education of the young, to suggest their views as to the plan of its location, the character of the school, the mode of commencing it, and the outlines of its constitution. These several considerations have been before your committee, and the following has been the result of their deliberations.

Your committee feel that the churches have too long slept over this subject, many of us have often committed our sons and daughters to the instruction of those who have not aided, but retarded us in re-

deeming our pledge which we gave in consecrating them to God. We wish our children trained in the Christian religion, in the doctrines and duties of the gospel; we therefore deem it expedient that an institution be erected, calculated to secure the foregoing objects. Your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the people of the counties of Jefferson and Lewis, and a part of Upper Canada, are the population whose convenience is principally to be consulted in the location of the institution. We deem it expedient to put up the location at auction. The enterprise we consider too sacred, and aside from the alienation of feeling which might result from competition, and those complaints which might embarrass the fellowship and co-operation of its friends, we think that it ought to be located in the most convenient and acceptable place. Your committee, therefore, unanimously advise that its location be in or near the village of Watertown."

Jason Clark, Esq., and Rev. G. S. Boardman were appointed to procure an act of incorporation. Jason Clark, of Plessis, J. H. Whipple, of Adams, and E. Camp, of Sackets Harbor, were appointed to select a site. Application was accordingly made, which procured the passage of an act (May 25, 1836), for the incorporation of the BLACK RIVER LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE. Its first trustees were Marcus Smith, James H. Monroe, Eli Farwell, Jason Clark, George S. Boardman, Hart Massey, Rowell Kinney, Crafts P. Kimball, Elisha Camp, Lewis A. Wicks, Henry Jones, George W. Knowlton, Ebenezer H. Snowden, John Covert, E. M. Adams, Elisha P. Cook, David Spear, Chas. B. Pond, Artemas Crittenden, John A. Cathcart, David Granger, Abel L. Crandall, Roswell Pettibone and William Chittenden.

These trustees were authorized to establish a seminary of learning in Watertown, whose annual income should not exceed \$4,000, and who were to elect the faculty, and supply vacancies in their board. On the 4th of June the trustees met and adopted a constitution, which provides among other rules, that the board of trustees shall consist of six clergymen and six laymen of each denomination in charge of the institution, and in supplying vacancies, the rule was to be observed, that a person of the same class and sect should be elected, and that the Presbytery or the Association, as the case might be, should have the sole right of nominating the candidate. The faculty was to consist of a principal, vice-president, preceptors, and as many assistant teachers as the board might deem necessary, and a board of visitors was to be appointed annually, to attend all examinations, to hear, adjudge and determine all appeals from the decisions of the faculty, to advise, and to administer the formula of confession of faith and the pledge of religious fidelity to the faculty. A male and a female department were instituted, to be kept in separate buildings at a convenient distance from each other, and under the government of the same principal. This article did not prevent attendance at recitations and public lectures together, under the direction of the teachers.

The following persons were elected the first faculty: Rev. James R. Boyd, principal; Rev. John Covert, vice principal; Mrs. Covert, preceptress. The Rev. Marcus Smith and S. F. Snowden, of the Presbytery, and N.

Dutton, and J. H. Monroe, of the Association, were appointed the first visitors. The lot occupied by the institution, on the corner of State and Mechanic streets was purchased for \$4,500, a wooden building 28 by 56 feet, for students, and other improvements were erected, and in the spring of 1837 was commenced the erection of a building of stone and brick, 40 by 75 feet, two stories high, besides the basement, at a cost of \$6,500. The corner stone of this edifice was laid with religious ceremonies on the 5th of June, 1838, in the presence of a large audience, among whom was Governor Marcy. After prayer by the Rev. I. Brayton, addresses were delivered by the Rev. George S. Boardman and Marcus Smith. Among the articles deposited under

resolution of the Black River Association was concurred in, in which the by-laws were so far amended as to require the principal only to be a minister or member of the Congregational or Presbyterian church, in good standing, but that the other teachers be selected without this restriction by a committee of the trustees appointed by the board for that purpose, of which the principal shall always be a member. In January, 1847, a portion of the real estate previously occupied as a boarding house was sold to liquidate the debt of the institution. The premises sold are the same now occupied by the State Street Methodist Church.

Mr. Boyd, who had filled the office of principal of the institution from the beginning,



BLACK RIVER LITERARY AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTE.

the corner stone, were copies of the village papers, by-laws, map, assessment roll of 1832, catalogues, and reports; a history of the institution, list of trustees, teachers, donors, &c.

The inauguration of the faculty occurred on the 13th of September, 1836; it was received under the visitation of the Regents on the 30th of January, 1838, and shared in the distribution of the literature fund.

A special meeting of the trustees was called, February 23d, 1846, at which was voted an application for a change of name, which was granted by the Legislature on the 12th of May following, when it was changed to the Jefferson County Institute.

At the annual meeting, July 23d, 1846, a

resigned June 28, 1848, with the design of again engaging in the ministry.

Mr. D. M. Linsley was next employed, and continued to be principal until the spring of 1853, when the Rev. Alvan Parmelee was employed. The last faculty consisted of the Rev. A. Parmelee, principal; Rev. James H. Carruth, teacher of natural science; David L. Parmelee, teacher of languages and elocution; Avery S. Walker, teacher of mathematics and librarian; George D. Mann, teacher of instrumental music; Miss A. E. Parmelee, preceptress and teacher of English literature; Miss H. M. Searle, teacher of French, drawing and painting; Miss L. M. Hastings, teacher of the primary department; Amasa Trowbridge,

M. D., lecturer on anatomy and physiology. A later catalogue gives the names of 264 male, and 258 female pupils attending during the year ending December, 1853. Upon the establishment of a graded school, in 1840, the Institute property was transferred to the city of Watertown. The Jefferson County Institute turned out many thousands of bright young students, many of whom have achieved high honors and distinguished fame.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our common-school system comes so closely in touch with every intelligent father and mother and their children that a short account of the system and its growth and present character will suffice for this local history. In the early days after the establishment of American Independence the State of New York by legislative act organized the present system of public or common schools, and provided a fund from the sale of State lands and other sources, the interest of which should be sacredly applied annually to aid in the keeping up of district schools throughout the State. What this lacked of keeping up schools in every convenient neighborhood was made up by the rate-bill system, parents and guardians paying the necessary quota for the children they sent to school. John A. Dix, when Secretary of State (before he was Governor), did very much by his intelligent administration of the system and his earnestness, to broaden and intensify public attention to the subject of education, to increase the capital of the school fund, and otherwise stimulate public zeal for the improvement of our schools.

The distribution of the public money was at first and for many years based on the number of children of school-age residing in the several districts, until some time in the fifties, when it was seen by a Watertown school teacher, Mr. L. Ingalls, that this method of distribution of the money was not on the right basis, and might be made much more stimulating and effective by being distributed on the basis of attendance at school for a given number of months of the year.

The presentation of this subject was so clearly and forcibly set forth in the columns of the Watertown Reformer, and otherwise presented to the Legislature by the gentleman named, that it was carried in that body at the second or third session after it was conceived. Some years afterwards, owing to the establishment of many graded schools in large villages and cities of the State, where many teachers were employed, the distribution of the public money was again modified by setting apart a given portion of each district on the number of teachers quota, and a quota on the attendance at school also, and a small library fund. The State common school fund has been greatly increased in later years by direct taxation, several million dollars being annually raised for that purpose. What this lacks of supporting free schools in the several school districts of the State is made up by the school

district tax. This in brief is the system. Jefferson county, from all accounts, takes a front rank in the excellence of her schools and the energy with which they are conducted. The supervision is by school commissioners, of which this county has three. They examine and certify teachers, visit the schools, advise and aid trustees and teachers in their management.

WATERTOWN CITY SCHOOLS.

In the city of Watertown the graded system prevails, in which over 60 efficient teachers are now employed under the supervision of a superintendent whose duty it is to act as a clerk of the school board, and also to visit the schools, advise teachers, harmonize difficulties and keep the financial accounts.

This system was adopted in the year 1865 after quite a severe struggle. It did not come by voluntary evolution. It required the application of some moral and political force to bring the system into existence—the credit of applying which is chiefly due to the Hon. L. Ingalls, who from having taught school a number of years in the large but not wealthy district of Factory street, saw the great inequality and rank injustice of the then existing conditions in the village, in the fact that the district with the least population, embraced more assessable property than the other two, each of which was much more populous than the wealthy one. To overcome this injustice he conceived the idea of consolidating the three districts into one.

A few years prior to the act of incorporation in 1865, the question was locally considered and discussed in the newspapers and at large village meetings, and a large majority of the people favored the plan. A bill was prepared and sent to Albany which passed the Assembly but was defeated in the Senate, through the influence of our then Senator, Hon. Alanson Skinner, of Brownville, who was then President of the Jefferson County Bank, which was located in a small but wealthy district. But the election of a new senator brought about more favorable conditions at Albany, and the subject was again revived; John Felt, Jr., then a teacher in the city, joining Mr. Ingalls in a new effort, which secured the passage of a bill establishing the graded system.

The act, passed April 21, 1865, authorized the then village of Watertown to elect 9 school commissioners, and also authorized the trustees of the Jefferson County Institute, so long as the Institute building should be leased or transferred by proper conveyance to the village of Watertown for school purposes, to designate two members additional, who together should constitute the Board of Education for the management of the public schools of Watertown.

The first regular meeting of this board met June 12, 1865, and was composed of the following named gentlemen: Dr. W. V. V. Rosa, Rev. Theo. Babcock, Lotus Ingalls, L. F. Lyttle, Delano C. Calvin, Rev. J. W. Armstrong, Solon B. Hart and Chas. A. Sherman.

Lotus Ingalls was made temporary chairman, and L. F. Lytle, clerk pro tem. Rev. Theo. Babcock was elected president of the Board.

A committee was appointed to confer with the trustees of the Jefferson County Institute in regard to leasing their building for a High School. This committee reported that the terms of the lease of the Jefferson County Institute by its trustees were satisfactory, and John C. Sterling and Milton H. Merwin were chosen as the two additional members of the board.

At the regular meeting July 26, 1865, John Felt, Jr., was elected as the first superintendent and clerk of the board.

Subsequently a set of by-laws and course of study for the High School were adopted, and Wm. Reed, Jr. was appointed as its first principal, with 2 assistants, Miss M. Annie Allen and Miss Emily M. Griswold. Later Mrs. A. B. Mosier was appointed to teach German.

Wm. G. Williams was appointed principal of the Arsenal street school, including the first 9 grades, with 6 assistants. Miss S. Augusta Strong was appointed principal of the Lamon street school, with 5 assistants; Miss Mary E. Walling principal of the Sterling street school with one assistant; Miss Emma M. Gurney was placed in charge of a small primary school on Massey street and Miss R. A. Yendes a similar one on Sherman street. There was a small school on Academy street and a mixed school of several grades with 2 teachers on Boon street—24 in all. This constituted the teaching force of the public schools of the village of Watertown in 1865, at the beginning of the new system.

There were registered this year in all the schools, 1287 pupils. The schools of North Watertown were not included in this estimate, as they were not under control of the Board of Education until the incorporation of the city in 1869.

The only school buildings of any pretensions at that time was the Jefferson County Institute. The Arsenal street and Lamon street school buildings were then about half their present capacity. Besides these there were the one story brick structure on corner of Jay and Sterling streets, now used for church purposes; a small frame building of one story on Sherman street formerly used as the session house of the First Presbyterian Church; the little old red school house on Massey street, and the small building on Boon street, used jointly for school and church purposes. The board purchased the old stone academy building on Academy street afterwards.

In 1869, by act of incorporation, Watertown became a city, and the jurisdiction of the Board of Education was considerably enlarged by adding the schools of North Watertown.

The principals of the High School since the organization of the present system have been as follows: Wm. Reed, Jr., 1865; M. M. Merrill, 1866-67; Edwin P. Nichols, 1868; Geo. B. Manly 1869; Hannibal Smith, 1870-74; W. K. Wicks, 1874-89; H. M. Nill, 1889; F. D. Shaver, 1890-91; Jas. G. Riggs, 1892; T. F. Kane, 1893; Eugene W. Lytle, 1894.

The following gentlemen have served as presidents of the Board of Education: Rev. Theo. Babcock, Allen C. Beach, Theo. Babcock, Beman Brockway, Wm. W. Taggart, John Lansing, Wm. W. Taggart, Edmund Q. Sewall, Hannibal Smith, John Lansing, A. H. Sawyer, T. C. Chittenden, Dr. C. M. Rexford, Henry Purcell.

The present (1894) Board of Education consists of the following named gentlemen: Henry Purcell, President; S. T. Woolworth, Geo. S. Hooker, Geo. Adams, Chas. E. Holbrook, Henry D. Goodale, Geo. A. Lance, Louis C. Greenleaf, Wm. D. Hanchett, elected members, and Jno. C. Knowlton and Dr. C. M. Rexford appointed by the trustees of the Jefferson County Institute; Wm. G. Williams superintendent and clerk. The course of study, from the primary to graduation at the High School, extends over a term of 12 years, 4 years primary, 4 grammar and 4 High School grades.

There are now employed 10 teachers at the High school, Prof. E. W. Lytle, principal.

Principals.

11	at the Academy St. school,	Miss M. E. Pool.
11	" " Lamon " "	" M. M. Phelps.
10	" " Arsenal " "	Mrs. S. A. Mundy.
9	" " Mullin " "	Wm. G. Williams.
9	" " Cooper " "	Miss Della V. Smith.
6	" " Boon " "	" M. D. Connor
3	" " Mead " "	" Norah Pearsall.
3	" " Pearl " "	Mrs. M. E. Turner.
3	" " Night school	" U. C. Walker.
	Mrs. A. E. Woolley special teacher of Drawing.	
	Thomas Powers " " Writing.	

The present (1894) attendance at all the schools, including night schools, amounts to 2900 scholars. A very large attendance for a total population of 20,000. It may be justly concluded that the public school system of Watertown is well organized with an efficient corps of able teachers.

THE CAVERNS ON BLACK RIVER.

These are well described by Mr. Wm. Fayel. He says that about 1852 or 1853, Dr. Franklin B. Hough commenced gathering material for his History of Jefferson County. He was calculated from qualifications and industry to perform such a work, and it is now a source of great satisfaction that he did it at a time when so many of the old pioneers and actors were still on the stage. In order to get accurate information, I spent a week with him in exploring the caverns of Jefferson county. We explored the cave at Watertown (at one time I think called Bonaparte's cave, from a visit to it by Joseph Bonaparte,) and also the caverns at Brownville and Dexter. The Watertown cave we found very much contracted in area, from the exaggerated reports of its extent, and we took the unnecessary precaution of unrolling a ball of twine as we progressed, in order to find our way back to the entrance. There were few stalactites, they mostly having been broken off and removed, but in one apartment there was a tabular block, white as the purest alabaster, on which was set a profusion of little wine-shaped cups, fashioned by the dripings from above and filled with limpid

water, pure as nectar, fit drink for the gods. Dr. Hough gathered up a quantity of what he called "agaria mineral," a substance resembling the white, crumbling cheese made from loppered milk.

The cavern at Brownville is in the southern bluff of Black River, a mile and one half above the village, and seemed little known to the inhabitants in the vicinity. The remarkable feature of this cave is the series of parallel avenues large enough to drive a horse and buggy through them, and these are crossed at right angles by other avenues like the streets of a city. The cave at Dexter is but a narrow gorge in the rocks, partially open to the sky and roofed with large fragments of broken strata. I contributed to the *Journal* two or three separate articles respecting these caves, referring to the object in exploring them, and Dr. Hough said the reference to him materially assisted him among the people in prosecuting his researches. Hough's sketch of the caves in his book was very brief. I was with him when he wrote it. He spent on the description about half an hour, which cost us three separate days to obtain.

ANCIENT LACONIA.

But to come to matters above ground, in which the historian is more particularly interested. Portions of the present territory of Jefferson county have been camping grounds of Jesuit missionaries and of war expeditions under Champlain, Frontenac, De La Barre, and others, of which few memorials remain, as their occupation was but transient. Such facts which have been preserved belong to the history in common of that section of the country, and may be found in the *Documentary History of New York* and other like publications. In reverting to this period, that of the early French and Indian wars and that in which the great English grants were made, Jefferson county (then a territory) was once a part and included in the province of Laconia by virtue of the grant made in 1629 by the Plymouth Company to Sir Ferdinand George and Captain John Mason. The grant embraced all the vast tract of land between Lakes Champlain and George and the centre of Lake Ontario. The grant actually raked in Jefferson county, and took it in on the same principle that Massachusetts and Connecticut were granted western limits to the Pacific seas. The Laconia grant was suffered to lie dormant on account of the continued wars between the French, English and Dutch, the latter being then in possession of the eastern portion of New York. Long preceding the advent of Europeans, a people existed of whom we know very little. In the western country they erected mounds, but in the east they built earthworks, of which traces remain in Jefferson county.

BROOKSIDE CEMETERY.

Nothing so quickly indicates the status of any civilization as the care manifested for its dead. The most enduring monuments of

Egypt and Assyria are those erected to commemorate their illustrious dead, and to decorate their final resting places. Even the pyramids are supposed to mark the spot where some great king lies buried. Embalmed bodies that are over three thousand years old can be found along the Lower Nile, buried in excavations in the solid rock—the work of a people whose learning and love of art speak from these very tombs. The proudest monuments at Rome are the remains of a splendid edifice erected by a loving husband to commemorate the virtues of his young wife. The refinement and culture of these ancient peoples have left their best and most enduring evidences in the monuments and mausoleums which loving hands have erected over graves that may not even bear a name; but, though nameless, these tombs serve perhaps a higher purpose still, in telling posterity of the enlightenment and learning of the era in which they were constructed.

And this criterion holds good to-day, as it has held good through thousands of years. Name the most cultivated and Christian city in America and you may be sure that it can show a noble place of sepulchre, where sympathetic hearts may pour out their love for kindred, amidst monuments that dignify and ennoble grief.

Brooklyn has its Greenwood, the boast of all its citizens. Philadelphia has its Laurel Hill, where rest so many whose illustrious names add to the glories of our national achievements in arms and science and statesmanship. Nor is this sentiment lacking in the South. The city of Savannah, in its Buena Ventura, shows a cemetery that is a source of pride to all its people, possessing a weird beauty where glistening marble shines amid a wealth of live oaks entwined with festooned and clinging mosses, a sight not to be witnessed in any other part of the world.

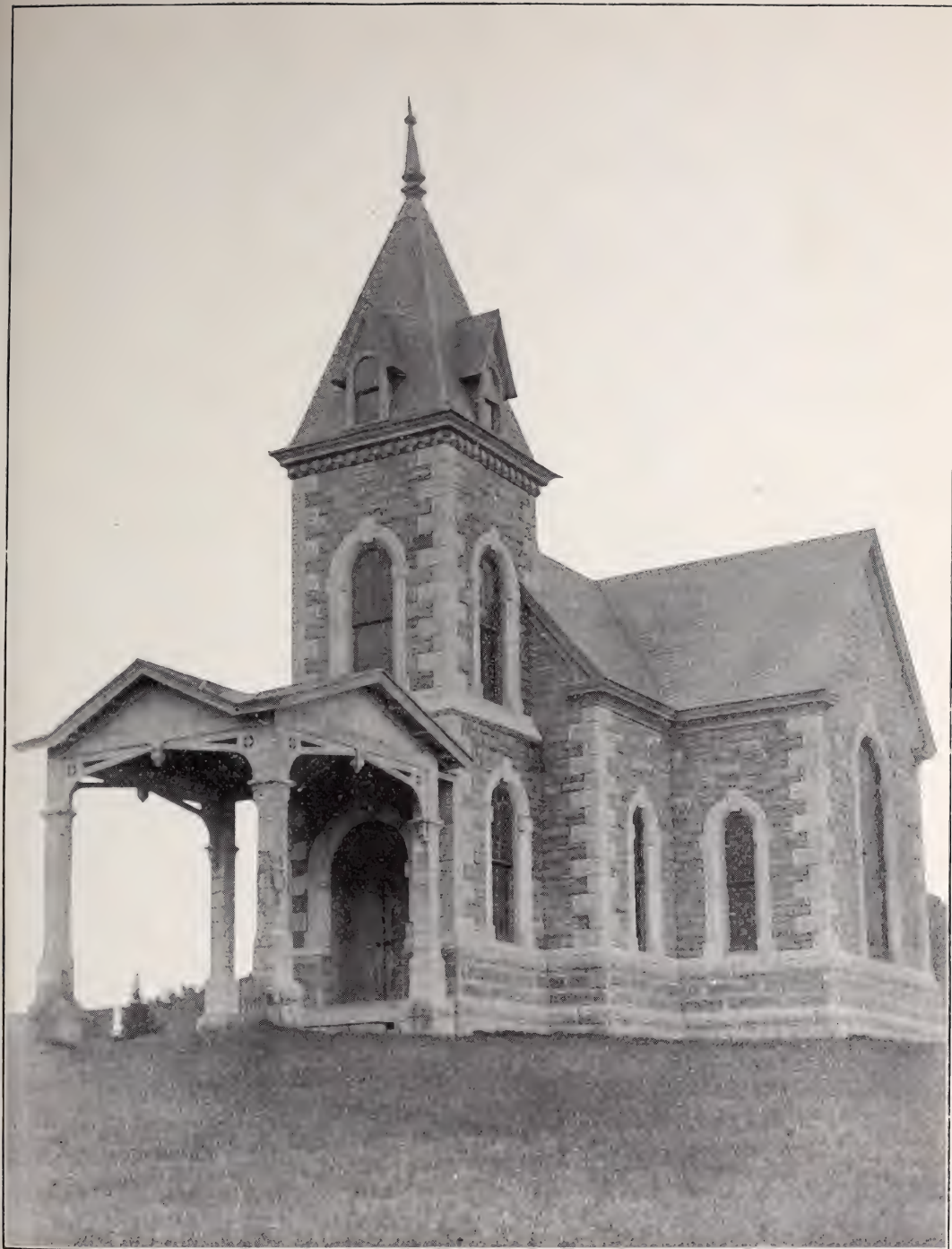
Judged by this somewhat severe standard, the people of Watertown seem to take high rank in the scale of civilizing influences, for competent judges who have seen nearly all the leading cemeteries in the United States, unhesitatingly say that for natural beauty none are superior to and but few the equal of Brookside. The monuments there, too, are very much above the average in beauty and solidity of construction, as well as in the taste shown in the selection of their sites.

ITS HISTORY.

The Watertown Cemetery Association became incorporated under the general cemetery act of the Legislature, passed April 27, 1847, and the first meeting for organization was held at Perkins' hotel, September 1, 1853, Joseph Mullin being chairman, and Robert Lansing, the Secretary. Nine trustees were agreed upon, and the following were unanimously elected: Talcott H. Camp, Hiram Holcomb, Frederick W. Hubbard, James K. Bates, Francis H. Gregory, Willard Ives, Daniel W. Rickerson, Joseph Mullin and Thomas Baker. Only two of these are now



VIEW IN BROOKSIDE CEMETERY.



THE FLOWER MEMORIAL CHAPEL AT BROOKSIDE.

For a long time the need was felt for a mortuary chapel at Brookside, where funerals of strangers and non-residents could be held. The daughters of Mrs. Cadwell, the grandchildren of Norris M. Woodruff and wife, thought it would be a fitting commemoration of the regard they felt for Colonel Flower and his wife, whose wards they were for many years, to erect a chapel that should be free to all who desired to use it, in holding the last sad rites of sepulchre over their dead. This beautiful memorial was erected by their liberality, and is a most useful and fitting tribute to one who was soldier, citizen and a man of affairs.

living (T. H. Camp and Hon. Willard Ives). We append the names of those who attended and participated in the first meeting: Orville V. Brainard, Augustus P. Peck, Geo. C. Sherman, J. Henry Dutton, James S. Van Buren, Randolph Barnes, Adriel Ely, Eli Farwell, Edmund Q. Sewall, Orin C. Utley, James K. Bates, Charles Goodale, Ralph Rogers, Isaac H. Fisk, Frederick W. Hubbard, Wm. B. Farwell, Peter Snyder, Elisha S. Sill, Charles B. Hoard, Samuel F. Bates, Abner Baker, Lysander H. Brown, James R. A. Perkins, Peter Horr, Talcott H. Camp, Frederick B. Sigourney, Charles Clark, Robert Lansing and Joseph Mullin. Nearly all of these sleep in Brookside.

At the first official meeting of the trustees Hon. Joseph Mullin was made president; Hon. Willard Ives, vice-president; Dr. James K. Bates, treasurer; and F. H. Sigourney, secretary.

THE PRESENT OFFICERS.

The trustees and their officers on January 1, 1894, were as follows: George W. Wiggins, President; H. H. Babcock, Vice-President; A. L. Upham, Secretary and Treasurer; G. C. Sherman, A. R. Flower, Geo. A. Bagley, J. M. Tilden, D. S. Miller, R. L. Hungerford, G. R. Hanford.

ITS GROWTH.

The growth of Brookside at first was slow, as is the case with all new cemeteries. The monument to Norris M. Woodruff was the first important addition to the northern part of the grounds, and the beauty of its design—our blessed Saviour with extended hands invoking a benediction and a welcome—attracted much attention when first erected, and is yet a fitting testimonial of the love of wife and children. Other monuments of lesser importance, but not less in loving remembrance, soon came in, until at last the enterprising spirit of the leading citizens was aroused, and now the visitor beholds many noble evidences that love of kindred is not by any means a lost nor a lessening sentiment among this commercial people, whose patriotic and home-loving sentiment is apparent, and does them honor.

We will not attempt to even name the many superior works of art which make Brookside so attractive, but a native citizen who has been absent 35 years, and on his return wanders through the avenues of that silent city, feels his heart swell with varied emotions when he reads upon those monuments the names of so many whom he remembers of walking the streets of Watertown when he went away. Those early ones who did so much to make Watertown what it is to-day, what citizen can look upon their graves without emotion? Woodruff, Sterling, Massey, Streeter, Ely, Farwell, Partidge, Rice, Hungerford, Goodale, Munson, Mullin, Moulton, Tubbs, Safford, Paddock, Walter Woodruff, T. T. Woodruff, Lamon, Ives, Fairbanks, Mather, Scott, Copley, the Lords, the Bates families, Holcomb, Sewall, Bacon, Winslow, Lansing—these be historic

names, once borne by persevering men who raised Watertown from a mere hamlet to become a beautiful city. And then those not less worthy ones who came after these first "heroes of discovery," and some of whom are yet alive—Hubbard, Starbuck, Joshua Moore, Beach, Mundy, Gen. Pratt, Emerson, the Flower family, Charles Smith, Henry Keep, the philanthropist, Dr. Munson, the Cooks (donors of that beautiful monument upon the Public Square, which fills every soldier's heart with a thankful pride), Howell Cooper, Wardwell (who died so young and so much beloved), Sweeney, Dewey, John A. Sherman (who gave Washington Hall to the Young Men's Christian Association), Colonel Flower, Campbell, Brayton, Dewey, Dr. Hannahs, Hayes, Stears, Rev. Pitt Morse, Levi H. Brown,—these are also names that Watertown will not willingly let die. Their remembrance is sweet and wholesome, for their lives form a part of that aggregation of mental and moral worth which, as King Solomon said, "exalteth a people."

One of the happiest things at Brookside is to mark how its honored President and his able superintendent have developed superior lines of beauty from the most forbidding portions of the estate. The many springs and the constant erosion of water upon the sand and gravel, had left the bed of the two creeks a swampy, fever-breeding waste. But persistent labor has cleared out the bed of these sluggish water courses, made them into little lakes, by suitable dams developing many glistening and pulsing waterfalls, and where once was mire and ooze and decaying trees, are now artistic footways over little cascades, and sloping banks of green, not neglecting plentiful shade after cutting out the surplus growth. At first the higher land was selected as offering the most eligible sites for monuments, but these later improvements have added many desirable lots to the Cemetery Company's possessions. Looking towards the south from the Keep Mausoleum, one of these improvements is brought right before the eye, forming a scene of peaceful beauty worth going a day's drive to look at.

Brookside is a beautiful spot. The observing traveller sees nothing to surpass it. Its combination of rural beauty, with the many tasteful and elaborate evidences of man's inventive brain and skillful hand, make it a charming resort, and the aged or infirm who are looking almost daily for a glad release from earth's lengthened pilgrimage, must surely feel a throb of pleasure as they reflect that they, too, may sleep in Brookside, and forever become a part of its budding foliage, its joyful waterfalls, its ennobling monuments, and of its glorious rest.

SOME NOTABLE INCIDENTS.

In Brookside there are erected several memorial stones that have a peculiar interest to me. Among these was that erected for Rev. Homer B. Morgan, my beloved classmate, who went in his early manhood to

Syria as a missionary. The tablet also commemorates the names of his little children, who died in that distant land where he also rests from his labors.

Another interesting stone is that erected to Rev. James Brown (father of Mrs. Wiggins), a devoted preacher in the Methodist Church for many years—one of that grand body of saints on earth, who thought it great gain to travel on horseback amid the ruder settlements of a primitive era, and preach the gospel of our Lord without pay, to those who, but for such as him, would have had no food for their souls, which were “an hungered” amid the isolation and solitude of their lives. The memory of such a man is a perpetual and grateful fragrance to those who remember the peculiar hardships of those early days, when a log school house or a poor private dwelling seemed to be holy ground whenever one of these men of God came to declare the Truth. Peace be to him and to all such.

A stone to commemorate Rev. Pitt Morse, who preached so long in the old Universalist church, contains more truth than is usually found upon a tomb stone. It reads: “He began to preach in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1818; was ordained in 1820, and removed to Watertown, where he labored for 40 years as a faithful minister of our Lord Jesus Christ. Of pure life and an acute and well cultivated mind, of sympathetic heart and persistent zeal, he commended the fullness of the Gospel of Christ to his fellow men, and his persuasive voice reached the hearts of thousands, bringing them into the light, joy and comfort of the kingdom of God.”

Peculiarly touching is the noble monument erected by Major General Joseph Hooker, in memory of his aged father and mother, the filial tribute of a hero and a noble man to his parents who reared him and loved him. The General himself expected to be interred in Brookside, a spot very dear to him, but he sleeps by his wife in Cincinnati.

In Justice to the late John A. Sherman, some account should be given of his labors while President of the Cemetery Association, which position he held at his death. He was always in favor of the kind of work now being completed at Brookside, in using the water course as the great central attraction, the carrying out of which plan has so much improved the grounds. About two years before Mr. Sherman's death, there were nearly \$20,000 in the treasury of the Association. There was a movement to expend a large part of this money to improve the roads leading up to Brookside, but Mr. Sherman opposed such a diversion of the funds which he believed should be expended in beautifying the grounds. Yet an improved road was greatly needed, and Mr. Sherman appealed to Gov. Flower, who quickly responded with an offer of \$10,000 provided Mr. Sherman would raise \$5,000 more. This he quickly raised, and so the motive power in that movement was John A. Sherman. In addition to the road being cut down and greatly improved, it was first

laid out in such a way as not to antagonize the farmers through whose lands it passed, and that, too, was a benefit to the Association, for it thereby placated opposition, and made friends of neighbors.

J. A. H.

THE OLD TRINITY CHURCH CEMETERY.

After so honorable a record as is made in describing Brookside, it is humiliating to be compelled to notice the desecration which is now (June, 1894), apparent in one of the oldest cemeteries in Watertown. We make extracts from an article published in the Daily Times of June 7, 1894:

“When the land for the old Trinity church burying ground was conveyed to the trustees of the village of Watertown and their successors by Henry Coffeen, February 12, 1819, (see Jefferson county deed book P. page 355), it was definitely granted to them “so long as the same shall be occupied as a burying ground, the same now being used as a public burying ground”—(we quote the words of the deed). Of course the city's title to the land, after it has been in any manner diverted to any other use, at once fails. In June, 1894, the writer went to those grounds to examine a date, when he found the graveyard nearly all obliterated, only six of the ancient tombstones remaining, the place used as a dumping ground for city refuse, a public highway running through the plot, and one of the old grave stones nearly covered with stable manure. It was a pitiful sight, producing the most intense indignation. The Jonathan Cowan family are buried there, and their headstones and one other are all that are left—but they are open to the public road, liable to be rooted over by the swine from the streets. The historical student will recall the fact that Jonathan Cowan was one of the three men who gave to Watertown the lands for the Public Square, now so important and valuable to the city. But even that gift has been perverted from the uses contemplated by the donors, their conveyance reading that the said lands were granted for the use of the people “as a public mall (or open space) for the exchange of commodities,” that is, a place where any farmer might come with his hay or wood, or whatever he had for sale, and exchange or sell it. The writer understands that such a use of the Public Square would not now be permitted.

It seems that when the Trinity church property, which fronted the old burying ground, was sold and the new Trinity erected, the graveyard became very soon neglected, and in a measure open to the public. The fence doubtless became gradually obliterated, and the graves that were unprotected by iron railing at last were left wholly without defence. The city officials, not heeding the law which would cause a reversion of the property if used for any other purpose than a “public burying ground,” entered upon possession, and began to use the sacred place for storage purposes, and that abuse has been continued until this day. The place is now a wood-yard, a storage place for stone and tools, and the dumping ground for street and stable offal. The city has built a public vault there for temporary use in winter when Brookside is inaccessible; the grounds have been levelled, the graves obliterated and the legendary grave stones taken away and used in building, or otherwise destroyed.

What makes this wholesale desecration more pitiful is the fact that the graves of the old and powerful Sherman family, around the place of sepulchre of whose ancestors there is an iron fence, have been respected—but the poor and defenceless have been ploughed under and their graves obliterated.

It is hard to understand how such an abuse of a public trust could have been tolerated amongst an intelligent and Christian people such as are those of the city of Watertown. Those “heroes of discovery” who founded Watertown were anxious to protect their dead, as is evidenced by the terms of their grant. It is a painful subject, rendered more annoying when we reflect that even savage tribes revere and hold sacred for all time the places where their dead are buried.



OLD TRINITY CHURCH, COURT STREET, WATERTOWN.

Erected after the great fire of 1849. Abandoned after the new Trinity Church was dedicated.

SOME INTERESTING REMINISCENCES

RELATING TO WATERTOWN, PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

Watertown has ever been fortunate in having among her citizens not a few who could write intelligently and concisely upon any subject they handled. Nor were these writers by any means confined to the newspaper editors—indeed, having been one of these for many years, I am free to admit that the newspaper people were only a fair average of the writing capacity of the more educated men of the town. In early days George A. Benedict, who had no connection with any newspaper here, was an agreeable and forcible writer, and when he settled at Cleveland, O., became one of the ablest editors in that State. George C. Sherman, the eminent lawyer, was a good writer, and so was Thos. C. Chittenden, but they were too busy to write much. James F. Starbuck, coming down to the forties, was an exceptionally able writer—and one of the most aggravating criticisms I could hear upon my own editorial productions, would be to have some friend remark: "John, that was a pretty good article in your last paper. Did Starbuck write that?" This was in reality a compliment, though not intended as such, and filled me with anger and disgust. James R. Sweeney was a good writer, and would have excelled as a newspaper man—for he had the Irish appreciation of wit and humor, and could say smart things himself. Luther J. Dorwin was and is a forcible writer. I will not speak of Hon. Lysander H. Brown in this connection, for he was long a newspaper editor. By far the most interesting articles prepared for the local press have been those written by Solon and Marcellus Massey, both products of the early schools of Watertown, and both "to the manor born."

Samuel and George R. Fairbanks wrote often and well for the village papers.

William Ruger was a lawyer in Watertown for many years; was State senator one term, a man of remarkable modesty. His commanding presence easily obtained the respect of all with whom he came in contact. Like many others of the particularly bright and able men who have risen to prominence in Jefferson county, he began life in Watertown as a school teacher. Marcellus Massey wrote that he was the best teacher of his day, having a private school, for our grand system of common schools was not then fully developed. Mr. Ruger also served as postmaster of Watertown. He was the author of several school books published by Knowlton & Rice, among the rest a grammar and an arithmetic; this last having a great run, and was probably one of the best primary mathematical works ever printed.

Alvin Hunt, for many years a newspaper editor, was quite a writer, though he had none of the advantages of an early education, and was in many respects unfitted for newspaper work. He was an intense and bigoted partisan, hesitating at nothing that would aid

the Democrats or disconcert the Whigs, and, aside from its political leanings, printed a newspaper of very little importance. He was a fair man, boarded his office boys, and they had no occasion to complain of unkindness. Considering the length of time he was a newspaper editor, and the opportunities he had for leaving a name for ability to impress himself upon the public mind through his newspaper, he left the least enduring memory of any of his contemporaries. He was for several years the mail route-agent between Rome and Cape Vincent, though he had previously sold his interest in his paper to Mr. J. W. Tamblin.

Mr. Tamblin was for a long time a resident of LeRay, coming to Watertown about 1845. He was twice State senator—a man of peculiarly turbid mind, apparently unable to discriminate between small affairs and large ones. As a writer he was even below mediocrity, but he was a good citizen and amiable man—one of those who by accident sometimes find themselves placed in positions they fill but poorly, yet condoning for any lack of adaptability by an amiability that was perennial. He was one of those who illuminated by his opaqueness the last days of the old Jeffersonian.

Mrs. Gladys May Gillette, born in Salisbury, Vt., a former resident of Watertown, is regarded as a versatile and industrious writer. Her style is descriptive, in which she excels, as is well illustrated in her piquant and telling articles relating to New York city gatherings of club people. She was one of the reception committee for the Actors' Fund Fair held two years ago, when \$150,000 was raised to aid poor actors and their dependent families. She is a lady of fine mind and superior character.

Among the present well-known but imperfectly understood residents of Watertown, we have made the acquaintance of Mr. D. S. Marvin, a gentleman whose eccentricities detract much from the reputation he honestly deserves. He has a superior cabinet of curios, is possessed of much geological, archaeological and literary ability; is a devoted botanist and is delighted with practical horticulture, yet his abilities are discounted by eccentricity of manner. Such men need the attrition which intercourse with others can only give in rendering men adapted to social life. A really great man may so seclude himself as to leave no impression upon his contemporaries or the world in which he lives, and to which he surely owes fealty and some slight service.

Among the unique characters of Watertown, perhaps none was more prominent in his characteristics than Dr. Reuben Goodale, after whom Goodale's lane is named, because it led from Franklin street to Sterling, terminating near the Doctor's residence. He was a triumphant, ever hopeful and emphatic Whig, the devoted admirer of Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, ever ready to give a reason for the faith that was in him—a man universally respected for his professional skill and the integrity of his character. He reared a large family. His brother Joseph

was the village druggist, father of L. J. Goodale, of Carthage, and of Judge Augustus Goodale, of Watertown. Joseph was also a Whig, formerly a Federalist, a man of learning and ability.

An own brother of Thurlow Weed is remembered by the author as at one time a journeyman in the employ of Knowlton & Rice, in their book-bindery. He bore a marked resemblance to his more distinguished and really able brother.

Luther G. Hoyt, a dry goods merchant on Court street in 1833-36, was a character worthy of remembrance. He was a man of fair mind, very congenial; an honest, conscientious citizen, for many years justice of the peace—a place he filled most acceptably, for every one had faith in his integrity and judicial fairness. He passed away universally regretted, leaving to this day his widow, who is an accurate and interesting historian.

Among the many prominent men whom the writer knew in Watertown from 1833 to 1865, none was more interesting than William Smith. He was an unique character, because he knew so much and could do so much. He could lay brick or stone, or mix and carry mortar, or he could do the work of an hydraulic engineer; he could draw and make models and patterns; he could run a lathe in a machine shop, and make nearly any complicated machine that was needed in those early times. When Mr. Beebe came on to build his great cotton factory, now only a memory, he gave over all his plans to Mr. Smith, went away, and never saw the work until the building was ready to receive its machinery. Some of the walls of that building had to be undermined before they would fall even after the building was burned in 1833. We have not space in which to do justice to Mr. Smith. He was a helpful man in many ways. His workmen stayed with him for long periods, which showed him to be a just man. His manners were mild, his temper agreeable, his modesty and self reliance remarkable. Viewed in any light, he was a strong character—a man to lean upon in any hour of trouble. Those who knew him best loved him most. To the writer he always appeared one of the most wonderful men he ever met, fit to be a companion with Webster and Clay, whom he knew well during the three winters he spent in Washington.

Mr. Smith came from Nova Scotia, whither his parents had removed at the beginning of the Revolution, they having remained loyal to King George. At that time our subject must have been a mere youth. His only daughter married Mr. Samuel Fairbanks; one of his sons is still living in Watertown, an honored citizen, and another son is a distinguished civil engineer, long a resident of Florida.

The oldest cemetery in Watertown is that one in the rear of where once stood Trinity church, a cut of which church is shown in this history as well as cuts and a description of the noble structure of that society on Benedict street, largely the gift of two gen-

erous and public spirited citizens, Anson Ranney Flower, of New York city, and Governor Roswell Pettibone Flower. Mrs. Whittlesey ran across that burying plot when she started for the river to drown herself. I think her remains rest there with her child. In connection with the article upon Cemeteries in Watertown, will be found a notice of the corporation's desecration of these grounds.

Adriel Ely was another man of marked individuality in Watertown. He was a merchant, United States pension agent, and a manufacturer of potash—his old "ashery" standing on the north side of Factory street, close to the bank of the river. For many of his late years of merchandising he occupied the stone building lately demolished for the new bank building, in the second story of which James F. Starbuck, Luther J. Dorwin, Lotus Ingalls and John A. Haddock were law students in 1841-43, with the distinguished firm of Lansing & Sherman.

Clarke Rice, junior member of the firm of Knowlton & Rice, among other evidences of ability was a practical printer. He and his partner, George W. Knowlton, came to Watertown from Vermont in 1824, and promised to open a book store in 1825. They began in the Fairbanks block on Court street, in a space now represented by the Atlantic Tea Company. This firm was a thoroughly reliable one from the outset, for it rested upon the basis of integrity. At first they merely sold books, but soon became publishers. Their printing establishment was originally on Washington street, and to that locality their bookstore was also removed, the printing office being transferred to the building in front of their later paper mill, which building is yet standing, and is now used as a store house by Knowlton Bros. In that building the author set type many months. Although entirely unlike in their make-up the most agreeable relations existed between these partners, each having his distinct branch of the business to attend to. Mr. Knowlton was heard to say, after he had retired from business, that while the operations of his partner sometimes kept him in hot water, he owed much of his success to Mr. Rice, who never lost a chance to make a strike, for his disposition was adventurous, his desires progressive. He was largely instrumental in building the railroad to Rome. While many others, who possessed more means, were slow in subscribing to stock, Mr. Rice was prompt and decided, and deprived himself of needed rest and sleep to push forward that enterprise. To him, and to Orville Hungerford and Col. Wm. Lord, William Smith, Norris M. Woodruff, and the late William Dewey the road most likely owes its existence. Mr. Rice, in his late years, manifested a genuine affection for the business of his youth, and set type in the Times office for a long time before his death. It was to him that Samuel Haddock came, after his two elder sons had become apprentices to the "art preservative of arts," and with a piece of chalk on a clean-swept space in his blacksmith shop, demonstrated by rough

drawings how a printing press could be made that would print upon a continuous web of paper. Mr. Rice pondered over it, but finally pronounced the scheme impracticable and of little value if practicable. That was probably the first conception of such a machine, the results of which, in hands of men of wealth and requisite mechanical skill, are difficult to even comprehend—for it has been the means of cheapening literature and diffusing knowledge beyond man's earliest hopes. This Samuel Haddock was the father of that Rev. Dr. Haddock who was murdered by the liquor dealers at Sioux City, Iowa, and the man who learned Latin and Greek at his blacksmith forge. The writer well remembers being called up from his sleep many a time by his father, who insisted upon hearing his son's Latin lesson before he himself slept. Yet he was a mechanic, working at \$1.75 per day, and keeping at the Institute four to five children for several years.

At Factory Square there were two very interesting characters, whose memory should not lapse into oblivion, Nathaniel Wiley and John Sigourney. Mr. Wiley came into the Black River country among the early ones, from New Hampshire, in which State he was born in 1796. He was the first worker in iron in Watertown who possessed a shop of his own—his large stone building, with his sign upon it, being a prominent feature, and stood just below where the fine factory building of Nill & Jess now looms up so grandly. Mr. Wiley was an excellent practical mechanic, working at the lathe himself, and aiding his apprentices in learning all the intricacies of that business. With the primitive tools of that period he turned out as good work as is now done, though not as quickly, as the patent shapers, drills and planers now in use take hold of solid iron and handle it as if it were soft wood. Mr. Wiley lived to a good old age, respected by every one. When the writer purchased the cotton factory and began to overhaul the old mill and make cloth, the advice and assistance of Mr. Wiley are gratefully remembered. He died in 1866 full of years and of honors. One of his daughters is Mrs. Andrew Fairbanks, now living and well. Mrs. Harriet Wiley, wife of Nathaniel Wiley, was born August 24th, 1800, in Western New York, and died at Watertown, July 27, 1866, aged 66 years.

John Sigourney was of New England parentage, and came to Watertown at an early day. His first public recognition was when he was made superintendent of the old Watertown Cotton Factory, long since destroyed, a part of its foundation being overlapped by the eastern wall of Nill & Jess' large building. Mr. Sigourney remained with that mill for many years, and is best remembered in connection with it. He was an intense Democrat, despising a Federalist as something entirely unworthy of notice. He reared one son, John M., who is remembered by the writer as a playmate; he was a fine scholar, though very retiring and modest. The elder Sigourney died Feb. 8, 1872, and John departed June 13,

1883. Both father and son were well known to the writer, were much respected and are held in kind remembrance.

The numerous Sigourney family, so prominent in Watertown for many years, are all related to Miss Lydia H. Sigourney, the distinguished New England poet and authoress, long since deceased.

Henry D. Sewall, an elegant and educated gentleman of the old school, came to Watertown in the thirties, and became interested in manufacturing various textile fabrics. He was a pushing, progressive man, much beyond his contemporaries in learning. Unfortunately the remoteness from the leading commercial centers of the country much more than counter-balanced the advantages of Black river water power, and in time the ruinous competition of more favored localities drove all these textile works into bankruptcy. Mr. Sewall's ventures were no exception, and his investment in Watertown proved unremunerative. The late E. Q. Sewall, of Bagley & Sewall, was his youngest son. Their former residence on Sewall's island, now the office of the Remingtons, was well sustained by a liberal hospitality, and the family were popular and beloved. Dr. Charles Goodale married one of Mr. Sewall's daughters, and Mr. T. H. Camp the other. Mr. Sewall and his wife were buried in the old burying ground at foot of Arsenal street.

Stillman Massey thus alludes to the First Presbyterian Church, built in 1821. The reader will mark the honest pride and feeling manifested in the last paragraph of this description:

I cannot remember so much about the services as of the extreme frigid temperature which it seems always prevailed during those terrible long sermons, customary at that time. But for my mother's sheet-iron foot-stove, in which wood was burned, and that in the vestibule into which the outer doors opened, there was no other means of warming or trying to warm the house, and that was a complete failure.

The smoke-pipes passed into and through the body of the church, dropping from the joints a water dark as ink on the heads of those who passed along the aisles. This was remedied by attaching tin vessels so as to catch the falling shower. The pulpit was perched high up against the wall, between the entrance doors, with a flight of stairs on either side leading up to it. The pews were square, and so high that lads of my size could scarcely see over. The seats for the singers in the gallery were my envy on account of the wider range for observation which they afforded. There were in two corners of the gallery, boxes or pews intended for and used by the few colored persons who wished to attend. The leader of the choir was Isaac Lee, and, after him, Jabez Foster, both of whom used the old fashioned wooden pitch-pipe. I cannot forget the exciting and almost angry conflict that took place when the question was discussed of endeavoring to improve the musical part of the service by the introduction of certain instruments in the choir. The singers were nearly all in favor of it, with whom the younger part of the congregation were in sympathy, while some aesthetic elder people in the church, with New England proclivities, took very decided and ultra views on the question: going so far as to declare if that which was proposed was carried out, they and their families could not attend services of that character. On the other hand, among the younger and more progressive members of the choir and congregation there was manifested an equal determination that if no changes were made in respect to the singing services, those who liked the present method could share it all among themselves. To this, as in all great wars, there must in some way and at some time come an end. And as usual, compro-

mises were offered and accepted, thus ending the conflict and peace reigned again.

The compromise, as I remember, was simply casting out the wicked "fiddle" desired by some, and retaining its greater prototype, the bass viol. All other things save the introduction of new tune books for the choir remained as before. No other disturbing element entered into this church to prevent its growth and prosperity till a later period in the days of Finney, Burchard and the like, in regard to the forms and methods of conducting religious meetings, when almost as fierce a controversy took place, but thanks to its conservatism, this church passed through without its foundations being in any material sense disturbed, and so from that day to this the old "First Church" has stood firm as the rock upon which its original walls were founded. It was the church of my parents in the days of my youth, as well as that of nearly all of my kindred, and I believe it to be true that in all the years since the society was first formed in Watertown the name of one of my immediate family has never been absent from the roll of its officers, in the line of their descent.

Frederick W. Eames was an interesting and important character. He was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., in November, 1843, and was educated under refining influences. He served in the Union army, volunteering among the very first who went from his native town; was commissioned a lieutenant and served until the close of the war. His mechanical capacity found one of its developments in the Eames vacuum brake, a devise for railroad cars, which has been adopted by many roads, and is patented in many European countries and in the United States. He erected a large manufactory upon Beebe's island, in Watertown, and formed a company to manufacture the brake. It is deeply regretted that he met his death while attempting to carry out by force what the law would have given him as a right. He was shot while attempting to enter his own premises, but his murderer was acquitted upon the plea of self-defense.

James Potts, familiarly known as "Jimmie" Potts, was a well known and somewhat unique character in Watertown in former times. His first appearance on the arena here was in this wise: In the year 1837 he, with others, was brought and committed to the jail here for complicity in the burning of the steamer *Sir Robert Peel*. After "Jimmie's" liberation from jail, he opened a small tailor shop, which, not proving a success, he took a position as salesman with N. W. Streeter & Son, clothing dealers, which position he filled satisfactorily some nine or ten years. The firm finally established him in the same trade in Sterling, Ill. This was about 1865. He continued the business for the firm for five or six years, when he went into business on his own account, and continued until age compelled his retirement. He died at the ripe old age of 92. When the Streeters set up Potts, at Sterling, they took an insurance on his life for \$5,000, as collateral security for \$1,200, paying the premiums until the aggregate was \$10,500, "Jimmy" surviving too long to make the investment profitable.

A little joke used to be related, to the effect that a customer coming to the store of Streeter & Son, and finding the senior partner in, inquired of him where his father was, having mistaken "Jimmy" for the head of the firm.

The old cotton factory, which stood on the spot now occupied by Nill & Jess' manufacturing building, was in its day no unimportant institution in training the boys of the neighborhood to habits of industry and application. And from it graduated several boys who afterwards rose to positions of eminence and honor. Among such boys was one who obtained an army reputation, known as General Patrick, who died in 1888. Young Patrick, through the agency of influential friends, was admitted to the West Point Military Academy. After graduating and serving with distinction in the Mexican war, he served in the Union army.

The late Joseph Mullin also for a time was as usefully employed in the humble occupation of a factory boy, in the same institution, as he was, in later life, in representing his constituents in Congress, and in deciding legal contests in the courts.

Otis L. Wheelock was another of the factory boys. His contributions to the adornment of the town of his early home was afterwards supplemented in Chicago by far larger triumphs in the same profession. This has been especially conspicuous in many fine examples of church architecture. Dr. A. R. Thomas, for more than forty years an honored resident of Philadelphia, Pa., was another of these factory boys. [See pp. 13 and 93].

Marinus W. Gilbert, who, for many years was associated with John Sigourney in the management of the old cotton factory, is well remembered as a genial and kind-hearted man. On Saturday afternoons, in the fall, when the work of the week was over, it was Gilbert's custom to have the factory boys gather on Factory Square, while he, with a large basket of apples stood on the south side of the square, throwing the apples and watching with lively interest their excited scrambles for possession of the coveted fruit.

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

A comparison of the former times with the present, in respect to the above mentioned points, will reveal no slight contrast, and show no little gain to the wage-worker of to-day. Carpenters, painters, etc., received \$1.50 per day in 1830. Samuel Haddock, a blacksmith, kept four children in school on \$1.75 per day. Other mechanics were paid in proportion. Servant girls received 75 cents per week. There was, however, one compensation for these low wages. Board for men could be procured at \$1.50 per week; for women 75 cents to \$1 per week. The cost of most articles of food was correspondingly low. Butter, 8 to 12 cents per pound; potatoes, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ per bushel; wood, \$1.50 per cord, and other articles of household necessity, with the exception of clothing, in like proportion. Clothing and boots and shoes were much more expensive in 1832 than now. Necessity compelled the exercise of great economy in living, and people were satisfied with a style of dress and slenderness of wardrobe, which would now be regarded as a

hardship to submit to. Broadcloth and silks were worn only by the more wealthy; "satinet," a mixture of cotton and wool, for men's wear, and calico for women, being the goods most worn. Nor was this close economy limited to dress, but was of necessity generally observable in all that pertained to domestic life or household economy. Carpets were very rarely seen except in the houses of the wealthy, and the furniture was all severely plain.

The generally low scale of wages was not the only, nor perhaps the chief embarrassment that wage-earners had to contend with in that early time. A method of doing business prevailed, which in its working was quite as inimical to progress as the paltry remuneration for services. That was paying in "store pay," as it was termed. An order was given on some store, for goods of such kind as were kept by the dealer. The evils of this system were two-fold. It reduced the holder of the order to the necessity of taking such goods as were left, and gave him but a small margin for choice, and he was exposed to the liability of having to pay an extra price.

This poor system of doing business was much aggravated when the Jefferson Cotton Mills Company went into operation, late in the twenties. It was said that when Beebee came to Watertown to inaugurate that enterprise, the storekeepers of the place went to him and endeavored to get him to commit himself to the system already in vogue with them, and that at first he demurred to their solicitation, but was finally induced to fall into line. He accordingly issued due bills of various denominations, large and small, and having conspicuously upon them a cut of his great cotton mills. All of which tended to render them more acceptable to the holder than the merely written order. The result was that the town was flooded with "Beebee's shin-plasters," as they were derisively termed. By this means business was hampered and enterprise checked, and the wage-earners probably made to suffer.

A somewhat stirring little episode occurred in the early days in Watertown, relating to the title to the bank of Black River lying opposite Beebee's Island. Mr. Beebee had been to Brownville, and looked over the ground there with a view of commencing a building for the manufacture of cotton cloth. He had been attracted to this locality from Otsego county by the magnificent water power of the river, then just beginning to be developed at Watertown. The Brownville people, who had already established a small plant for manufacturing cotton, were very anxious to secure Mr. Beebee; but, after patient investigation, (in which he was aided by William Smith, so long and favorably known as an experienced engineer), he concluded to establish himself at Watertown. After this determination was known, the Brownville people comprehended that the land on Beebee's Island would be valueless for a water-power without the right to dam the river, which could only be done by

anchoring the dam to the Pamela shore, and that land had not up to that time been sold by Mr. LeRay. So they concluded to divert Mr. Beebee from his project by speedily buying that land. But Mr. Beebee was informed of their attempt and prepared himself accordingly. Israel Symonds kept the hotel at that time in Watertown, and he had a span of fleet horses. Mr. Smith, acting for Beebee, engaged this team to be ready at 3 o'clock in the morning, and Smith and Beebee started thus early to reach LeRaysville, expecting to secure from Mr. LeRay a contract for 125 acres on the Pamela shore, which would make a neat farm as well as relieve any objection to anchoring one end of the dam there. The papers were duly drawn and executed, and Messrs. Beebee and Smith were about leaving the land office when the Brownville people came up, their horses well blown, but they were too late. Civil exchanges of "good morning" followed, but the Brownville people were very much taken aback.

Mr. Beebee made Mr. Smith his superintendent, and the renowned Beebee's factory was erected by Mr. Smith from drawings furnished by an architect. The walls were all up and the building fully roofed and enclosed before Mr. Beebee ever saw it—a fitting tribute to Mr. Smith's capacity and unquestioned integrity.

Beebee's factory was burned in 1833, and that was the hardest blow the town ever suffered, for by it the place lost also Mr. Beebee, a matter of more consequence than the loss of property. It was a wonderfully well built factory, of stone—its waterways blasted through solid rock, guaranteeing a vast power at but trifling expense for further repairs. The mill, when fully developed, was expected to employ 400 to 500 hands.

Beebee's Island was once called Cowan's Island, the name being changed when the Beebee's possessions there were so extensive. It is said that Cowan once offered the whole island to Jonathan Baker for \$10, but Baker offered \$5, with no sale. They little dreamed that the island would eventually be worth more than the appraised value of half the lands then occupied in Jefferson county.

Judge Jabez Foster was here at an early day. His daughter married Adriel Ely. The judge had three sons, Gustavus A., Jabez, Jr., and Morris. Jabez married a daughter of Judge TenEyck. Gustavus removed to Cleveland early in the thirties, the two younger sons followed soon after, and the judge himself went to Monroe, Mich., and there closed his days.

Among the merchants not otherwise mentioned, was W. K. Hawkes; he married a daughter of Jared Carroll, who was at one time a piano maker at Boston, and followed the business of cabinet making and house-carpentering here. His wife was a sister of H. Farrington, Sr. Hawkes was in business with A. C. Cady, and afterwards cashier of the Union Bank. He went from here to New York and died there.

The Seligman brothers, William and Jesse,

were in the mercantile business here soon after the big fire. They went from here to San Francisco, and subsequently turned up in New York, where they became leading bankers of the country and amassed princely fortunes, one of them dying lately, much regretted.

Samuel F. Bates, at one time a partner of Jasan Fairbanks, afterwards sold dry goods and boots and shoes on Court street. He resided on the corner of Benedict and Arsenal streets, and later built and occupied the dwelling on the corner of Stone street and Massey avenue. His wife was a sister of Mrs. G. W. Knowlton. Mrs. Bates, after the death of her husband, moved to Washington.

One of the early settlers was Joseph Clark, father of the late Charles Clark, and of Dr. Richard Clark, the latter of whom studied and practiced medicine with Dr. Amasa Trowbridge. About 1833 Dr. Clark was commissioned a surgeon in the army. He went to Florida and died there. The Clarks had two sisters, one of whom married Dyer Huntington, and the other became the wife of Alonzo Bradner, once a merchant in New York.

One of the oldest blocks on the Square is that at the east end, north of the Baptist church, originally built by Frederick W. White, and in part occupied by White & VanNamee as a cabinet store. At an early period Harbottle & Howard opened a stove and hardware store, and did business there over thirty years.

The carriage and wagon makers were: O. & C. Colwell, who had a shop on Beebee's Island, and who built stages for Kinniston & Buckey; Harlow Scovill and Levi Palmer, as Scovill & Palmer, carried on the wagon-making business extensively. Scovill & Colwell erected the brick building now occupied by York & Son, and manufactured fine carriages. Noyes Tuttle came here from Boonville and started a carriage shop where the Harris House now is. Jasan Fairbanks was likewise a wagon maker at one time. Benj. F. Berry was engaged in making carpenter's planes with John Ransom.

A. B. Turner and W. H. Sigourney, brothers-in-law, were in the watch and jewelry business in 1849 while Hitchcock, the inventor, was their apprentice.

One Wittgenstein, a German Jew, kept a liquor store in the Fairbanks block at the time of the great fire. He lived in the Bucklin house and afterwards in that of G. C. Sherman.

Andrew Newell was the first brewer in town. He came here at an early day. Locating at the foot of Court street, he built the brewery where the freight-house now stands; likewise the dwelling long occupied by the Haas family. Mr. Haas was the successor of Mr. Newell in his business and residence. Mr. Newell was an eccentric character, formerly a sea captain. Having no children, he adopted one, who became the wife of Gen. A. N. Corss. He also brought up Edson Bacon, a son of Moses Bacon. With many estimable qualities, he was noted for his plainness of speech and his profanity.

One Butler built a public house, corner of Mill and Factory street, in 1827 or 1828, calling it "Butler's Tavern." He kept it a few years, and then sold out and moved to Chicago. In 1839, it was owned by Geo. W. Tripp, a carpenter, who sold it to Francis R. Lamon. His children were born there. Mr. Buck, one of the parties who built the "Kirby House," succeeded Lamon, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Gates, (father of E. M. Gates,) who kept the house until he went into the "Harris House." On the opposite side of Factory street was another hostelry, kept by J. L. Huntington, brother of Dyer Huntington. It was kept as a temperance house, the first in town. Dyer Huntington was a strong temperance man. After Huntington left it, Butler Ranney kept it, and H. D. Sewall and his family boarded there while his house was being erected on Sewall's Island.

Among the early mechanics were Wm. Ellwood, a carpenter, who finished the Woodruff House; Levi Comins, a mill-wright; Benj. Gibbs, also carpenter, residing on Jay street; Wesley Sage, also a carpenter, who built the Presbyterian church, long since rebuilt; Josiah Huckins, also a carpenter, who lived on the south side of State street, and afterwards removed to Carthage and died there; James H. Meigs, also a carpenter, who lived on Sterling street; E. Y. Albro, another carpenter who lived on Factory street; James Ballard, brother of the late undertaker Ballard, who married a daughter of Alvin Hunt.

It is quite certain that the first male child born in Jefferson county was William R. Gates, whose parents then resided in Champion. The date is Dec. 25. 1801—Christmas day—certainly a lucky omen. This child remained in Champion with his parents until 32 years of age, when he removed to Carthage, but finally settled in Antwerp, where he died.

Dexter Parker built the first dwelling house on the north side of the river between the buildings in Jewettville and the lower bridge.

Dr. John Safford was early in the field as a merchant, a contemporary of Hungerford, Ely, Farwell and Paddock. He came to Watertown from Martinsburgh. He adopted a novel manner of advertising, having the front of his building painted in squares of alternate colors, hence its designation as the "checkered store." Dr. Safford was rather independent as a merchant, and if any of the farmers' wives intimated that Paddock sold calico cheaper than he did, the Dr. would put the goods back on the shelf, and tell his customer, "Well, you'd better go to Paddock's and buy."

A. Newell was a carpenter and had a contract for finishing the interior of Hart Massey's dwelling, at that time the only brick dwelling house in Watertown. It is not generally known that almost the first grist and saw-mill erected in Jefferson County was at Burrville, under an agreement by Hart Massey with the land agent, Silas Stow. This mill was erected in the summer of 1801, suitable for grinding corn, and thenceforth the old mortar on the Public Square, that had saved

people from starvation, relapsed into "innoxious desuetude." A saw-mill soon followed, by Cowan, in 1802, and a grist-mill in 1803, both at Watertown.

Loveland Paddock, once a dry goods merchant, but later the president and owner of the Black River Bank, was a man of strong individuality and much business ability. But he was lacking in culture, except in all the more obvious means of making money. He erected several buildings, but nothing that he did in that direction failed to respond to the one idea of money-getting. In his bank he was very liberal with his customers, and the author has heard some of them speak feelingly of the assistance he gave them at trying periods in their business career. He cheerfully loaned Mr. Ingalls the money with which to start the Reformer, a newspaper that is to this day popular and useful. But Mr. Paddock always seemed quite indifferent to public opinion, never favoring literature or religion or public improvements unless by some means they were to be a benefit to himself. He was a merchant and to a great extent dependent upon public favor, yet he never evinced the least regard for any other person's opinion, apparently possessing no idea that did not directly have a connection with his mania for his accumulation. He had no influence as a man outside of his possession of money.

It is to be regretted that such appears to have often been the case with some of the rich men of Watertown at an early day, and until about the close of the rebellion. The remains of such a narrow view of life are yet apparent, but are not a forceful sentiment. The wealth accumulated by its sordid pursuit, in all the communities observed by the writer, becomes either dissipated in the second or third generation, or if retained by some descendants, is held by them without any apparent appreciation of the duty imposed upon those who possess wealth—which is to use it as a means of benefitting mankind, not as something to be clutched and actually "embraced." But posterity has its revenge. The men who became rich and made a generous and judicious use of their means, are remembered with pride and affection, and no laurel is too precious to lay upon their tombs; but the "unwisely rich" are remembered in the light in which they lived, their names recalled, but their beneficences unknown. It is left to the imagination of our older readers to give to these ideas individual names; and such will not fail to reflect upon the extent to which Watertown was retarded in its earlier growth by the unwillingness of its largest bankers and men of wealth to enter into any plan of manufacturing or any means by which the town would be increased in population. But there sprung up at last a better sentiment, the growth of young men's persistency, and capital has for the past 25 years found its most productive investment in the large establishments which line the noble river that for many years wasted its inviting waters for want of appreciation. Nor will the author

record names that have been prominent in later and grander movements to build up Watertown—such names can be read upon the buildings their ingenuity and skill have erected, and the number of their employes tells the measure of their sagacity as well as their meed of praise for having kept step to the demands of progress and the needs of natural growth.

The power of money and its inherent weakness without the help of labor are well illustrated in Watertown. While its capital was largely invested in "swapping notes," that is in discounting \$50 and \$100 promises to pay for needy farmers and mechanics, it remained a "village," provincial, narrow, unknown. But since its money has been largely diverted to manufacturing the town has risen to a merited importance. Those who have aided in this work are well known, those who have stood aloof are also known. Some of these latter may have grand monuments in cemeteries, but their memories in the hearts of the people are difficult to discover.

John Winslow was a gentleman to whom the author was indebted for many kindnesses when a young lad, for I passed his ample home and orchard often on my way to my father's place at the Sulphur Springs. One wintry Sunday, myself and brother William had been home on our regular weekly visit, for we were learning our trade at Watertown, and when we started to return Sunday afternoon, a snow storm was begun, which steadily increased in violence every hour. When we had reached Field's Settlement the snow was twelve inches deep, and it was bitter cold. There I was determined to stop and lie down, for I was very drowsy, but my older brother knew that my drowsiness was the sleep which accompanies exposure to intense cold. He cuffed and pulled me until I was ready to go on, but when we reached Mr. Winslow's house we were both barely able to get to the door. Many years after, and even now, I remember our reception there—how the masses of snow were brushed away from our frozen clothing, and our hair and throats relieved of the ice that had formed from the warmth of our bodies; how welcome nut-cakes and fragrant apples appeared our hunger, and the grateful fire soon made us resolute boys again. After a while the storm abated and we went on, warm, filled and happy.

Mr. Winslow was born in 1802, the son of a farmer, Samuel Winslow, who came to the Black River country in 1807, and settled upon a forest-covered farm, nearly three miles from Watertown village, though there was then no public road from the farm to that village. They were quite isolated, and John has been heard to say that a wolf's howling was not an unusual sound to hear at night. Here Mr. Winslow spent his youth and manhood, receiving the education of the country school of that era. He was called often to positions of trust and honor, four years as supervisor of Watertown, and serving one term in the Legislature. He was for many years Vice-

President and a director in the Agricultural Insurance Company. A man of great amiability, of commanding presence, he readily won respect and confidence, for he was hospitable, benevolent, kind. He died in 1874, and is buried in Brookside. Gen. Bradley Winslow is his son, inheriting his martial spirit, for his father held several commissions in the State militia.

An interesting personality in Watertown is Mr. Harris Yale, son-in-law to Fred Farwell, one of Watertown's own sons, residing in the home his father built in 1828, the best possible comment upon the excellence of the buildings of that era. Mr. Yale was born in Charlotte, Chittenden county, Vt., in 1811, and came to Watertown in 1849 to engage in business with D. D. Otis, his brother-in-law, the oldest hardware merchant then in business. This partnership continued thirteen years. In 1838 Mr. Yale married Mary Otis, of Galway, N. Y. They are both living with Mr. Farwell, and bear their years remarkably well. There are but few older people in the city.

The funeral of J. J. Primeau, on June 23, 1894, recalls the terrible accident which served to turn Mr. Primeau's hair from a jet black to an iron gray, and which will never be forgotten by those who lived in Watertown at the time of the disaster. In June, 1850, Mr. Primeau purchased a flat bottom dory, and put it in Black river, just above Beebee's Island. On August 1, 1850, Mr. Primeau's wife, his child, aged 5, his wife's mother, Mrs. Beausoliel, Mrs. Joseph Primeau and Miss Lois Bibaud, all highly respected French people, entered the boat and started to cross from the north to the south side of the river. As they reached the centre of the stream an oar-lock broke and the party was carried over the small dam, which was located just above what was formerly called the "great falls." The boat then capsized, the helpless victims went over the falls and the whole five were drowned. Mrs. Joseph Primeau had only been married about three weeks, and had returned from her wedding trip but the Thursday before the accident. Miss Bibaud was a talented young lady, who set the type for the *Phare de Lac*, a French paper, published here at that time. The affair cast a gloom over the whole town and did much to create a wholesome fear for the treacherous currents of Black River. The writer was one of those who, aided by Mr. Stephen DeLong, helped to remove the body of Mrs. Primeau from the rapid current of the river, where it had lodged upon a partially submerged rock.

Deacon Isaac Bacon, of the Baptist Church of Watertown, and Moses Bacon, for a long time sexton of the First Presbyterian Church, were brothers. They were born in Natick, Conn., the same town that claimed Hon. Henry Wilson as a native. With their father the emigrated, early in this century, to the Black River country, locating in Lewis county. Isaac Bacon came to Watertown in 1839. He had three children, the eldest (Lavina), and the youngest (Elizabeth), mar-

ried brothers, Avery and Dr. A. R. Thomas. The second daughter, Eleanor, died in 1841.

Eli Farwell was a man of unusual capacity, integrity and moral worth. He was the son of Dr. Isaac Morse Farwell, of Groton, Mass., who removed finally to Paris, Oneida county, N. Y., where Eli was born March 14, 1791. His father, in addition to his medical practice, had a small farm, where his sons acquired these habits and foundations for knowledge that served them so well in after life. Eli was of slender constitution, however, and though his parents desired him to become a professional man, he determined to be a mason; that occupation giving him more out-of-door exercise than any other. But after three years of experience at that trade he concluded that it was too great a tax upon his vitality, and was therefore abandoned. Wintering in Norfolk, Va., he returned home improved in health. For a few years he was more or less in merchandise, but his knowledge of mason work induced him to take some stone contracts on the Erie Canal, in company with his brother Samuel, and they made considerable money from their venture.

In 1819 he married Miss Margaret Brayton, sister of Rev. Isaac Brayton, for many years the acceptable pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in which Mr. Farwell was an elder from 1837 until his death in 1866.

In 1824 he came to Watertown, and purchased from L. Paddock his goods and store, and had for a long time as partner, Mr. Josiah W. Baker, under the firm name of Farwell & Baker.

In 1831 his failing heart warned him to seek some outside occupation that would keep him in the open air. He therefore took a large contract for masonry on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which took two years to complete, his young wife remaining with him until the contract was completed, his store at Watertown remaining in charge of his partner. In 1849 his health again failed him, and in company with his brother Samuel, he took a contract on a large reservoir at Boston, Mass., and after its completion he returned to Watertown and purchased an interest in the Union Mills, in which he continued for many years.

In 1835 he was chosen a member of the Legislature, serving with credit and acceptability. He was also a director of the Watertown and Potsdam R. R., one of the first trustees of the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, and a director of the Jefferson County Mutual Insurance Company.

Among the more ancient cemeteries, we lately visited what is now called "the old burying ground," west of the Rome Railroad track. The place is properly protected by a good fence, and there has been lately laid upon the street front a nice, new plank walk. Interments were frequent there from 1825 to 1865, and are sometimes made there now, but much less seldom than from 1865 to 1880. Jonathan Massey, father of our earliest settler, Hart Massey, is buried there, dying in 1853, over 80 years of age, and Betsey, his wife, dying in 1819, also quite old. Hart Massey

is also interred there, dying in 1853, aged 81, and his wife, Lucy, who departed this life in 1856, aged 85 years.

Among many other old residents buried there is Alvin Hunt, the veteran editor.

The Catholic burying-ground adjoins this older one; is well kept, and the loyal members of that religious body find fitting sepulchre there.

The French Catholics have also a burying-ground named Calvary, near Huntingtonville, said to be a very pretty spot, not far from the river. The Irish Catholics have purchased forty-five acres of land directly opposite Brookside, which they purpose to make beautiful and attractive.

After diligent inquiry, the author has not been able to find who were the donors of Factory Square to the public. But deeds and leases dating back to 1808, were at that early day bounded by the Square. It is doubtful whether there ever was any formal dedication of that land to public use, but it was probably so given up by common consent, and almost a century of use has made the title good to the people. It was most likely surrendered to public use by the old Black River Woolen and Cotton Manufacturing Company, which is well known to have bought from adjoining owners the land comprising Factory street, as an "easement" or private means of access from the Public Square to the large estate that company purchased from Jewett.

A somewhat unique character in Watertown, dating back early in the thirties, is Daniel Minthorn, a farmer's son, who was once a merchant in Watertown, then a merchant in New York City, and afterwards a real estate owner at Gouverneur, out of which property he was defrauded in the name of law and justice—a peculiar perversion of both of which attributes have left him poor in his old age. Mr. Minthorn was always of an inventive, speculative mind, taking nothing for truth that would not bear the investigation he was ever prepared to give. He took the first daguerrotypes ever made in Northern New York, his implements having been one of the writer's early recollections, as they stood upon a recessed veranda on the front of the oldest brick American hotel. Mr. Minthorn has also manifested ability as a writer, some of his articles upon geology and its developments in Jefferson county having been extensively read. His mind is yet bright, and in his 81st year he enjoys the respect and regard of all the older people. The younger ones know but little of his ability, or the important positions he has from time to time filled.

His brother, Harmon Minthorn, was his partner while they had a store on Court street, in Watertown. He is more generally remembered, perhaps, as a wool buyer, purchasing the farmers' clippings for many years, shipping the purchases to New York, Watertown having then for many years given up all textile manufacturing. One of the latest efforts having been that of John A. Haddock, in the old Jefferson Cotton Mills, now entirely obliterated by the fine buildings of Nill &

Jess and the Watertown Spring Wagon Company, at Factory Square.

Those Minthorn brothers bore more than their fair share in the development of early Watertown, and deserve honorable mention for their public spirit, their business ability and their kindness of heart.

Among the families who have contributed to the growth of Watertown, that of Francis Lamont stands prominent. The progenitor of the Lamont families of our city was born in Washington county in 1775. He married Miss Philena Crane, about 1800. Two years later, in 1802, Francis Lamont bought 100 acres of land, located on Dry Hill, in the town of Watertown. He moved from Bridgewater, Oneida county, to this wild land. Such a journey was fraught with great toil—the distance was over 100 miles with an ox team. On Dry Hill they commenced life in the wilderness, battling with all its difficulties. Mr. and Mrs. Lamont were people of indomitable energy, tenacity of purpose and untiring industry, qualities that must be possessed by those who venture upon a pioneer life. In the course of these years, four children were born to them, and upon their farm they were reared and educated.

In 1836 Francis Lamont sold his lands, which had grown to 450 acres. He moved into the village of Watertown, where the family grew up to be people of prominence and importance. Mrs. Francis Lamont died in 1844, and Francis survived his wife sixteen years, dying in 1862, in his 87th year.

When 10 years of age I began to carry the Eagle and Standard, having become an apprentice to the "art preservative" in that office. This paper I faithfully served for four years, when I struck against longer service in that department of the "profession." Once, when I had the measles and was home sick at the Sulphur Springs, a new boy was put on the route, but with unusually disastrous results. The next day after he had been paid for distributing the edition, complaints began to come in of not having received the paper—some of the complainants declaring that they didn't care much for it, but after all they "kinder missed it." The boss made an examination, and concluded that his "sub" had gone over only part of the route, around the village square, leaving the distant portions unserved. While his mind was considerably worked up over it, a man came in with a large package of the last week's edition under his arm, and around it the very same wrapper the boy had used when starting out. The bundle had been picked up in the yard of the Methodist stone church, on Arsenal street, adjoining the dwelling of him we called "Elder" Way, the well-known water-carrier and carman. The young rascal had deliberately thrown the papers away rather than serve them, and after waiting a suitable time had come in and collected his pay. That boy's name I have forgotten. I had recovered from my illness, having returned to duty the very day the "jetsam'd" papers were recovered, and was loud in my

denunciation of that boy's flagrant breach of trust, for he had done the very thing I had often been almost ready to do myself, and I wanted to ease my own conscience by condemning him—just as we see grown-up men and women railing against those who commit the very sins they are themselves guilty of. Yet, condemn him openly as I might, in my inmost heart I admired his independence in breaking away from a task he had found to be irksome, and turning the hours of labor into perhaps a ball match or a good swim at Whittlesey's point. His subsequent career I could not follow, for even his name is swallowed up in oblivion. Whether he regretted in after years the audacious way in which he had abandoned the "perfesh," and perhaps taken upon himself the easier life of tailor or a shoemaker, remains a mere conjecture. We saw him no more.

The permanence of impression made upon an observing boy's mind by the peculiarities of the men he meets in his experience, has even been a curious study with me. My weekly route in carrying the newspaper made me familiar with almost every face in the village, and I think I could then tell where every man or woman or grown-up child lived. To this day I can recall the walk, the peculiar speech, the general personality of all the leading men in Watertown from 1833 to 1861.

There was always a strife between the opposition newspaper offices in getting out the President's message, and the carriers were expected to deliver the damp sheets as soon as possible after they left the press. I remember that once I went over my route after dark in a blinding snow storm. Calling at John Sigourney's brick house on Factory street, that somewhat austere gentleman himself opened the door, and invited me in, thanking me for my promptness, and giving

me a "quarter." That was a present so unexpected and so acceptable that it made a vivid impression on my young mind, and I always liked Mr. Sigourney for it.

Afterwards, when I was partner with Mr. Ingalls, my eldest son, Orison, (who died at Carlisle, Pa., editor of the Herald), came by natural inheritance to be a newspaper carrier. It was the custom then, and it may be so now, to send the paper free to all the ministers as a sort of set-off, probably, for the editors' general neglect of attendance at their churches. My young son had been told by some one, perhaps his grandmother, that the Catholics would never go to heaven like good Methodists and "perhaps some of the Baptists." The good woman had probably read the book of Maria Monk, who went about the country in those days selling her work and preaching tirades against Catholicism, claiming that she was an escaped nun—but after listening to her story or reading her book, you hoped that "none" such would ever cross your path again. Well, what Orison had heard made him very timid about leaving the paper at the Catholic priest's house, generally compromising the matter by ringing the door-bell, dropping the paper, and making a quick run out of the yard to a safe distance down the street. One New Year's Day he rang the bell as usual, and made a rush for the gate—but just at that moment the door opened, and he was called to "come back." Turning in his flight, he saw a humorous, chubby face, and a friendly hand beckoning him to approach. Venturing back, the good priest smilingly gave him a silver dollar as a New Year present. Ever afterwards that boy felt like withdrawing any personal objections he might have been taught to entertain against Catholics reaching the same heaven where all the good Methodists and "some of the Baptists" would be welcomed. J. A. H.

HON. BEMAN BROCKWAY.

BEMAN BROCKWAY was a newspaper man. It was his life work, and he never cared for higher honors as he understood what honor was—to be in some measure a force for the elevation of the race; to have a good effect on the lives of people. He was engaged in the business for fifty-nine years, from the time he was nineteen years of age until he died at the age of seventy-eight, not counting his term of apprenticeship. He came to Jefferson county in 1860, and purchased an interest in the "Watertown Reformer" published by L. Ingalls and J. A. Haddock. A year later the Daily Times was started, and Mr. Brockway was connected with the two publications as editor until his death, except at one or two brief periods. What effect he may have had upon the life and thought of Jefferson county, can, of course, not be known. The editor never knows the result of his work. He sees the tangled thread on his side the fabric, but never the completed picture. But this is

known, that he labored always to elevate and never to degrade; that he worked honestly, and feared no man.

Beman Brockway was born on a farm in the town of Southampton, Mass., April 12, 1815. He died in Watertown, Dec. 16, 1892.

In his autobiography he says that he did not remember the time when he was a boy and enjoyed juvenile sports. He never saw the day when he would not as soon work as play. He did not like the business of farming, and when he was fifteen years of age he became an apprentice in the office of the Southampton Courier. His parents, meantime having removed to Chautauqua county, N. Y., and having finished his apprenticeship, young Brockway obtained leave of absence to visit them, going by stage and canal, and a part of the way by the Schenectady railway which had been completed the previous year, (1832.) He obtained some work on newspapers in Chautauqua county, and, inspired by the suc-



P. Rackway



cess of Horace Greeley, whose parents lived on a neighboring farm, he went to New York, but was unsuccessful in obtaining employment. He met Horace Greeley, however, and formed a friendship that was never broken through life. He returned to his father's farm and soon after obtained employment on the Mayville Sentinel, and soon after that, when nineteen years of age, he became owner of the paper. He remained here ten years and was very successful as a newspaper publisher in this, his first effort, a success which always attended him in that business wherever he was. He sold out in 1845, and came to Oswego, where he purchased the Oswego Palladium which he published successfully for eight years, and started the daily which still prospers. He then went to New York and became an editor of the Tribune under Mr. Greeley, and was one of the distinguished galaxy of writers which made the Tribune the most powerful of the newspapers of the nation in the years immediately preceding the war. He never liked the metropolis, and losing his wife in 1854, dislike for life there became intensified, and he came to Pulaski where he went into the milling business, in which he says: "I sank money, of course, because I have never been successful in any business outside of making newspapers."

In the campaign for Fremont, in 1856, he addressed a large number of political meetings and in 1858 was elected to the Legislature. He was on the Committee on Canals, and made chairman of a special committee to consider constitutional amendments, and drafted the resolution to submit to the people whether or not the colored people of the State should be allowed the elective franchise. He was also parent of the first registry law, which remained in operation in the State until the adoption of the present enlarged laws on that subject.

In the winter of 1860 he met in Albany, Mr. John A. Haddock, the publisher of this History, who induced him to come to Watertown and engage on the Reformer. The Daily Times was started a year later, the outcome of the necessity created by war news.

In 1864 Reuben E. Fenton, then in Congress, was mentioned for Governor, and as Mr. Brockway had known him from boyhood, he strongly advocated his nomination and election. Gov. Fenton appointed him his private secretary, which position he filled with credit until appointed one of the board of canal appraisers a few months later. The last year he was on the board (1869), occurred the great flood on the Black River, which swept away nearly every dam between Forestport and Dexter, besides many mills, factories and tanneries, doing extended damage to all interests along the river banks. Mr. Brockway was very active in his efforts to have the damages properly adjusted, and he partially succeeded, but the cases were appealed beyond his jurisdiction and the board of appraisers dissolved, or rather was superseded by the Court of Claims. [See page 10.]

In 1870 Mr. Brockway returned to Water-

town and the newspaper business, this time purchasing a one-third interest in the Reformer and the Daily Times, the firm being Ingalls, Brockway & Skinner. In 1872, Mr. Brockway, who was bound by the closest ties of personal friendship to Horace Greeley, temporarily retired from editorial control of the paper, having, much against his will, been made the candidate of the liberal Republicans for Congress on the Greeley ticket. He was of course defeated, as he expected to be, but received a very flattering vote. The campaign over, he returned to his newspaper work, and a year or two thereafter had bought out both of his partners and became sole proprietor of the concern, into which he took his two sons, Jefferson W. and Henry A. Brockway, making the firm name of B. Brockway & Sons, and so it continued until shortly before his death when a stock company was organized under the name of the Brockway Sons Company.

The above brief statement of the life of Mr. Brockway, is condensed from the autobiography with which he closes his volume of "Fifty Years in Journalism," a work which occupied much of his time toward the close of his life.

Very few knew Mr. Brockway unless closely associated with him. To most people he appeared a severe man, hard to approach. In truth he was one of the kindest and most approachable of men, and he had a vein of dry humor that made his company most agreeable as he drew from his long experience and large acquaintance with public men and public affairs. He was brought up in the New England school of grave and stern men, but he never accepted the New England orthodoxy, and was very broad and liberal in all his opinions. He had a gruff way and would say "Good Morning!" in an abrupt manner that was forbidding, but it was kindly meant, and the sentiment that inspired the greeting was hearty and sincere. In truth, in all things he sought to promise little and then to do much. He would be chary about making promises, but when he made one he carried it out at all hazards. He meant that his word should be better than any man's bond. He regarded every one else as being as sincere as himself, and was easily deceived once, but never twice. His confidence once lost was never regained. He was a loyal friend to friends and a good hater of enemies. That is, "hatred" is not the word, for he had no actual hatred for any one. But he never respected any one again who had deceived him or sought to do him an injury. He never allowed them a second chance, and years would not wipe out the effect when one had once misled or misused him.

Mr. Brockway in earlier life was a Barnburner Democrat and one of the most enthusiastic. In company with nearly all the Democrats of that stripe, he went into the Republican party at its foundation, to fight the extension of slavery. He always asserted that the Republican party was the closest to the principles of Jefferson, and that he changed

nothing in his principles in leaving the party which had substituted the principles of Calhoun for those of Jefferson.

His religious convictions were strong, though not of the orthodox school. He believed in God and immortality, and so tried to live as to please his own conscience. He was, in fact, orthodox in nothing. He had the old Pilgrim Fathers' hatred of authoritative rule or any close corporation of thought. He enjoyed being in the minority on any subject and his sympathies were always with the under dog in every fight. His friends called this "obstinacy." He called it "independence" in not fearing to stand alone, and he used to quote with great glee a remark made of him that if he should be drowned in the Black river his friends would look for his body at Carthage and not at Dexter. In truth he did not fear to go against the current of public opinion, and sooner or later the current generally turned and went with him. He had the courage of his convictions.

As a writer Mr. Brockway was clear and incisive. He had a sledge-hammer way of dealing with subjects, that marked him as one of the most forcible and best editorial writers in the State. He wrote in short sen-

tences and short paragraphs, and each was well considered and had a sharp point to it. He was not rapid in composition, because he condensed so much in a brief space. He always accomplished something in whatever place he was, as legislator, State officer or newspaperman, and had much influence, through his newspaper, on the thought of the locality where he happened to be in business. He was thoroughly interested in preserving the history of Jefferson county, and all his spare time in his later years was devoted to collecting relics and compiling data which would be of use to the future historian. He was first President of the Jefferson County Historical Society, and was active in the interests of the organization.

Mr. Brockway did much for Jefferson county—just how much we cannot say, for the results of the work of a newspaper man are intangible. But this is known, that he advocated every measure in the line of progress, that he suggested lines of endeavor, and lent his aid to every good work. He won a worthy place as one of those who have had a part in putting Jefferson county in the commanding and prosperous condition which it to-day enjoys.

W. D. M.

HENRY KEEP.

PERHAPS no more graphic description of Henry Keep, the friendless Jefferson county boy, who became a millionaire after almost incredible hardship in his youth, could be given than what is contained in Governor Flower's address at the formal opening of the Henry Keep Home, in Watertown, on December 31, 1883—just ten years before the close of Jefferson county's first century of settlement and growth.

The Home is located on Washington street, a short distance from the business centre of the city, and is surrounded by thirty-five acres of excellent tillable land, which is the property of the institution.

The building is a handsome brick structure of Gothic style of architecture, and is three stories high in front and rear gable. Its dimensions on the ground floor are 114x55 feet. A verandah extends entirely around the Home. Inside, the arrangements for comfort and living are intended to be complete. The building contains forty rooms for inmates, besides a dining room, kitchen, pantry, laundry, reception, reading room and parlor.

There are gas fixtures, steam radiators in every room, while bath rooms and closets are distributed throughout the building, with hot and cold water on every floor. The cellar is warm and dry, the bottom of which is laid in Rosendale cement. The sewerage system is complete.

This noble charity was the free gift of Mrs. Keep, the daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, whose biography may be found on page 89 of this History.

HON. ROSWELL P. FLOWER'S REMARKS.

Ladies and Gentlemen—In opening this institution, and on behalf of its Board of Trustees declaring we are ready to receive applicants for admission, I feel that a few words should be said as to the nature and inception of the undertaking, the completion of which we are now celebrating, and as to the purposes for which it is intended.

It is many years since Henry Keep, the poor boy whose energy and industry in after life were to be commemorated by such a monument as this, first saw the light in Jefferson county. His birth was humble, and the record of his life, until he reached middle age, was one of harsh and grinding poverty. He saw his father die by inches of a broken spirit. He felt himself an orphan, uncared for and hopeless. He found himself and his sisters bound out in a servitude little better than absolute slavery, deprived of education, ill-fed, ill-housed and exposed to all the inclemencies of our Northern weather. The vicissitudes through which he passed in his endeavors to raise himself to a higher level, are almost incredible; but through them all, with an indomitable determination he pressed steadily forward. Wherever he was, in whatever position, as a runaway apprentice, as a boot-black, as a canal-boat driver, as a traveling money broker and as a millionaire, he never faltered. Finally he attained a position where he could not only bury the misfortunes of his youth in the pleasures of success, but could alleviate the hardships of others whom he saw struggling with the obstacles he had himself confronted. His whole career

is a lesson for the rich and an example for the poor.

His early poverty and later success are encouragements to the ambitious of every degree, while in this appropriate memorial which his widow has chosen to perpetuate his name, may be found a suggestion that those who succeed beyond their fellows would do well to follow. At the present time, when so many questions respecting poverty and wealth are being agitated, there is one aspect of this charity which is peculiarly interesting. In our almost perfect form of government, where each citizen has a share and responsibility, there can be nothing particularly dangerous while men of all conditions continue to exercise their privileges, to allow the same to others, and to feel an equal interest in the preservation of law and order and the common welfare. If all men had the same abilities and opportunities and the same luck, we would probably be as nearly equal in circumstances as we are before the law. The fact is that while the great majority of us in a free State are pretty nearly on a level, it nevertheless happens that some, generally by good fortune, rise above the rest, while others, a comparatively small number, are, through ill-health or other misfortunes, worse off than the average, and unequal to the struggle with their competitors.

On the proportion of these two conditions of estate to the rest of the community, and their relations to each other, the prosperity of the country largely depends.

* * * *

On such an occasion as the present, when we recall the progress of Henry Keep from abject poverty to the greatest wealth, and see a part of the fortune he gained expended to relieve those of his earlier neighbors who are unable to support themselves in their declining years, we can comprehend how near we are to one another, rich and poor, and how, by mutual support and assistance, we can maintain confidence between those who do not work because they cannot, and those who do not work because they need not.

The remedy for the evil is largely in the hands of the wealthy. While the wealth of the community is engaged in developing its resources, opening fields of industry, organizing, educating, protecting and employing labor, and founding institutions like this—its possessors will not be envied. While men in this country can rise by honorable ambition, success will not fail to command respect; while those who succeed continue to aid in the elevation of their fellows, they will be safe and secure in the enjoyment of their property and civil rights, and the common well-being will continue to be a matter of common solicitude.

Finally, so long as those who have a superabundance will, following the patroness of this Home, provide for the comfort of those who by age or infirmity are debarred from working, and compelled, through no fault of their own, to depend for support on charity—I speak with force of absolute conviction

when I say that caste and class lines will not be drawn, and communism will find no foothold on American soil.

At the death of Henry Keep, his widow, now Mrs. Schley, who had shared his struggles and appreciated his desire to benefit his poorer neighbors, made a will in which she directed that, after her death, a portion of her estate should be set apart as a perpetual fund for the maintenance of worthy and needy old persons, residents of Jefferson county, who were too poor to be comfortable on their own resources. In 1877, it occurred to her that while she was living would be the proper time to start such an institution. She purchased for \$100,000 a large and valuable property in this city—the income, about \$8,000, being set aside for the maintenance of the Home. She had expended about \$16,000 in addition, in erecting and furnishing this commodious and elegant building, which, gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, you have kindly given your time and attention in seeing prudently expended. In its now completed condition, the Home is capable of taking care of 65 persons. It has been regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, as an Eleemosynary Institution, and, with its 35 acres of ground, suitable for garden purposes, and its annual income, it will stand, I trust, forever a blessing to the county, a monument to the charity and loving kindness of Henry Keep, his wife, Emma Keep-Schley, and a refuge, for many generations, of indigent but worthy persons in times of trouble.

The excellent remarks of Governor Flower, relative to Henry Keep, come with great appropriateness in this year, (1894), of great financial disturbance and of railroad rioting, the result of an attempt to antagonize capital and labor by a few foolish, we had almost said criminal, agitators, who assume to represent labor, but whose hands rest while their mouths do their work. Mr. Keep has never been accurately described as a man, his immediate family appearing to shun publicity, feeling no desire to escape oblivion through the printed page. He was a genial, courteous and most amiable, handsome gentleman, well-known to the writer. Although, as the Governor says, his early life was spent amidst surroundings most forbidding, he showed the ability that was in him by readily taking on the bearing, the ease and the affability of the popular man of affairs. He was not a speaker nor a writer, as we now classify such men, but he had a common sense and a power to discriminate that was a much higher gift than anything claimed by them—he was able among the ablest business men of the country. It is not probable that he coveted great wealth, but the peculiar circumstances by which he was environed forced him along into great possessions. Dying early, he distributed his wealth wisely and well, his sisters receiving a competency, and they remain with us, the best of among our people, respected and universally beloved.

JOHN F. MOFFETT.



JOHN F. MOFFETT was born in Paris Hill, Oneida county, on the 15th day of April, 1841. His parents, Charles D. and Emily H. Moffett, moved to Rodman in the spring of 1845. There he attended school until he was 17 years of age, and after that he put in two years at the old Jefferson County Institute.

In September, 1860, he obtained a situation in the Watertown Bank and Loan Company, of which Hon. George C. Sherman was President, and Charles Strang, Cashier. He remained in this bank until 1865, when he was for a short time in the employ of Wooster Sherman's bank. In 1866 he was elected cashier of the Merchants' Bank, then a private banking institution, owned by Hon. Norris Winslow.

He remained in this position until the Merchants' Bank was organized as a State bank in 1870, and then continued to be identi-

fied with that institution until 1882, when he engaged in building water works, electric light plants and railroads in many towns and cities throughout the country. His principal place of business is now in New York city, but his residence is with his family at 32 Sterling street, Watertown.

Mr. Moffett's career has been eventful and interesting. His mind is broad and not readily confined to petty details, though his education and rearing gave him a full knowledge of business both in trade and banking. Large enterprises, even though attended with some risks, are congenial to his mind. His comprehensions are acute and critical, analyzing in an hour the details that a man of less individuality might be a day in digesting. He is a broad man in his way of living, in his ways of thinking and in the management of affairs. He has been an enterprising, progres-

sive citizen, advocating all the improvements that have built up Watertown, and it is a source of regret that his business takes him so much away, for his face is a pleasant one to meet, his manner eminently democratic, and by being friendly he has made many friends. When in the Merchants' Bank, he was ever favorably inclined to aid men who were conducting industrial establishments, a

class of people who had not, as a general thing, met with favors at the older banks in Watertown, when it was the fashion to require three to four endorers upon a \$50 note, when the maker owned enough property to pay taxes on \$5,000. Such limited methods, let us hope, have forever passed away, and a broader system appears to be animating the breasts of financiers.

J. A. H.

THE FAIRBANKS FAMILY.

THIS old and distinguished family has had larger recognition and more extended notice than any other in Jefferson county. Its founder in America came over in the Mayflower, and the old homestead of this numerous tribe is still standing at Dedham, Mass., the oldest dwelling in New England.

It is undoubtedly true that all of this name in the United States are from this original stock. Jasan Fairbanks, the one with whom we have made especially to deal, was born Sept. 9, 1785, the son of Capt. Samuel Fairbanks, of Mendon, Mass., who was an officer in the Revolutionary army.



JASAN FAIRBANKS.

Jasan Fairbanks was a living illustration of what one man may accomplish in this free country, when starting right in life, even though lacking powerful friends or favorable influences to advance his cause. At thirteen years of age he went to Boston, the Mecca of New England, where he bound himself as an apprentice to learn the saddle and harness trade with one James Bragg. In 1802, his master removing to Newport, Herkimer county, N. Y., the young apprentice accom-

panied him, and in 1807, he was sent by Mr. Bragg into Western New York, on business, but with the more important motive of finding a place to settle for himself. Remoteness from markets (for this was long before the Erie canal was even dreamed of), seemed to promise slender prospect of growth for that section, and young Fairbanks resolved upon removing to Ogdensburg, but the embargo temporarily checking business, he visited Watertown in June, 1808, where the county buildings were about being erected. The central location, the fine water power, and the beauty of the surrounding country presented a cheerful prospect to the enterprising artisan. At that time there were only five frame buildings in the village. On the 1st of September, 1808, he removed thither, and the next day opened a saddle and harness shop in company with Calvin McKnight, and continued that business uninterruptedly for 44 years, the firm undergoing several changes in name, but always having Jasan Fairbanks at the head. In 1810 he added shoemaking and tanning to his other handicraft, and was for many years connected with the business of carriage making and general merchandise.

In the course of these important operations, extending through so many years, he had more than 500 apprentices, 365 of whom served out their time, and at least 350 became respectable citizens. A former sheriff of Jefferson county was one of Mr. Fairbanks' apprentices.

It is not the design, however, of the writer to enter upon the details of Mr. Fairbanks' eventful life. We can only glance at his leading characteristics, and draw a useful lesson from his success—a lesson of encouragement for all who are patient and hopeful in doing right.

In the first place he was pre-eminently a temperance man. On the very day he opened his shop he made a rule which he maintained throughout his career, that no intoxicating liquors should be used or brought in. This rule was seldom violated—never, with his knowledge—and he was led to its adoption from the fact that when he began his apprenticeship, being the youngest in the shop, he was required to run half the time for rum and water. By a very natural course of reasoning he inferred that so much loss of time was alike destructive to morals, as well as a formidable barrier to business success; and, while yet a boy, he formed the resolution

which he ever afterwards maintained. In the next place he was an exceptionally industrious man. The writer of this well remembers his own journeys from his boarding house to the office at the early hour of sunrise, and scarcely ever failed to meet Mr. Fairbanks, usually on horseback, hurrying down Factory street to rouse the boys at the tannery. He generally rang the bell on that edifice, it being fastened to what appeared to be a bullock's head projecting from the eaves, and as the rope was pulled inside, the bull's head would turn from side to side, vigorously ringing the bell, which was the signal for all that end of the town to "get up." This habit of early rising followed Mr. Fairbanks through his career. Towards the close of his long life his peculiar voice in encouraging his horse, could be heard on Washington street almost any morning when on his way to his farm, long before sunrise.

He was always an honorable man in his deal. There was a time, over 50 years ago, when his multitudinous business appeared to all go wrong. He had manufactured largely, as well as packed a great deal of pork, expecting a lively market and brisk sales. Times turned against him, and he was caught, as a good many others have been, with plenty of property but hard up for ready cash. The narrow policy of the leading bank precluded any help from that source, and for a while he was forced to suspend payment. During his suspension several of his leading creditors proposed to take less than their full demands, sign off, and let the business go on. But this was not Mr. Fairbanks' way. He replied that he could pay 100 cents on the dollar, with interest, and should do it. And he did do it—coming out of a long business embarrassment with comfortable property and every creditor fully paid.

Having suffered from the lack of early scholastic education, he took good care that his children should all have the early advantages denied to him. They were as well educated as any family ever brought up in Northern New York.

His natural abilities were of the highest order, and these, joined to his wonderful self-reliance, almost wholly removed that lack of confidence so often observed in uneducated men. Mr. Fairbanks would have been a man of note anywhere, and such men as Silas Wright, William L. Marcy, Martin Van Buren, and Preston King were glad to meet him, for his never-failing fund of anecdote and personal reminiscence instructed as well as amused. During the disastrous finale to what was known as the "Patriot War," his counsel and plea for moderation at Kingston had more weight in sparing life there than any other man's, for he had dealt largely with the leading merchants of Canada, and they all knew his word was good for all he promised.

Considering Mr. Fairbanks' wonderful success upon the comparatively limited theatre occupied by him—in a new country, then far removed from the great markets of the world—hampered by surroundings which were not

helpful to him, as illustrated in the course of the bank, when he needed ready money greatly and had so much with which to make the bank secure; maintaining his place through half a century as one of the leading business men of the county—we can but imagine what his life would have been, had he, like Astor and Girard, made a great city his home, and dealt in those articles of commerce which levied contributions on all countries and all climes. We believe that in such a position, no matter how important, his wonderful pluck and self-reliance, combined with his industry, temperance and strict integrity, would have made him the peer of any American business man, living or dead.

The very familiarity with which he was addressed and talked about affords a striking illustration of his appreciation by his fellow-men. Zachary Taylor, whose personal bearing and expression were much like our deceased townsman, while at the height of his deserved popularity as a general, was known to his idolizing soldiers as "Old Zack"—and when he rode before them at a review, or when drawn up in line of battle, they could hardly keep from laughing at his dumpy figure, with his resolute under lip protruding, and looking like some old farmer mounted on a general's horse. But they followed him farther than they would any other man, and accepted him as their leader against a whole world in arms. Our greatest President since Washington, the martyred Lincoln, seems dearer to all his earlier associates when they remember him as "Old Abe," the greatest commoner of his time. The very nick-names bestowed upon our dead citizen only showed that he was one whom the common people had set up in their hearts as worthy to be designated by some household term.

Like all the great men the writer has ever met, Mr. Fairbanks had not one bit of personal repulsiveness. You felt drawn towards the man naturally, and looked upon him as one who could be talked with upon any subject, no matter how secret or important, without reserve. It is said of him that though in his long business career he had caught many persons pilfering from him, he would never expose them if they faithfully abstained from such conduct in the future. He was one whose tongue never betrayed any human being's confidence.

His self-reliance was something sublime. He never appeared to falter for a moment after he had made up his mind. If proper persons were not at hand to carry out his views, or attend to the details of his plans, he took hold with his own hands, and never waited for "something to turn up." At one time it was necessary to transport from Kingston to Watertown a large sum of specie. His own boys were away at school, even if old enough to attend to business of so much importance, and he had no one at hand whom he could entrust with so responsible a mission. Ordering up one of his teams, and mounting the sleigh, he drove to Kingston, loaded the specie, and was back in 30 hours.

As a citizen he was always prominent in every public measure. His voice was always on the side of morality and of justice—for his native good sense had taught him that by no other course could a community prosper. No man was more thoroughly identified with Watertown than he. He found it an insignificant hamlet; he left it a beautiful city—its vast water-power well utilized, and its inhabitants among the most intelligent in America. To all this success he had contributed no mean quota; and no man could leave behind him a cleaner record nor a more enduring memory. His family life was unclouded—an uninterrupted round of domestic pleasure for over 60 years.

We might dwell at greater length upon our deceased friend's peculiarities, for he was a man of marked and ingrained individuality, and we might illustrate every trait by some well-remembered anecdote. We have merely sought to dwell upon his higher and yet leading individualities, and to adduce from them some useful lessons for the present.

In many ways Jasan Fairbanks was an unique and always interesting character. By nature he was religious, thoughtful, observing; under a calm exterior he possessed a nature capable of being awakened to great enthusiasm. His patriotic spirit and natural independence were his own by native inheritance, and his acquaintances and friends and customers in the new country into which they had all come to found homes and help to rear the State, recognized in him the sterling qualities which they admired, and trace back to true Revolutionary stock. During a long life of varied business experience, he never was accused of doing a mean or unworthy action, but was ever the friend and helper of the poor, not by gifts of money, but by giving them employment. He gave work to more men for many years than any other man in the county. Viewed in all his varied characteristics, and condensing into as brief a space as possible a description of his character, it may be said of him that he has had no counterpart in Jefferson county, and left a memory the most unique and interesting of any of his contemporaries, who were also able men, but there was only one Jasan Fairbanks. He lived on, enjoying fair health, the society of his family and friends, and his newspaper—for he was a great reader—until near his 90th year, dying in great peace on January 10th, 1875.

It seems to the writer that the faithful record of such a life as that of Jasan Fairbanks, must appeal most urgently to the emulation of those young men who are just commencing their career. They can see what temperance, industry and integrity have done for him. If he had failed in but one of these essentials he would not have been a success. Combining the three, there was nothing he desired that he did not attain to. Though he had held office, the turbid waters of politics left no stain upon him; his dependance was upon industry and not upon clamor—upon integrity rather than upon pretension. Any

young man who reads these lines may rest assured that if he gains any real success or happiness in life, it will be by following the same course that rendered Jasan Fairbanks so much respected and beloved.

Mrs. Fairbanks was Mary Massey, eldest daughter of Hart Massey, one of the very earliest pioneers in the Black River country. They were married in 1815 and had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The family occupied the same premises continuously for 67 years. Mrs. Fairbanks died upon her birthday, September 29, 1882, aged 87 years.

SAMUEL FAIRBANKS, eldest son of Jasan and Mary M., was born in Watertown in 1818, and spent his earlier life here. He received the best education to be had in the schools of that day, attending the celebrated French school in Montreal, and graduating at Union College in 1838. Engaging in business with his father for a number of years, he went to Florida in 1852, where he became largely interested in manufacturing lumber; that business, now so great, having just then attracted attention as a source of profit. Since the war of secession closed, he was engaged mainly in newspaper work, but latterly had been connected with the State Board of Emigration for Florida—coming North with a view of preparing the most efficient data to aid in a publication encouraging emigration to Florida. In that State he has ever held the highest position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens.

Previous to removal to Florida, he married in 1842, Miss Juliet, the eldest daughter of William Smith, an honored citizen of Watertown. She survived him several years, dying in 1890, but her body was brought here from Florida, and she sleeps with her husband in beautiful Brookside.

Mr. Fairbanks was a man of extensive culture, and was a writer of force and cogency. His mind had always a political bias, and his writings indicate an intricate knowledge of the many abstruse questions which appear to puzzle the politicians of to-day. He was greatly respected in the South, as well as in his old home. Returning to Watertown to prepare for his book, he was taken suddenly ill, and died September 25, 1881, before his friends thought he was seriously ill.

GEORGE RAINSFORD FAIRBANKS, second son of Jasan and Mary M. Fairbanks, was born in Watertown in 1820. He received his early education at Belleville Union Academy and at the old Watertown Academy, then taught by Hon. Joseph Mullin. His scholastic education was continued at the Roman Catholic College at Montreal, graduating at Union College, Schenectady, then under charge of the able President Nott. Mr. Fairbanks studied law with Judge Mullin, and in 1842 went to Florida, having been appointed by Judge Isaac H. Bronson, clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida. His first wife was Miss Sarah C.

Wright, daughter of Hon. Benjamin Wright, a distinguished citizen of Adams.

Mr. Fairbanks has been an important and influential citizen wherever he has lived, for his scholarly abilities and suavity of manner invited friendship. He has been mayor of St. Augustine, but Fernandina has been for many years his home; a State senator of Florida, and author of several interesting books, among the rest a History of Florida, which is regarded as authentic by the ablest writers, and often quoted as throwing much light upon the earliest Spanish occupation of that peninsula. Fernandina is his winter home. In summer he resides in the Cumberland mountains, near Sewanee, he being Commissioner of Buildings and Lands for the University of the South, located at that place. Having lost his first wife in 1857, he married, in 1860, Mrs. Susan B. Wright, widow of Rev. Benj. Wright.

Mr. Fairbanks has always been a busy and a useful man, universally beloved. He makes almost annual visits to Watertown, where he has been a tax-payer and property owner for many years, and the author had the pleasure of meeting him there in May, 1894, hale and hearty, apparently good for many years of life.

ANDREW J. FAIRBANKS, third son of Jasan and Mary Massey Fairbanks, was born March 21, 1826, at the old homestead on Arsenal street, the site now occupied by the New York State Armory. He received the usual advantages of common schools at the Arsenal street district school, under the venerable Justin W. Weeks, now crier of the Jefferson county courts. Later on he attended the old Watertown Academy, the late Hon. Joseph Mullin being the superintendent. Thence he went to the Black River Institute, closing his studies during the years 1843-4 at the famous French College de Montreal (Sulpician), having received three first prizes delivered by the Governor General of Canada, Sir Charles Metcalfe, K. C. B. From 1845 to 1849 he was engaged in his father's business in Watertown. During the years 1849-50 he was purser on the steamers of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company of Lake Ontario. In 1851 he went to Florida and entered the employ of an extensive lumber company on the St. Johns river, with headquarters at Jacksonville. Remaining in Florida until the summer of 1853, he returned to Watertown. On the 2d of August, 1853, he was married to Miss Mary M. Wiley, eldest daughter of the late Nathaniel Wiley, of this city, and one of the earliest and most respected citizens. Remaining in Watertown until 1856, returned again to Florida to remain until 1862, leaving Jacksonville after the capture of that city by the combined naval and military forces of the United States. After six weeks' occupation of the city the place was abandoned by the United States forces and immediately re-occupied by the Confederate land forces. Took passage for New York with his family by a sailing vessel, convoyed by an United

States warship, for protection against Confederate privateers. Since 1862 Mr. Fairbanks has resided in Watertown, and was in the employ of the R. W. & O. R. R. Company for three years in the general freight department, and for two years as head clerk to the general superintendent. He has since, up to the present time, followed the profession of accountant for various mercantile and manufacturing establishments in this city and vicinity. In his 69th year he is hale and hearty as at 40, and has a reasonable expectation of 20 years of life.

JASON MASSEY FAIRBANKS, youngest son of Jasan and Mary M. Fairbanks, was born at Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 19th, 1829, educated at the Montreal French College and at Hobart College, Geneva, graduating in 1851. He received the degree of A. M. in course from Hobart College in 1885. He practiced civil engineering and surveying for many years; re-traced the western boundary of Arkansas from Fort Smith to the Red river, and ran the 98th meridian from the Red river to the Canadian river; also the parallel of 36 degrees 8 minutes from Cimaron river to 100th meridian, this parallel being now the north boundary of the Oklahoma Territory. He also ran the line between the Seminole and the Creek nations. While making the survey between the Seminoles and Creeks, in the new country to which these tribes were transferred, the surveyors were constantly menaced by the Comanches, and the survey was at last temporarily abandoned, the surveyors rendezvousing at Fort Arbuckle, glad to escape with their lives. He was an assistant engineer in the public works of the State of New York, under W. J. McAlpine, State engineer; was also admitted to practice as attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of New York. He died at Watertown, Jan. 22, 1894, in his 65th year, much lamented.

That judicious critic who reads history by his own limited lights will perhaps wonder why we have given so much space to the history of the Fairbanks family, now nearly all passed away, and with only one of the original descendants now living in Watertown. If nothing else, the inborn and unique democracy of this family, shown in the first settler here as well as in all his descendants, endears them to every true citizen. Jasan Fairbanks and all his refined and educated sons have never been seriously intimidated by that glamor of wealth which is only to be laughed at, never envied. They have gone steadily along, observant, silent, efficient. Three of Jasan Fairbanks' sons were fated to lose property by both armies during the civil war, in the South regarded suspiciously as Union men, and in the North criticised because they deprecated the shedding of blood. The author saw so much while in the service that was harrowing and disgraceful, that he never felt anything but pity for many Southern people who often saw their stock driven off, their houses burned or their families insulted.

J. A. H.

COL. ORREN G. STAPLES



WAS born in Watertown, N. Y., October 14, 1838, and was raised in that town, receiving the advantages of the common schools of those times. When only 17 years of age he started into the patent-medicine business at Watertown, and continued in that line for a number of years, finally selling out his interests to a druggist in Albany, N. Y. His next venture was in real estate, at a time when Watertown was passing through one of its favorable booms. He built 57 dwellings, which were superior in construction, and are to this day ornaments to the city, as is shown in the residence of Hon. L. Ingalls, 17 Mullin street, built by Mr. Staples prior to 1873.

At the close of the war, and perhaps as one of the results of the great accumulation of money in the hands of so many who had stayed at home and accumulated while the soldiers were doing the fighting, there was a decided movement towards beautifying the Thousand Islands Archipelago. The first movements in that direction were observable at Alexandria Bay, which is right at the centre of that delightful section, and nearly all of the islands were owned at the Bay by one firm. There was but one hotel there then—

the Crossmon House, which had grown into a prosperous business, and was at times crowded to overflowing. The astute mind of Mr. Staples readily perceived the advantages of a first-class summer hotel at that point, and in the fall of 1872 he began preparations for constructing the largest and most complete hotel upon the river. By July, 1873, he had the Thousand Island House ready to receive guests, and it was capable of caring for 650 to 700. He had consumed only six months' time in building that large hotel, which is yet a monument to his energy and capacity. Here he remained for ten years, but "onward and upward" was his cry. Having heard that Willards, at Washington, was in the market, he disposed of his Thousand Island House and purchased Willards, so well known and popular for 45 years, and particularly remembered by so many thousands of our Northern soldiers during the "late unpleasantness." Here he removed his family in 1883, and Washington has since been his home, though he makes a visit to Watertown every season, where he is well remembered, and where so many take an honest pride in his success upon so large a theatre.

In 1891 he purchased the Riggs House, at Washington, and both hotels are kept by him. He is Treasurer of the Washington Board of Trade; the largest stockholder in the Columbian National Bank, and is a large real estate owner in Washington, and actively engaged in many enterprises at the capital. His wealth is given by those who know at nearly a million.

When young Staples left home he had only \$16 in his pocket. In addition to his possessions in Washington, he owns the Valley Stock Farm and the Brown farm, where an important skirmish with the British occurred in the war of 1812.

Mr. Staples is a man in the prime of life, readily approached and makes friends easily. Although remarkably successful, he by no means regards his life as rounded out, or as

having reached a point where he may step out from active pursuits and enjoy what he has earned. He is very charitable, his Christmas distribution of gifts at Willard's Hotel being one of the institutions of Washington, eagerly looked forward to by the poor of that city. Nor has he forgotten Trinity Church here, which is the object of his special regard.

Taking him all in all, his many business reverses and his way of overcoming them, his tenacity of purpose after he has struck a business for which he had a liking, and the democracy of his manner under great success—he must be regarded as an exceptional character. There has never been another like him within the remembrance of the writer, and his successful career may be pointed out for the encouragement of the young men of our time.

J. A. H.

LEVI L. PRATT

Was the third son of Thomas Pratt, of Northampton, Massachusetts, born March 18, 1818. He was educated in the common and select schools of the day, and at the age of 14, having far advanced in the English branches, entered the Courier office there to learn the trade of printing. At that time Mr. Beman Brockway, a native of the adjoining town of Southampton, was oldest apprentice and virtually foreman of the office. It was then and there that a friendship was formed between them, which existed life-long. Mr. Willard McKinstry, now one of the proprietors of the Censor, an old and very respectable weekly paper at Fredonia, Chautauqua county, N. Y., was also an apprentice.

Young Pratt served his apprenticeship acceptably to his employer, who was a Cambridge University-bred printer, and most of his term of five years he was oldest apprentice and foreman.

At 21 years of age he was called to be foreman of the famous old Worcester Spy, one of the ablest and most prosperous weekly journals in New England. After an arduous service as such, he unfortunately resigned the position to become one of a party to go to the Island of Jamaica, W. I., to establish a silk-growing enterprise, projected by Samuel Whitmarsh, a rich and visionary capitalist of Northampton.

With others, Mr. Pratt returned to Northampton. There he met Mr. Beman Brockway, who was then on a visit from his prosperous location at Mayville, Chautauqua county, N. Y., where he had re-established and was editing and publishing the Sentinel, a Democratic weekly, the organ of the party in the county. It was an easy negotiation which induced Mr. Pratt to accompany Mr. Brockway to his Mayville home.

The Fredonia Censor was, in 1842, the next year afterward, offered for sale. It was a Whig paper, but very virulent in its editorials. Mr. Brockway thought then that he "saw his opportunity." His cousin, Mr.

Willard McKinstry, whom we have mentioned before, happened to be in Chautauqua county. Mr. Brockway, to aid him to a business situation, and get a modifying influence, proposed that the Censor be bought for him and Pratt, and thus the latter being always a Whig, could edit the paper, while Mr. McKinstry, being a Democrat by birth and education, would manage the business matters of the concern. The project was carried out. Mr. Pratt was the principal editor for seven years, at the end of which time he was appointed postmaster by the Taylor administration, and relinquished his connection with the Censor. Under the name of Fredonia Advertiser, a new paper was established in 1851, and Mr. Pratt was its editor for about thirteen years, meanwhile supporting the Whig party until its disruption, then the American party, and finally allying itself to the Democratic party, into which merged most of the Conservatives of the country.

In April, 1871, Mr. Pratt came to Watertown and became one of the Times' corps. From that time to this, most of which was under Mr. B. Brockway, he has been employed as an assistant in some capacity in the editorship. In his editorial writings for the Times, which have always been on subjects outside of political references, he has acquired some reputation for the dignity, grace and force of his articles.

He has won some credit also for his daily weather observations and occasional treatises thereon. He began work in this department 22 years ago, under the favor of the late distinguished Chief Signal officer, Gen. Albert J. Meyers, and has faithfully kept up the delicate but laborious task all this changeful period of passing time.

Besides being postmaster at Fredonia, he served several years as village trustee, and he was one of the board under whose auspices the splendid Normal School at Fredonia was erected in 1869, for the State.

EDWARD M. GATES.



MR. GATES has been for many years one of Watertown's foremost citizens. He is a native of the city, born in 1843, son of Mr. Silas Gates, who kept the Lamont hotel before taking charge of the Harris House, where he was the landlord for several years. Edward M. was the first postmaster to occupy the new post-office building, which was built under his direction, and the act authorizing its construction was largely due to his exertions, he having taken a lively interest in the matter from the start.

He was first appointed postmaster in 1882. His appointment was opposed as purely political. But he had not held the office long be-

fore the whole community was glad; he was there. The old post-office was dirty and inconvenient, and delivery windows were closed two hours a day while mails were being distributed. Mr. Gates cleaned up, procured repairs to be made by the landlords at a cost of \$2,200, and kept the office open every minute, and the employees attending to business. Then he said this town ought to have a free delivery. He asked for it and got it. That pleased everybody. This was in 1883, and he started with five carriers, having first planned their work so accurately that there was not a noticeable blunder from the first. After the election of 1884, Mr. Gates was succeeded

by Mr. John C. Streeter. In the choice of that official's Republican successor, no other name was mentioned but that of Mr. Gates. He immediately began further improvements. The town had grown rapidly. With a good deal of difficulty, Mr. Gates procured the allowance of more carriers, and of a mounted carrier to give more prompt service to the numerous manufactories in the outskirts of the city.

Again, this town growing so rapidly, the office had outgrown its quarters, where, besides, there was great exposure to destruction by fire. The net income was large, and Mr. Gates said there ought to be a neat government building. A statement of the needs of the town and the business of the office was drawn up. He interested Congressman Parker and Senator Hiscock, and the result was an appropriation of \$75,000. It is a needed building, and the business of the office warranted it. Mr. Gates had charge as superintendent, etc., and the result is that the build-

ing is honest throughout; perfectly adapted to its purpose, and there was never a shadow of scandal connected with its construction. Every dollar appropriated has been honestly expended, and the cost is inside the amount appropriated.

It may interest our people to know that the chief architect of the United States (now superintendent of Public Works in the city of Philadelphia), who designed the Watertown post-office, was once a poor boy who graduated from Girard College. The granite eagle over the front door cost \$1,000.

Mr. Gates is, as we have said, a prominent citizen. In company with the Remingtons, he aided in erecting the opera house, a beautiful and artistic front, and an interior second to no building of its like in the United States. These two fine structures are certainly evidence of Mr. Gates' devotion to the interests of Watertown, and therefore worthy of public gratitude. He is yet a young man, with many years of usefulness before him.

THE CHURCHES OF WATERTOWN.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

Had its origin in 1823, it being one of the oldest religious organizations in the county. It was legally organized in October 1827. Its early records were imperfectly kept, and up to 1850 they were never systematically preserved. The legal organization paper is signed by Seth Smalley and Henry Farrington, and acknowledged before Egbert Ten Eyck, the presiding judge, March 14, 1828. The first meeting-house was built on Factory street, north side, and afterwards sold to the French Catholics, though it is at present occupied by the Free Methodists. In 1837 a neat church was erected on the corner of Mill and State streets, fronting the Public Square, the locality of the present noble structure. This church has had a steady though gradual growth, and has ever been a landmark in our city.

The church edifice has been twice destroyed by fire—in 1838 and in 1846. But the structures were soon rebuilt, each time increasing in size, but adhering to the same locality. In 1872 the church building was thoroughly overhauled, and many improvements made. That is the edifice shown on the following page.

Up to 1857, all the baptisms in the Baptist church took place in Black river, in winter as well as in summer. Deacon J. G. Harbottle was thus immersed near Whittlesey's Point on November 18, 1838.

The following named pastors have served this church in the order named, but the precise periods of their ministrations could not be ascertained: Norman Guiteau, Seth Smalley, Jacob Knapp, John Miller, Charles Clark, L. F. Ford, W. J. Crane, J. A. Nash, J. S. Holme, H. A. Smith, I. Butterfield, C. N. Chandler, L. J. Matteson, John Peddie,

L. M. S. Haynes, James W. Putnam, H. C. Townley, L. J. Dean, C. E. Maxfield, and the present pastor, Rev. Edward Faxon Osborn.

Rev. C. O. Maltby was long an earnest member of this church. An active man of business for years, he finally felt it his duty to give up his commercial life and engage in the work of the ministry. It is not often that a man who is once settled in trade leaves it to preach the Gospel of Christ. This Deacon Maltby did, and, after a two years' course at the theological seminary, he accepted the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Madison, Wis. His means were used in strengthening the church, and he won a high position among the Baptist churches in that State. He is now a resident of Philadelphia, Pa., and doing church work there during a portion of the year.

Avery Thomas was for many years a member of this church.

At the last meeting in the old church, Col. Shaw feelingly concluded his remarks as follows:

"The rising tide of necessity is about sweeping away this well-known and useful structure, so long the scene of devoted work in the Master's service. Faithful and zealous servants of the Lord Jesus Christ have long ministered within these walls. Many of them have gone to their reward, and others are standing, with expectant faith, on the borders of the better land. What an influence for good has had its source and centre in this place since this edifice was dedicated to the service of Almighty God in 1847!"

This church replaces the old church, which was built in 1846, and in its design and arrangement is entirely different from any other church building in the city. There are two stores in the building facing on Public Square. The tower runs up from the corner of State street and Public Square to a height of 135 feet, and is 140 feet from its base to the



THE NEW BAPTIST CHURCH.

top of the weather-vane, crowning the whole. The Sunday-School room is located over the stores, and occupies the west end of the building. It has two entrances from the street by way of the tower, and is a room 36x55 feet. Around the south, west and north sides of this room is a gallery divided into five separate class-rooms, which can be opened into one by means of sliding partitions.

The audience room occupies that portion of the church between the parsonage and Sun-

day-school room, and is reached by two entrances leading from the big arch on State street. It is 45 feet square and has a seating capacity of about 600, including the gallery. The stairways from the State street main entrance lead into vestibules on either side. Either of these vestibules has entrance into the audience-room, and stairways leading to the gallery.

The pulpit has an open baptistry with carved white marble curb, the gift of Mrs.

Harbottle, in memory of her husband, Deacon John Guy Harbottle. The baptistry is entered behind cherry panels on the pulpit platform, and has robing rooms on either side. The organ loft, or choir gallery, is located directly above the pulpit, and is supported by handsomely carved brackets, which in turn are supported by turned posts with carved capitals, all making a background for the pulpit.

The Sunday-school building of the old church has been made into an elegant parsonage, connecting with the church. Its front elevation on State street has a Queen Anne style appearance. The porch is 15 feet wide.

The parsonage, like the church, is heated by hot water, illuminated by gas and incandescent electric lights and ventilated by flues.

On November 1st, when the bids were opened, it was found that Patrick Phillips, of this city, was the lowest bidder, and in February, 1891, the contract was executed with him for the erection of the building of native limestone for \$19,540, and on the first day of March following, the old building was turned over to him, and the demolition of it begun.

Early in the spring, work on the walls be-

gan, and went forward so well that on June 26, the corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies.

This church building as it stands to-day, heated, lighted, carpeted and seated, with the organ included, has cost \$31,000 in round figures. This includes the two stores and a comfortable parsonage, well arranged and furnished with all the modern improvements, heat and light, both gas and electric, and hot and cold water. Of this sum all is provided for but about \$5,000.

PRESENT CHURCH OFFICIALS, 1894.—Pastor, Rev. Edward Faxon Osborn; Deacons, Gustavus Cook, Phineas Page, John Pool, Henry J. Brimmer, Fred V. Bush, William A. Teele, B. E. Gardiner. Trustees, Fred V. Bush, George L. Davis, Gustavus Cook, Henry J. Brimmer. Society Trustee, Wm M. Weston; Treasurer, Henry J. Brimmer; Clerk, O. H. Beardslee.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—Superintendent, Wm. A. Teele; Assistant Superintendent, B. Frank Hodges; Secretary, Ervine C. Wells; Treasurer, Fred L. Tompkins; Librarian, Miss Emma Huntley.



TRINITY CHURCH, WATERTOWN.

TRINITY CHURCH is the oldest Church of England (Episcopal) organization in the county, and is one of the oldest in Watertown. In the winter of 1812, when the dread echoes of war were reverberating along this northern border, when Watertown numbered but from 300 to 400 inhabitants, when this now grand church had no existence, nor was there any place of worship, the good missionary, "Father" Daniel Nash, first introduced in Watertown the Episcopal service. But it is not known that then, or for years afterwards, there was a single churchman residing here.

The Parish of Trinity Church was organized in May, A. D., 1828, under the rectorship of Rev. Joshua M. Rogers. The first regular place of worship was the Court House, 1827 to 1833.

The first church edifice, of wood, was erected on Court street, and consecrated by

LL.D., D.C.L., January 23, 1851. Its dimensions were 120 feet by 54 feet, with tower annexed. Richard Upjohn was the architect. This was under the rectorship of the Rev. Levi W. Norton, who was also the rector when the previous church was burned. The last service held in this church was on Easter Day, April 6, 1890. [See picture of this edifice elsewhere in this History.]

Trinity House, located on Trinity Place, was begun May 16, 1887. The corner stone was laid on the 20th of the following June, by Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., LL.D., by whom also the house was dedicated on Shrove Tuesday, February 14, 1888. Its dimensions are 95 feet by 67 feet. It was erected mainly by the generous gifts of Anson R. Flower and the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, supplementing the efforts of the parish and the Sunday School. The ground upon which it and the new church edifice stand was



TRINITY HOUSE.

the Rt. Rev. Benjamin T. Onderdonk, D. D., September 18, 1833. Its dimensions were 60 feet by 40 feet. Its exterior design and tower were taken from the much celebrated church at Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was built before the Revolution. Towards the building of this church the corporation of Trinity, New York, gave the sum of \$1,000, afterwards adding \$500 to help meet expenses. The church was burned to the ground on the morning of Sunday, May 12, 1849, in the great fire. The town clock, located in the tower, struck the hour of 4 while the spire was enveloped in flames, and within 30 minutes thereafter the steeple fell.

The second church edifice, of wood, had its corner stone laid May 14, 1850. Trinity Church, New York, again showed her helpful interest in the parish by giving towards the building of this church, \$600. It was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. William H. DeLancey,

mainly given by Anson R. Flower, who, moreover, gave his untiring personal attention to all the details of the construction of both these buildings. To furnish a drive-way in the rear of the church, a private citizen generously gave a portion of his land. Mr. W. P. Wentworth, of Boston, was the architect, Smith & Allen, of Middlebury, Vt., were the builders, and Mr. Thomas W. Rogers was the foreman.

The present rectory was first occupied as such, July 22, 1887, and was the gift of Anson R. Flower.

The new Trinity Church was begun April 1st, 1889. The corner stone was laid July 11, 1889, by Bishop Huntington, and the completed structure was consecrated by him on Tuesday, September 9th, 1890. It has been wholly erected by Hon. Roswell P. Flower and Anson R. Flower, and is a monument of rare generosity, crowing a series of rich gifts,



THE MURAL MEMORIAL TABLET.

while it far excels them all. A description of its many architectural beauties, adaptations, rich ornamentation, furnishing and general imposing effect can not be attempted here, and are very imperfectly depicted by our engravings.

Mr. W. P. Wentworth was the architect, Mr. Clinton F. Smith, of Middlebury, Vt., the builder, and Mr. Thomas W. Rogers, the foreman. J. & R. Lamb had charge of all the interior decoration.

The corporation of Trinity parish received the church from its donors "on condition that said corporation shall not at any time sell, convey or encumber the said structure, or any part thereof, or any pew therein."

Trinity Parish, Watertown, has been the recipient of signal gifts. May she have grace

always to use them to the glory of God "from whom all blessings flow."

It will thus be seen, that in addition to aiding in the erection of a fine Presbyterian church at Theresa, in memory of their parents, the Messrs. Flower have testified their personal interest in the cause of religion by erecting these noble edifices in Watertown.

The following is the present (1894)

PARISH ORGANIZATION.

Rector,

REV. J. SAUNDERS REED.

Assistant Ministers,

REV. FREDERICK P. WINNE,

REV. OSGOOD HERRICK, D. D.



TRINITY CHURCH RECTORY.

Wardens,
 HON. AZARIAH H. SAWYER,
 HENRY H. BABCOCK.
 Vestrymen,
 WILLIAM H. MOORE, MR. F. K. STORY,
 H. M. STEVENS, M. D. MR. F. A. HINDS,
 MR. JOHN M. TILDEN, MR. A. R. FLOWER,
 MR. C. R. REMINGTON, GEO. C. SHERMAN.
 Treasurer,
 MR. WM. H. MOORE.
 Assistant Treasurer,
 MR. E. G. MOSHER.

Treasurer of Diocesan Mission Offerings,
 MR. OLIVER B. CADWELL.

Clerk,
 MR. W. H. STEVENS.

Rectors of the Parish from its origin:

REV. JOSHUA M. ROGERS, 1827 to 1828.
 REV. HIRAM ADAMS, January, 1829 to April,
 1831.
 REV. EZEKIEL G. GEAR, April to Dec. 1830.
 REV. RICHARD SALMON, December, 1831, to
 September, 1832.
 REV. EZEKIEL G. GEAR, September, 1832, to
 Fall of 1834.
 REV. BURTON H. HICKOX, April, 1835, to
 May, 1837.
 REV. CHARLES G. ACLEY, September, 1837, to
 April, 1839.
 REV. JOHN F. FISH, September, 1839, to
 October, 1, 1844.
 REV. WM. M. CARMICHAEL, D. D., January
 12, 1845 to July 1, 1846.
 REV. LEVI W. NORTON, August 24, 1846, to
 March 15, 1853.
 REV. GEO. M. HILLS, July 1, 1853 to May,
 1857.

REV. THEODORE BABCOCK, D. D., November
 15, 1857, to May 15, 1872.
 REV. LEIGH R. BREWER, June 23, 1872, to
 January 11, 1881.
 REV. RUSSELL A. OLIN, S.T.D., February 1,
 1881; died May 27, 1893.
 REV. FREDERICK P. WINNE, Assistant
 Minister, September 1, 1887.
 REV. OSGOOD HERRICK, D. D., Assistant
 Minister, May, 1893.
 REV. J. SANDERS REED, Rector, Oct. 1, 1894.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DONATION.

WHEREAS, we the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of Watertown, county of Jefferson, State of New York, Diocese of Central New York, having, by the good presence of Almighty God, received the gift in the said city of Watertown, of a house of public worship, we do hereby appropriate and devote the same to the worship and service of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, according to the provision of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in its Ministry, Doctrines, Liturgy, Rights and Usages, and by a congregation in communion with said church, and in union with the convention thereof, in the Diocese of Central New York.

And we do also hereby request the Right Reverend FREDERICK DAN HUNTINGTON, S. T.D., LL.D., Bishop of the said Diocese, to take the said building under his spiritual jurisdiction, as Bishop, aforesaid, and that of his successors in office, and to consecrate the same by the name of Trinity Church, and

thereby separate it from all unhallowed, worldly and common uses, and solemnly dedicate it to the holy purposes above mentioned.

And we do moreover hereby relinquish all claim to any right of disposing of the said building, or allowing of the use of it in any way inconsistent with the terms and true meaning of this Instrument of Donation, and with the consecration hereby requested of the Bishop of this Diocese.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

July 21, 1867, consent having been obtained from Bishop Coxe, and from Rev. Theodore Babcock, Rector of Trinity Church, the first services for organizing Grace Church were held at the Court House in Watertown, according to the rules of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America. The Rev. Edwin M. Van Dusen, of Grace Church, Utica, N. Y., officiated, at which time notice was given of the meeting of the members of the congregation, worshipping as aforesaid, to be held on August 14, 1867, for the purpose of incorporating themselves as a religious society.

On August 14, 1867, Grace church was duly incorporated, with F. W. Hubbard and C. D. Wright as wardens; James F. Starbuck, George A. Bagley, Levi H. Brown, L. J. Dorwin, W. R. Trowbridge, A. H. Hall, George H. Sherman and C. H. Van Brakle, as vestrymen.

July 30, 1868, Rev. John A. Staunton was called as the first rector. June 10, 1869, Grace Church chapel was duly consecrated by Bishop Huntington.

March 11, 1889, a resolution was passed by the vestry to build a new church according to the plans and specifications of Messrs. L. B. Valk & Son, of New York City. A. D. Remington and George A. Bagley were appointed a building committee, and on May 3, 1889, ground was broken for the new edifice at the corner of Sterling and Clay streets.

January 13, 1891, the new church was fully completed and opened for divine service. The church is a fine building, built in a combination of different styles of architecture, harmoniously blended, in which the Romanesque prevails. It will seat 550 people. An interesting fact in connection with the church is that, with few exceptions, this beautiful edifice and all its appointments stand as an example of what local talent can accomplish.

The present rector, the Very Rev. William Henry Bown, accepted a unanimous call to the parish, April 4, 1893. Under Mr. Bown's administration, a vested choir has been added to the church, an Altar Guild, a Young Men's Guild, a Junior Auxiliary Society, and a free dispensary has been organized.

Officers for 1894: Charles D. Wright, Senior Warden; Lewis F. Phillips, Junior Warden; George A. Bagley, Levi H. Brown,

In testimony whereof, we, the said Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of Trinity Church, in the city of Watertown, county of Jefferson, State of New York, and Diocese of Central New York, have caused this Instrument of Donation to have attached to it the seal of our corporation, and the signatures of the presiding officer and clerk of a meeting duly convened on the eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

George H. Sherman, James L. Newton, Alfred D. Remington, C. William Clark, Charles H. Remington, Stuart D. Lansing, Vestrymen; Fred M. Carpenter, Clerk; Stuart D. Lansing, Treasurer; George Wallis, Supt. Sunday School; Miss Jessie M. Clark, Organist; Charles H. Remington, Choir Master. Victor Fields, Sexton.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL

Denomination at an early day organized a class, and in November, 1821, a society, with Jonathan Cowan, Titus Ives (father of Hon. Willard Ives), John Collins, Thomas Potter, and Henry H. Coffeen, trustees. In 1824 the society was reorganized, and soon after erected on Arsenal street a stone church which stood there for many years, since taken down, and the site now occupied by the Arsenal street school house. After a while, the organization having increased rapidly, the Methodists resolved to organize a new society, and the result was the State Street Methodist Society.

The church erected after taking down the old stone church, was burned in 1877, and the present commodious building erected on the same site, Arsenal street, below the armory.

In the spring of 1894 the Arsenal Street Church had a membership of 49 probationers and 653 full members. For several years it has carried on chapel work across the river. This year the chapel work (called Bethany Church), became independent and organized an official board. Rev. Robert Flint was appointed pastor. This church has two probationers and 66 members. The Sunday-School of the parent church had 606 scholars.

The present official board is: J. B. Hammond, Pastor; Martin Ford, Sunday-School Superintendent; I. A. Graves, Local Preacher; A. N. Gillet, Winfred Wood, Sanford Peters, Albert Gurnee, Willard Ives, H. G. Easton, Wm. Loan, Lorenzo Rogers, Mrs. E. J. Warner, Robert Young, George Switzer, Class Leaders; A. R. Wilson, T. D. Mather, O. J. Bishop, L. N. Tucker, Brayton Brown, J. W. Empey, E. E. Folsom, Thomas Conklin, George H. Philips, L. N. Stevens, Delmont S. Brown, H. M. Kellar, William G. Dorr, Stewards; G. H. Tallett, L. N. Tucker, Willard Ives, David Satchwell, J. M. Adams, Albert Gurnee, John Neuroth, Trustees. The pastor's address is 58 Arsenal street. Value of church property, \$30,000.

STATE STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Dec. 11, 1848, it was decided by the official board and other leading members of the Watertown M. E. Church to divide the same. Under the official sanction of Bishop Janes, D. D., on motion of Willard Ives, the division was made at a line made by Washington and Mill streets. Rev. James Erwin and Hiram Woodruff were appointed the stationed preachers of the two churches. State street church was legally organized January 29, 1849, with Rev. Lewis Whitcomb as presiding elder. The Trustees were: Thos. Baker, President, Augustus J. Peck, Solomon H. Carter, Harlow Scovil, Josiah Huckins, Albert Cook, Edmund Davis, George Porter, James M. Sigourney.

The church prospered, and now has a membership of 400. It is thoroughly organized and aggressive in Christian activity. Its present pastor is Rev. William D. Marsh, a broad-minded, able and most acceptable minister. His father was lieutenant colonel of the 16th N. Y. Infantry, killed at Gaines' Mills, Va.

The present Board of Trustees are: J. W. Weeks, Joseph K. Moffett, P. B. Grant, F. P. Rhines, George McComber, L. C. Greenleaf, N. H. Winslow, J. R. Pawling.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

This religious society was organized January 3, 1825. The first Board of Trustees were Chauncey Calhoun, Joseph Sheldon, Ichiel M. Howell, Reuben Goodale, Jonathan Baker and Eliot Makepeace. The name given to the organization was the First Universalist Society of Watertown. The late Rev. Pitt Morse was chiefly instrumental in securing the organization, and became its first pastor, and continued in that relation for a period of twelve years or more. The society purchased the site where its church edifice now stands, of Chauncey Calhoun, January 2, 1826, for the sum of \$150. The pastors serving the Society from its organization till the present time have been Revs. Pitt Morse, Wm. H. Wagoner, Harvey Boughton, James H. Stewart, A. A. Thayer, E. W. Reynolds, I. M. Atwood, D. C. Tomlinson, Rev. Mr. Babbitt, Harvey Hersey, J. H. Porter, Dr. Richmond Fisk and the Rev. D. L. R. Libby, the present pastor. In the course of these years, many eminent clergymen of that denomination have visited this Society and preached or lectured to its members, among whom will be remembered Dolphus Skinner, A. B. Grosh, Hosea Ballou, E. H. Chapin, Charles Skinner, Abel Thomas, T. Starr King, and others.

The first edifice of the Society was built of stone, which took fire in the steeple from the burning of a neighboring house, in 1850, and was utterly destroyed, after which the present structure was built of brick.

The property of the church now consists of the lot and church edifice, and house and lot on Franklin street joining the church lot, and a fine parsonage on Winthrop street, in all

valued at from \$48,000 to \$50,000. The Society is in a prosperous condition, there being 211 communicants enrolled, being a greater number than were ever before registered at any one time, its members being very active in charitable work. Its present Board of Trustees are: H. M. Ball, L. R. Murray, Chas. E. Brown and F. B. Devendorf; Secretary, F. B. Devendorf; Treasurer, Louis Washburn; Collector, F. M. Lamon. There is a large and flourishing Sunday-School connected with the church, as well as a Young People's Christian Endeavor Society. The church choir has for many years been regarded as a model one, if not the best in the city. Indeed, several of the other church choirs have been recruited from the choir of the Universalist Church, under the long and efficient training of Mr. Samuel Adams, its chorister and trainer for nearly a quarter of a century.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1815, and is one of the oldest societies in the county. The first public exercises of a religious character in Watertown were held in the house of Hart Massey, in March, 1801. In 1803, Rev. E. Lazelle organized a congregation at Burrville, which may be regarded as the beginning of the present organization. Fifteen united then. In 1815 the final organization was legally accomplished. In July, 1814, Rev. Daniel Banks was called, and he accepted, Oct. 16, 1815. July 26, 1821, Rev. Geo. S. Boardman was duly ordained, and was installed as pastor. In 1837 Mr. Boardman departed. The membership then numbered 233. Rev. Isaac Brayton was installed in 1837, and continued 26 years as pastor, much beloved. Rev. Dr. Porter came in 1864, and continued until 1881, a period of 17 years. Rev. George B. Stevens succeeded him, but in 1886 he resigned to accept a chair in Yale University. Rev. A. M. Dulles then was installed, and is now the pastor.

Communicants, 566; teachers in Sunday School, 40; scholars in Sunday School, 254; vols. in library, 500.

Church Session: J. C. Knowlton, S. F. Bagg, G. B. Massey, E. B. Sterling, C. H. Anthony, J. R. Stebbins, G. W. Knowlton, W. H. Porter.

Trustees: O. W. Wilmot, B. L. Taylor, John Sterling, Albert Massey, W. M. Rogers, President of Board.

AFRICAN M. E. ZION CHURCH.

The only colored church in Jefferson county belongs to one of the two great branches of colored Methodists in the United States, known as the African Methodist Episcopal and African Methodist Episcopal Zion churches. The church at Watertown belongs to the latter connection.

The church was organized in 1878, in a private house on River street. Rev. Hamilton R. Phoenix was the first pastor. Under

his pastorate the church was erected near the corner of Court and River streets. The society was small, and the colored people being poor, they had many struggles to maintain an existence as a church. The money needed for the erection of this church was raised principally by the young people, who sang in the white churches the jubilee songs of their people, followed by collections.

Among the first members of this church were Henry H. Barr, who has faithfully stood by the church in all of her struggles. He was always ready to give the preachers a shelter, and contribute liberally for the support of the Gospel. Born a slave, and coming North after the war, by his industry he has been able to buy a comfortable home. Though over 70 he still works at his trade. Through all his ups and downs he has helped Zion.

When Rev. H. R. Phoenix left the church, there was a debt on the lot of \$150. Rev. James A. Wright, successor to Rev. Mr. Phoenix, laid the matter before the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, who raised the money, and for security the trustees of the church turned the property over to the Young Men's Christian Association, which they still hold under certain conditions.

The following pastors have served the church for longer or shorter terms: Rev. Solomon Jones, Rev. Elias Washington, Rev. Z. H. Tyler, Rev. J. E. Allen, Rev. George C. Smith, Rev. William H. Washington, (deceased), Rev. George C. Smith. The present pastor (July, 1894), is Rev. George C. Carter. Through his energy the church has been revived, and the building is undergoing repairs; when finished it will be neat and attractive. Rev. Mr. Carter has the reputation of being one of the best financiers in his connection, and is a man of education.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the city of Watertown, at the present time is under the management of nineteen of the business men of the city. The following are the officers of the Association: Colonel Albert D. Shaw, President; George V. S. Camp, Vice-President; Harvey R. Waite, Recording Secretary; George B. Massey, Treasurer; Frank A. Ingraham, General Secretary; B. T. Simpson, Physical Director. The Association building is located at the corner of Washington street and Public Square, and is the generous gift of John A. Sherman, now deceased, a noble-hearted Christian gentleman, whose aged widow still survives, at the age of 87. A reading room is furnished with eighty of the best papers and magazines of the day, and is free to all men. A library of 1,100 volumes, free to members. A gymnasium equipped with the most approved apparatus. Bath rooms supplied with shower, needle, sponge and tub baths. Sixteen classes each week are under instruction in the gymnasium, during the winter; in summer a well-fitted athletic field is furnished the young men. Educational

classes in mechanical drawing and book-keeping are maintained during the winter. Religious meetings are held each Sunday for boys, also for men, and a Bible training class for men. Young men, coming strangers to the city, may find a list of good boarding places, and often may be aided in finding employment.

The Association has a very efficient Women's Auxiliary, the first one organized in the world. Its object is to devise ways and means to render the Association more efficient among young men.

The noble building which Mr. Sherman bequeathed to the Y. M. C. A. of our city, stands upon the finest site fronting the grand Public Square, and is a conspicuous and splendid monument to his philanthropy and interest in the exaltation of the lives of young men. In the not distant future the building will no doubt be re-modeled, and made even more imposing than it is at present. Its location will always render it a commanding centre for the purposes for which it was given, and it will always keep in sweet memory the unselfish benefactor whose appreciative heart led to its being dedicated to the objects he had in view. Such high appreciation of the claims young men have upon the wealth and culture of the age, is of the highest value, and Mr. Sherman's noble deed will add largely to the moral forces of succeeding ages in our fair city.

We regret to say that we have been unable, after diligent inquiry, to obtain any reliable data relating to the Catholic Church in Watertown, to the Stone Street Presbyterian Church or to the Congregational organization. With these exceptions we have given a fair synopsis of the city's churches and societies. There are some minor organizations outside of the regular order, which we have not alluded to—but they are mostly short-lived or sporadic, making but slight permanent impression upon society.

THE WATERTOWN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

Through the courtesy of the gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. H. G. Manning, a Boston man, we are enabled to give the main details of this organization, whose electric cars afford so great a convenience to our people, and add so much to the business appearance of the streets of Watertown.

The date when the franchise was granted by the city, was November 22, 1887; work of construction commenced November 24, 1888; road was opened for traffic, May 20, 1891.

The officers of the first organization were A. D. Remington, President; E. S. Goodale, Secretary and Treasurer; W. A. Cole, Superintendent. The directors were: John C. Thompson, New York city; A. D. Remington, S. F. Bagg, E. S. Goodale, E. M. Gates, J. Mullin and G. B. Massey, all of Watertown.

Length of track, main line, Pearl street to city limits, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

Length of sidings, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile.

Length of track from city line to Brownville, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles.

Length of sidings on Brownville branch, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile.

Total length of track, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The track is laid with 50 pound iron, and the gauge is 4 ft. $8\frac{1}{2}$ in.

The schedule time over whole route is 30 minutes, and cars are started every 12 minutes.

The superintendent's office is in Pamela, nearly opposite the Steam Engine Works. Fare is five cents from the city to end of route at Superintendent's office, and five cents from there to Glen Park or Brownville.

The franchise granted this company is a valuable one, and growing more and more so as the city increases in population. It has already secured foothold upon popular favor, and the directors and manager are doing all in their power to make the road most serviceable to the people. The capital invested and the bonded debt amount to \$208,796.28, as per last return to the Railroad Commissioners of the State. The present officers are as follows: Hon. B. B. Taggart, President; C. A. Starbuck, Vice-President; E. S. Goodale, Secretary and Treasurer; H. G. Manning, General Superintendent. The directors are as follows: Jno. C. Thompson and J. A. Lebkencher, New York city; C. A. Starbuck, E. S. Goodale, S. F. Bagg, Hon. J. Mullin and G. W. Knowlton, Watertown.

It is perhaps just and proper to state that in the fall of 1890, Mr. John C. Thompson, President of the Eames Vacuum Brake Company secured control of the stock and pushed the road to completion, very little having been done up to that time. He became president of the road in October, 1891, remaining until June, 1894. The present efficient operation of the road is due to his personal efforts, and he voluntarily relinquished the presidency, thinking that the president should be a prominent Watertown man, his (Thompson's) headquarters being in New York city. He still controls the stock of the company, and to his persistent efforts the people of Watertown owe the road and the beautiful summer park at the Glen.

THE BANKS OF WATERTOWN.

The earliest movement towards the establishment of a bank in Jefferson county, was made in 1807. A petition was sent to the Legislature, praying for a loan to the county of \$150,000 on good landed security, in bills of credit to be made a legal tender. This was not granted, upon the ground that the constitution of the United States prohibited State governments from making anything but gold and silver coin a legal tender. In 1808, the State loan of \$10,339.86 was received by the county, and in 1837 the United States deposit of \$130,779.86 for loans to the people.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY BANK

Was the first banking institution organized in Jefferson county. Its projectors were the pioneers in the business enterprise of this sec-

tion of the State, who were determined to develop its resources, and felt the need of a bank to facilitate exchanges. The bank was incorporated by an act passed April 17, 1816, on a petition from John Brown, Roswell Woodruff, Eliphalet Edmonds, David I. Andrus, Ethel Bronson, Jabez Foster, Egbert TenEyck, Hoel Lawrence, Frederick White, Abel Cole, and others, to continue until January 1, 1832, with a capital not exceeding \$400,000, in shares of \$10 each. Elisha Camp, of Hounsfield, Jesse Hopkins, of Henderson, Ebenezer Wood, of Ellisburg, Jabez Foster, of Watertown, Clark Allen, of Lorraine, Samuel C. Kennedy of Rodman, Ethel Bronson, of Rutland, John Durkee, of Champion, Thomas Brayton, of Wilna, Silvius Hoard, of Antwerp, Musgrove Evans, of LeRay, John Paddock, of Brownville and Eliphalet Edmonds, of Adams, were appointed to apportion the stock and locate the site of the banking house. These met at Watertown, and after a prolonged and exciting strife between Watertown and Brownville, the latter, uniting with other interests, succeeded in getting it located at Adams. The directors, elected June 20, 1817, were John Paddock, Hoel Lawrence, Ebenezer Wood, Clark Allen, David I. Andrus, S. F. Hooker, Elisha Camp, Frederick White, David Hale, Samuel C. Kennedy, John Cowles, Eliphalet Edmonds and Joseph Sterling. The first president was J. Paddock.

The bank went into operation with a paid-up capital of only \$50,000, and, such was the scarcity of money, only a fraction was paid into the bank at the time of its opening.

The bank did not succeed at Adams, and, after a temporary suspension, was, in 1824, by an act of the Legislature, removed to Watertown. Each director, by this act, was required to own at least \$500 stock. The charter was further amended, April 14, 1830, and the capital was increased to \$80,000. May 19, 1836, the capital was increased from \$80,000 to \$200,000, and commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions in shares of \$10 each. In 1837 an ineffectual effort was made to get this act repealed. In 1828 it became one of the safety-fund banks, and remained such until 1853, when it was reorganized under the general banking laws of the State. In 1865 it became a National Bank, and remains such to the present time.

Through all these years, reaching from 1824 to 1894, this institution has been prominent in affording financial assistance, and its stockholders have received a fair return for their money invested therein. Since 1857, T. H. Camp has occupied the position of president.

THE WATERTOWN NATIONAL BANK

was organized in 1882. It has a capital of \$100,000. Surplus and profits, \$85,000. George W. Knowlton, Jr., President; Sidney Cooper, Vice-President; N. P. Wardwell, Cashier.

Directors: George W. Knowlton, Jr., J. R. Miller, Albert Bushnell, Harrison Fuller, A.

D. Remington, B. L. Taylor, B. B. Taggart, J. Mullin, Jr., S. F. Baggs, George W. Wiggins, Sidney Cooper.

This is one of the safest banking institutions of Watertown, ably managed, with courteous and attentive officers. It possesses the entire confidence of the business community.

THE NATIONAL BANK AND LOAN COMPANY

Was organized as a State Bank by George C. Sherman, January 20, 1849, under the name of the Watertown Bank and Loan Company, with a capital of \$100,000. This bank was reorganized August 8, 1865, under the national banking law, with its present name, with a capital of \$75,000. In 1853 the bank erected the banking house on the corner of Washington and Stone streets, which it still occupies. This bank has remained in the family of George C. Sherman since its first organization, the sons succeeding to it as a portion of their patrimony.

THE JEFFERSON COUNTY SAVINGS BANK

Was incorporated April 5, 1859, with twenty-two trustees named in the act, thirteen of whom met some time before the 1st of July following and elected permanent officers, as follows: James I. Steele, President; Fred. Emerson, Vice-President; John L. Marsh, Secretary and Treasurer; Lafayette J. Bigelow, Peter Haas, and Merritt Andrus, Loan Committee. The trustees adopted a code of by-laws, and limited deposits to a minimum of twenty-five cents, none less than one dollar to draw interest, the latter being established at five per cent. In 1861 there was a general reorganization, and a new board of trustees was elected, who elected new officers, except vice-president. The deposits at the date of the last published report on Jan. 1, 1894, amounted to \$1,913,971.72, and the loans and discounts to \$2,107,705.72. This is a very strong bank.

OFFICERS: T. H. Camp, President; D. W. Baldwin, 1st Vice-President; George W. Wiggins, 2d Vice-President; George H. Sherman, Secretary; George Smith, Treasurer; A. T. E. Lansing, Assistant Treasurer.

TRUSTEES: T. H. Camp, George W. Wiggins, Addison M. Farwell, D. G. Griffin, Ross C. Scott, D. W. Baldwin, N. P. Wardwell, A. L. Upham, R. H. Huntington, J. R.

Miller, Henry M. Stevens, J. A. Lawyer, Alden F. Barker, George H. Sherman, C. W. Clare.

THE CITY NATIONAL BANK,

Organized in May, 1890, capital \$100,000, with the following Directors: G. Lord, John E. Kemp, John Prouty, R. E. Hungerford, P. B. Grant, P. V. Poor, Robert Lansing, B. Brockway, and R. E. Smiley. G. Lord, President; John E. Kemp, Vice-President. May 2, 1891, the President, G. Lord, died, and J. E. Kemp was made President, John Prouty, Vice-President, George H. Walker, Director. Oct. 6, 1892, John Prouty died, and R. E. Smiley was made Vice-President. C. M. Rexford and B. Brockway having died, F. D. Roth and N. R. Caswell were made Directors. Officers at present (1894) are: John E. Kemp, President; R. E. Smiley, Vice-President; J. O. Hathway, Cashier; G. B. Kemp, Assistant Cashier. Directors: John E. Kemp, George H. Walker, R. E. Smiley, F. D. Roth, Robert Lansing, P. B. Grant, C. M. Rexford, N. R. Caswell, P. V. Poor. Capital, \$100,000; surplus profits, \$16 000.

THE NATIONAL UNION BANK

Of Watertown was organized as a State bank under the name of the Union Bank, June, 1852, with the following incorporators and stockholders: Henry Keep, George S. Goodale, N. M. Woodruff, Walter N. Woodruff, Abner Baker, who subscribed \$2,000 and upwards to the capital stock of \$100,000; Washington Genet, Orrin C. Utley, Loveland Paddock, Daniel Lee, J. H. Dutton, E. Q. Sewell, who subscribed \$1,000 each; W. K. Hawks, John White, and John C. Sterling. The first election was held August 3, 1852, at which a board of thirteen directors were chosen, who, at their first meeting, elected Henry Keep president, W. K. Hawks vice-president, and George S. Goodale cashier. On August 16, 1853, W. K. Hawks was elected president, and was succeeded by Abner Baker, August 7, 1855, John White being elected vice-president at the same time. August 4, 1856, S. B. Upham was chosen cashier, and served in that position until his death. August 8, 1865, the State bank was reorganized under the national banking law, with its present name. W. W. Taggart is now (1894) president, and A. L. Upham, cashier.

SOME LEADING INDUSTRIES.

THE WATERTOWN STEAM ENGINE COMPANY.—This business is now upon an enduring basis, with enough capital and a long list of customers. It was originally located on the corner of Mill and Moulton streets, and conducted by Messrs. Hoard & Bradford. There has been for several years an attempt to give to Mr. Bradford (an excellent man, and a fair mechanic), too much credit for the beginning and extraordinary growth of this portable engine business. But the author, who was

intimately acquainted with all the facts, and knew the men, deems it due to the truth of history to accord to Hon. Charles B. Hoard at least seven-eighths of all the credit due to any one connected with that early and important business enterprise.

The present Company is the outgrowth of a business established by Hoard & Bradford in 1849, and continued by them until they were succeeded by Hoard & Sons. The firm was fortunate at the beginning in having sold one

of their smallest engines to John A. Haddock, then editor and proprietor of the Democratic Union. Into this office one day came Horace Greeley, the great Tribune editor, and he looked at the little engine with astonishment at the way it was handling the first cylinder printing press ever introduced into Northern New York. Haddock was feeding his press as well as acting as "chief engineer." In the New York Tribune of July 13, 1850, appeared the following extract from Greeley's correspondence. He had come to Watertown to deliver a temperance lecture:

The best thing I saw in Watertown was the turnout of two thousand people on a wild, stormy night to hear a dry talk on temperance. The next best was a new portable steam engine, invented and manufactured there by Messrs Hoard & Bradford. The two-horse engine I examined was running a Napier power-press briskly, while burning as much fuel as a common kitchen range. Certainly, a ton of pea coal would suffice to run it a fortnight, day and night. The time must be at hand when every thrifty farmer and nearly every mechanic, will have such an engine of his own, and chopping straw, turning grindstone, cutting wood, churning, threshing, etc., will have ceased to be a manual and become a mechanical operation.

Printing (press-work) by hand must rapidly disappear before the approach of this engine, which will be running on wheels and driving a scythe before it, or drawing a plow behind it, within five years. We have hardly begun to use steam yet.

From that time the business rapidly grew, but later on, Mr. Bradford, who was a timid man, and not by any means the inventor or the main force in the origin of this steam engine business, became alarmed at their great success, and sold out his interest for \$25,000. [See more in relation to the matter in Mr. Hoard's biography, page 44.] Mr. Hoard's failure to make money out of the gun contract, led to the transfer of the business to other hands, and, as we have said, the present company was organized.

Their output of late years has been three engines per day, averaging 25 horse-power each. If crowded to their utmost they could turn out about 1,000 engines a year of an average of 40 or 50 H. P., a total of 50,000 H. P. per year.

Capital employed, including surplus and borrowed, is about \$600,000. Value of present plant about \$200,000.

The officers are: J. C. Knowlton, President; G. C. Sherman, Vice-President; S. F. Bagg, Secretary and Treasurer; C. D. Palmister, Superintendent.

Finding their former quarters somewhat cramped they moved in 1889 to their present location, where they have about twenty acres of land, and where they have equipped new shops built wholly on one floor, with modern cranes for handling heavy machinery and abundant switches for facility in receiving and shipping. They have put in new and modern tools and there are few plants in the United States capable of turning out work as cheaply.

THE EAMES VACUUM BRAKE COMPANY, AND THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.—Among the mechanical industries of Watertown that have risen to position of importance and materially contributed to establishing this

city as a manufacturing centre, none have been more successful than the enterprise of these two companies.

The Eames vacuum brake was invented by F. W. Eames in 1875. A company was incorporated in 1877 with a capital of \$500,000, and work was commenced in one of the old stone buildings on Beebe's Island. The company did business with more-or-less success until 1883, when eastern capital became interested, and the business was extended. A year or two later it became necessary to build a compressed air brake in addition to the vacuum system, to successfully compete with other and old concerns manufacturing the air brake, which had been adopted as a standard on the trunk lines of the country, the vacuum brake not being interchangeable. For this purpose, Mr. A. P. Massey, mechanical engineer for the company, succeeded in inventing a system of air brakes interchangeable with the Westinghouse system. This gave new life to the business, and a company was formed within the Eames company, with a capital of \$5,000,000, styled "The New York Air Brake Co." Large shops were erected, covering the entire western portion of Beebe's Island, about two acres. These two companies combined give employment to five or six hundred hands. The pay roll has reached \$6,000 per week, and it will undoubtedly go higher in the near future.

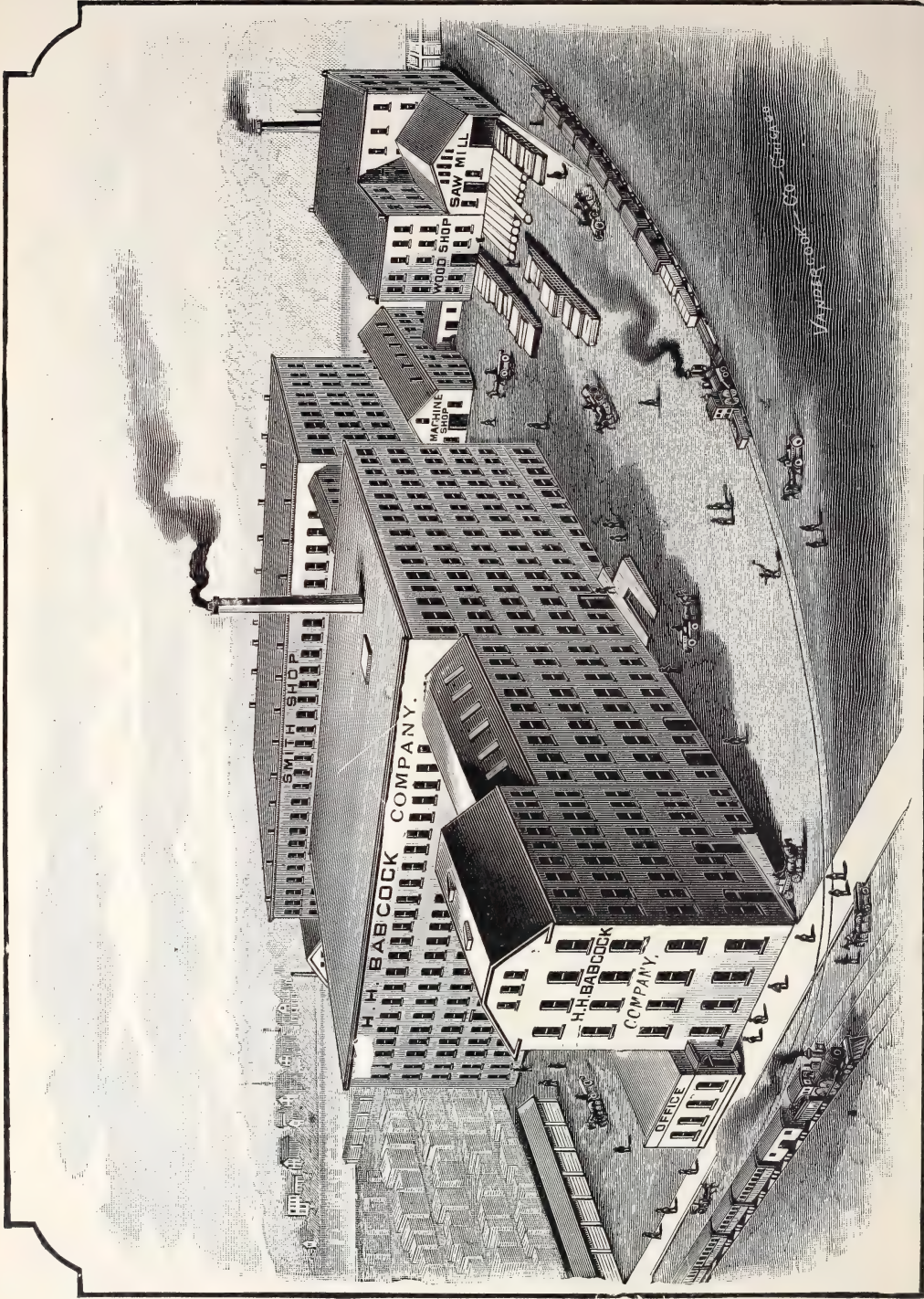
THE BAGLEY & SEWALL COMPANY.—The business of this important firm was originated by George Goulding in 1838. In 1853 the firm of Goulding, Bagley & Sewall was formed, continuing the business until 1861, when it was succeeded by the firm of Bagley & Sewall, which carried on the business until 1882, when the present stock company was formed, under the name of The Bagley & Sewall Company.

The business is that of a general foundry and machine shop, the specialties being the manufacture of paper and pulp-making machinery, and machinists' bench vices. The Bagley & Sewall Company began the manufacture of Fourdrinier paper machines in 1890, and met with an immediate and pronounced success, standing easily in the front rank of manufacturers of such machinery. Their machines have been placed throughout the paper-making districts of the United States and Canada, from Maine to the Pacific Coast, and have, without exception, earned for themselves a most enviable reputation for unequalled capacity of production and economy in maintenance.

This enterprise is one of the class which is especially beneficial to the community where located, as the employes are largely skilled craftsmen, earning the highest rate of wages.

The capital invested exceeds \$250,000. The output is about \$300,000 per year. In ordinary times they employ from 175 to 200 men—mostly skilled mechanics.

POSTAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY began business in 1890. They are specialists in wiring for bells, electric light, but are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.



WORKS OF THE H. H. BABCOCK COMPANY, WESTPORT, N. Y.

THE H. H. BABCOCK COMPANY.—Organized under the laws of the State of New York in 1882, with a capital of \$100,000; since increased to \$300,000. Present officers: H. H. Babcock, President; R. P. Flower, Vice-President; G. H. Babcock, Treasurer; F. W. Babcock, Secretary. Annual output between 4,000 and 5,000 carriages. Annual business nearly half a million dollars.

The foundation of the business was laid by Henry H. Babcock in 1845, who commenced at that time making wooden pumps, which business grew to quite large proportions until about the year 1871, when iron pumps were put on the market at a very low price, and displaced to a certain extent the wooden pump. Mr. Babcock, seeing the price of iron growing steadily less, and the price of pine steadily advancing, was compelled to gradually work out of the pump business and turn his plant and machinery to other uses. About 1874, himself and sons added to their business the manufacture of flouring mill machines, which was carried on until the year 1880, when they commenced the manufacture of carriages and carriage parts. In 1882 the business was merged into a stock company composed of H. H. Babcock, G. H. Babcock, J. W. Babcock, F. E. Babcock, Roswell P. Flower and Anson R. Flower, since which time they have erected buildings with floor-space amounting to over ten acres. The business employs nearly 350 hands. Mr. H. H. Babcock was the originator of this now important carriage industry in Watertown, where he has been for many years a respected and honored citizen. He has reared here an interesting and capable family, his sons are now his able lieutenants, and they are excelled by no other firm in Northern New York for enterprise and public spirit. Their works are on a permanent and enduring basis, spread over much ground, conveniently arranged in every detail. The completeness of economy in managing such an establishment will be apparent when we consider that \$75 now buys as complete and durable a wagon as \$150 was paid for in 1865. The advantages of concentrated effort have never been more strikingly demonstrated than in this business of carriage building, in which Mr. H. H. Babcock has always been in the lead. Their New York works are at 406, 408, 410 and 412 Broome street.

THE HARMON MACHINE COMPANY.—Began business in 1891. Organized to do a general machine shop business, including foundry and heavy forging. Manufacture hydraulic pulp-grinding machinery, and repair all machinery used by the manufacturers on Black River.

Capital invested about \$90,000; raw material used, about \$50,000 per year; value of output, about \$100,000 per year; hands employed, 30 to 50 skilled mechanics in all the different branches. The number varying as the demand for repairs rises or decreases during the year.

Officers for 1894 are G. S. Knowlton, President; H. E. Harmon, Secretary; A. H. LeFever, Manager.

HUNGERFORD & COATES.—Book and job printers. Business began in 1881 by O. E. Hungerford. Succeeding J. S. Robinson in the job printing and book-binding business, the office was later removed to Anthony street and enlarged. September 15, 1892, this business was combined with the Times and Reformer establishment, by the purchase of their job department and removal to their building on Arcade street. At this time the firm was changed to Hungerford & Coates, who have the most complete office in Northern New York. They are also connected with the lithograph house of Henry Seibert & Bro. Company, of New York. This firm brought out this History.

THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE.—This industry, we regret to say, several years ago was removed from Watertown to Dayton, Ohio. It was a vigorous concern, and the machines made were popular until an unwise policy permitted poor work to go out, and under the depression induced by that policy, the concern ran deeply into debt. Better facilities being offered at Dayton, Watertown lost one of its leading industries. The importance of the enterprise, even though not in Watertown now, demands some recognition in these pages.

The inventor of this machine, named Davis, came to Watertown in 1866, and exhibited his model. After careful examination, Mr. John Sheldon was induced to organize a company that would make the needed investment to secure a plant for its manufacture. It so happened that the Hon. Joseph Sheldon, brother of John, was an intimate friend, at New Haven, Conn., of that Elias Howe, who invented the first machine, and was then largely interested in the manufacture of sewing machines. He examined, at Mr. Joseph Sheldon's request, the Davis machine, before any investment had been made for its manufacture at Watertown, and pronounced the device novel and valuable. This was the opinion upon which Mr. John Sheldon and the company organized by him, based their willingness to put money into manufacturing the Davis machine. A building was secured on Beebe's Island, and the work began with a force of about 25 men. The machine sold rapidly, and the demand soon necessitated the building of a large factory on Sewall's Island, now utilized by the Excelsior Spring Wagon Company. This venture demanding more capital, the stock was increased to \$150,000, and new men taken into the organization. Mr. L. Johnson was induced to give up his partnership in the Great Wardrobe clothing store, and accept the office of secretary and treasurer, and he holds that office to-day, having piloted the company through all its embarrassments.

An expensive law suit had to be carried through, in addition to the bad reputation that came as the result of the poor work named above, and debts began to pile up. To make a long story short, and as a result of many of the directors having become personally responsible for some of these debts, the

company defaulted upon its interest, and then another organization was effected, resulting in removing the plant to Dayton, Ohio, where many advantages were offered, and finally accepted. Mr. Johnson has been the main dependence of the company in its monetary affairs, and has proved himself an able financier. Taking a corporation handicapped with a debt of over a half a million dollars, he has liquidated every cent of its indebtedness without a compromise, and has paid the enormous sum of \$700,000 in interest alone. This manifests not only the ability of Mr. Johnson, but also the intrinsic merit of the Davis machine, and verifies Mr. Howe's assertion that the vertical feed was not only novel but valuable, and shows John Sheldon's judgment in taking hold of the enterprise, which should have been retained at Watertown. But the failure to pay dividends discouraged the stockholders, and the original organization was dissolved.

CRESCENT MILLS, FARWELL & RHINES, 47 FAIRBANKS STREET.—There is not among all the great staple products entering into general consumption, any one that comes within measurable distance of wheat flour, in point of interest and importance, and it is in the nature of things, therefore, that the production and sale of this article should constitute one of the principal branches of commercial activity in every large centre of trade and commerce. The leader in this line of enterprise in this section of the State, is the Crescent Mills, operated by the firm of Farwell & Rhines, merchant millers and manufacturers of full roller process flour. These mills were built in 1870, and changed from stone to full and complete roller mills in 1882, and consist of an immense structure four stories in height, (with extensive warehouses and branch railroad tracks connected therewith), supplied with ten pair of rollers on wheat and three on feed and meal, beside rolls and intricate machinery used in the manufacture of specialties, and a storage capacity of several thousand bushels of grain. The capacity is 100 barrels of flour per day. The leading brands are "Superlative," "Atlantic," "Farwell's Best," "Pansy," and "North Star," all of which are general favorites in the market.

The gentlemen composing this firm are Frederick R. Farwell, who entered the milling business in this city, in 1856. He is a son of Deacon Eli Farwell, one of the most honorable and prominent business men of Watertown for half a century. Frederick R. Farwell was born in the house where he now resides, August 30, 1834. That house was built in 1828, and looks to-day almost like a new building.

Foster P. Rhines, junior member of this firm, commenced milling in Jefferson county in 1856 in a custom mill at Lafargeville, and commenced flour milling in 1861 for Eli Farwell & Co., of this city. In 1878 the present firm was formed. Mr. Rhines was born in Lafargeville, Dec. 12, 1842. Business began in April, 1878. Raw material used, about

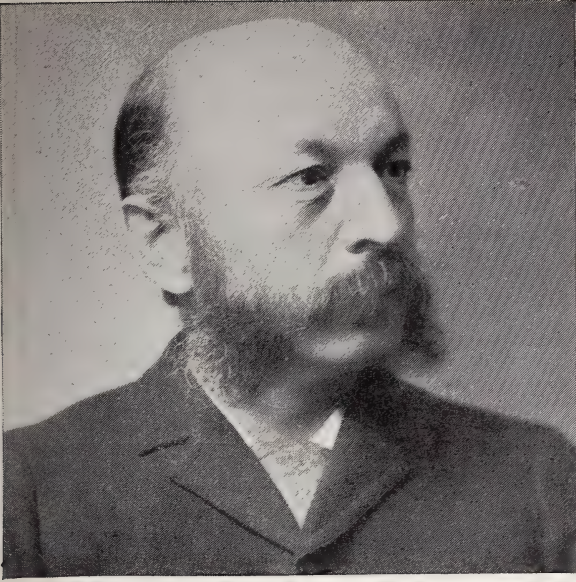
175,000 bushels cereals. Value of sales, \$170,000 per year.

H. H. HERRICK & SON—Began business in 1844 as merchant millers and dealers in flour, feed, grain, hay, straw, salt and fertilizers. In addition to the goods and product actually handled by their employes, they take orders and make sales for direct shipment from the west of full car loads which are not handled here. Capital invested, \$100,000. Value of output, \$125,000 to \$175,000 per annum. Hands employed, 14.

EXCELSIOR CARRIAGE COMPANY—Makers of carriages, buggies, surries, road wagons, spring wagons, etc. This company was incorporated in 1889, under the laws of the State of New York, with a capital of \$50,000, and with the following officers and trustees: President, George B. Massey; Vice-President, Edmund S. Goodale; Secretary and Treasurer, Jno. M. Carpenter; Trustees, George B. Massey, J. R. Stebbins, Watson M. Rogers, Jno. M. Carpenter, A. D. Remington, Edmund S. Goodale and Walter H. Camp. On the formation of the company they purchased the buildings of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, on Sewall's Island, and splendidly equipped them with the latest and most improved machinery. They have a good water-power and give employment to 100 men. The growing business of the company has compelled them to erect additional buildings, and they are now contemplating putting up another large one, for storage purposes only. A visit to this factory and an inspection of the results attained will satisfy the most critical that the productions of this house are superior, and justly merit the encomiums bestowed upon them. The output comprises almost everything in the vehicle line, from a light buggy to a heavy carriage, all made in the most durable manner, and of the best materials. To make the fine grade of work required by a high-class trade, there must enter into the product the best material, carefulness in workmanship, advanced taste and judgment in style and finish. This company has justly earned a reputation on these most essential points. Their facilities are now better than ever before for executing orders for new work or supplying the trade, and they are turning out the finest class of vehicles, which they sell at prices consistent with good material and reliable workmanship. The trade of the house is especially large and influential in New York, New Jersey and New England. Their New England repository is located at North Hartland, Vt. During the trying years that have ensued for all manufacturing concerns since the organization of the Excelsior, they have been steadily successful, and their commercial credit is of a high order.

STREETER & BRIMMER.—This firm began business in 1823 as N. W. Streeter. In 1853, J. C. Streeter became partner, the firm being N. W. Streeter & Son. They continued business in the Streeter block until 1866, when the firm removed to No. 16 Woodruff House. In 1867 Mr. Streeter, senior, sold his interest

THE FIRM OF NILL & JESS.



EX-MAYOR JOHN NILL.

strikingly illustrates Col. Shaw's aphorism, that "a man needs to live in a large town before he knows just how to live in a small one."

John Nill, ex-Mayor of Watertown, was born at Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1835; was educated in the common schools of that country, but had no superior facilities, his parents being farmers, owning and working a small farm. Young Nill had heard many German revolutionists speak, and had from his earliest manhood been an omnivorous reader, and naturally inherited many of the progressive ideas of that period in Germany, and resolved to emigrate to a land where all men were equal before the law, even though all did not have an equal start in life. He reached New York in 1853, and went direct to Utica in company with a friend and schoolmate who had relatives in that city. He found work in a cotton factory at first, and then learned the confectionery business, that being the occupation of his choice, and in which he has achieved such signal success. After remaining in Utica seven years, Mr. Nill made a prospecting journey to Watertown, where he found conditions that promised well. He had already married Dora Jess, and accepted a position with Mr. Cadwell, applying himself assiduously to learning the needs of the town, for he had resolved early in life to become the owner of a business of his own instead of remaining always a journeyman. In 1863 he began business upon his own responsibility, having secured his brother-in-law as a partner, and their affairs have progressed in a remarkable degree. He was seven years a supervisor of the 1st ward, and in 1888 was elected Mayor, which position he filled with entire acceptability. Mr. Nill is eminently democratic, easily approached, a close student of men and of current events, with his ear close to the ground all the time ready to catch any sound that may lead to further progress in the large and varied business he is engaged in. He knows every detail of his business by practical experience, and all his employes regard him as a model man, for he makes their work pleasant and agreeable even though laborious.

Mr. Nill esteems himself fortunate in his partner, who is perhaps the best-known of either of the firm, for he is always at the store, where customers can see him, as he has, from the beginning, attended to the finances of the firm. Henry Jess was born in Mcklenberg, Germany, in 1830; was educated in the common schools of his native country. His father was a cabinet maker, which occupation young Jess followed until 1853, when he emigrated to America. While young he had investigated, in common with many other German youths, the great problems of civil government, and he had heard of free America, where honest purposes and health gave to all a competency for old age. He worked at his trade two years at Utica, marrying Miss Dora Seaman, a young woman of that city, and then took up the manufacture of sash and blinds until 1863, Mr. John Nill, his present partner, started a small confectionery business. Needing assistance, Mr. Nill induced his brother-in-law to join him, and from that union of interests sprang the present firm of Nill & Jess, that has sat the pattern to men in business in Watertown, for progressive methods, for judicious improvements, and for uninterrupted success. Whatever they have turned their hands to has appeared to prosper—not by the blindness which we ordinarily term "luck," but by methods that have invited and commanded success.

IN passing around among the business firms in Watertown, the writer has encountered none so progressive and "up to date" as the one named above. Their enterprise has erected two of the finest buildings in the city at Factory Square; they are fully alive to the demands of their business, which brings them in contact with nearly every family in the city, and their liberality and public spirit are excelled by no other firm or individual. Their success is commendable in two ways. They came here, poor young men, and it is a credit to Watertown that their honesty and industry have been appreciated and properly rewarded; and it is a pleasure also to realize that they have fully deserved the business favors they have so long received and are now enjoying. Their obliging manners and every-day courtesy have won universal appreciation from all classes. In their store the customer is promptly waited upon, a thing not always properly understood by some of the Watertown merchants, who sometimes composedly permit a customer to walk back to where they may be reading a newspaper instead of graciously meeting him in a way that shows he is gladly welcomed. The manner in which Nill & Jess do business



HENRY JESS.



THE CIGAR FACTORY AND MANUFACTURERS' BUILDING.



NILL & JESS' BUILDINGS AT FACTORY SQUARE.
THE FIRM'S MANUFACTORY, PACKING ROOMS AND SALES ROOMS.

to D. A. Smith, and firm name was changed to Smith & Streeter. On account of the death of Mr. Smith, a few years later, the firm changed to Streeter & Hanford, and then to Streeter & Dewey, or Streeter & Co. Mr. Streeter bought the interest of Dewey and took in as partner his son, Fred W., who, with Mr. Brimmer, now compose the present firm, doing altogether the largest business in their line in the city.

It is a historical fact that the name of Streeter is the only one to be found in Watertown that has been continued in the same line of business from the beginning of the town's settlement. It is now full 70 years since the name Streeter could be read upon a sign-board in Watertown, and it can be read to-day.

Capital invested, \$25,000. Value of output, \$80,000. Hands employed, 40.

H. J. Snook & Co., the clothing dealers on the north side of the Public Square, are the successors in that old and reliable house, known since 1857 (nearly forty years) as the GREAT WARDROBE, the concern that never defaulted for an hour in payment of any claim, perpetuating in its fidelity and square dealing the reputation imparted to it by Mr. Wiggins and his several partners. The reputation of this old-time house has always been a guaranty of honest dealing in honest clothing, and it maintains it to this day, under its new management. The writer is well aware that it's a poor concern that lives upon its reputation alone—but, like the Bank of England, this house keeps right on as it began. The firm is composed of Henry J. Snook and Ferdinand P. King, who were formerly employees of Messrs. Wiggins & Goodale. Mr. Snook was in their employ eight years, and Mr. King four years. January 1st, 1890, they left the Great Wardrobe and organized the firm of Snook & King, in the Flower block, which continued until January 15, 1893, when having the opportunity to purchase the stock and good will of Mr. E. S. Goodale, they did so. The purchase of the Wardrobe gave this firm a greater outlet for goods. Consequently it gives them a much greater opportunity to purchase their stock at low prices, which enables them to merit the liberal patronage they are receiving, not only from the city but from the surrounding towns.

F. P. KING & Co. are the enterprising clothing and men's furnishing dealers, known as the Arsenal street clothiers. Their place of business is in the new Flower building, corner Arsenal and Arcade streets. They occupy one of the best equipped stores in Northern New York. It is very modern in all of its arrangements. It was fitted up expressly for their use when the block was built. The present firm is a continuation of the old firm of Snook & King, who began business at this stand March 22, 1890. From their opening day to the present time they have done a very successful business. The firm, Snook & King, continued until February, 1894, when the firm became known as F. P. King & Co., and is composed of two practical, hard-working young men, viz.,

Ferdinand P. King and Henry J. Snook, who are assisted by competent assistants, both in the sale and the manufacture of their clothing.

THE WATERTOWN CANNING COMPANY is comparatively a new industry in Watertown, though it is somewhat curious that such an enterprise was not long since put in operation. The present company was organized in 1892, with a capital of \$15,000. Osee Wilmot is the President; L. D. Olney, Secretary and Treasurer. They began to can corn in 1893, putting up nearly 200,000 cans, which has sold rapidly at a price above the most popular brands, and people who have used it once will have no other. It is a singular fact, perhaps well known to corn-raisers, but not to the mass of people, that the "sweet" corn of this northern latitude will not perpetuate its kind when grown in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In the market there one asks in vain for the "sugar" corn of Maine, Vermont and Northern New York.

The Canning Company contemplate adding tomatoes to their output for 1894, and the writer thinks their enterprise one that will certainly pay, and should be largely increased.

THE WATERTOWN PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY, Alfred F. O. Connor, manager, are manufacturers of a variety of saleable patented preparations, having their salesroom at 165 William street, New York city. Their perfumes and toilet waters, as well as their medicinal preparations, are attaining high rank among druggists. They employ five to eight hands, and use about \$10,000 capital.

J. B. WISE.—The present firm began business in 1877, under the name of Wise & Son, but the senior member dying, the firm has since been known by the name of the survivor. The goods turned out are of superior excellence, comprising hardware specialties, sewing machine and organ parts, locks, hinges, bell-pulls, and some brass work. The capital invested is about \$60,000. Raw material consumed, about \$25,000 per year, and the output exceeds \$50,000, giving employment to 30 hands.

JAMES DOLAN, U. S. Pension Attorney.—In procuring pensions, the services of an experienced attorney are of inestimable value. Mr. James Dolan, who established business here in 1876, is well fitted by experience and ability to render valuable service in all matters which engage his attention. He is familiar with the laws, rules and regulations necessary to be complied with in establishing claims against the government, and gives his personal attention to pensions, patents and all business of this nature. He is favorably known in all the various bureaus, while his many clients in this vicinity bear testimony to his success in their causes. Mr. Dolan is a native of Jefferson county, and is highly esteemed in this city and vicinity. He served during our late war in the 35th New York Volunteers and 13th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and is now a member of Joe Spratt Post, No. 323, G. A. R. His portrait can be seen upon one of the composite pages of distinguished soldiers, shown in this History.

J. W. EMPEY, Funeral Director, No 25 Court street, is the most widely-known representative of this business in Northern New York, he being one of the oldest in the State. He is a funeral director and furnishing undertaker. This business was established in 1840 by S. W. Ballard, who was succeeded in 1883 by Ballard & Northam, Mr. Empey succeeding in 1893. He was born in Canada, and is a practical embalmer and undertaker, of thorough experience, a man of energy and business qualities, and a member of the Board of Trade and of the Jefferson County Undertakers' Association. Half a dozen assistants are employed, and five handsome hearses are in service. Remains are taken in charge at any hour and prepared for burial; embalming is performed in accordance with the most approved processes, and all matters incidental to sepulchre are promptly and carefully attended to.

D. S. MILLER & Co., booksellers and stationers, north side Public Square, began business in 1887, and have been successful.

WILLIAM J. CARNCROSE began his real estate business in 1891. He buys and sells city properties, and does a large exchange business as well as contracts for buildings and repairs. He also collects rents and buys and sells mortgages. Capital invested, \$20,000. Employs from 10 to 20 hands; office and residence 71 Factory street. Mr. Carncrose came to Watertown from Lewis county, and enjoys a high reputation.

CAMP & MASSEY began business in 1840, as general druggists. George B. Massey came into the store as clerk in 1850, was admitted as partner in 1858, and is now sole proprietor, still retaining the old firm name. He employs three clerks.

A. L. RICE began business in 1891 as wholesale and retail dealer in foreign and American cements, lime, sewer pipe, farm tile, fire brick, fire clay, Eureka plaster, slate, stone and encaustic floor tiles and mantels, manufacturer of artificial stone stepping blocks, blocks for foot pavements, etc.

This firm makes a specialty of the celebrated "Durham" Portland cement, an article so excellent as to be in use in Department of Docks, New York city, and upon the great East Park filtering reservoir in Philadelphia, the largest single reservoir in America, with a capacity of over 300,000,000 gallons. Store, 26 and 28 Arsenal street, and 39½ Court street.

W. W. CONDE, Wholesale Hardware.—This is the old-established and leading headquarters in this city for light and heavy hardware, and was founded sixty years ago by Norris M. Woodruff, and owned for many years by his son-in-law, Howell Cooper. The present proprietor succeeded to the control in 1878. The premises comprise two floors and a basement, 20x100 feet in dimensions, all of which space is utilized in the disposal of the stock that is constantly carried.

W. R. KEATING, wholesale and retail dealer in tobacco, cigars, and smokers' articles, also

dealer in fine wines and liquors, domestic and imported ales, porters, etc., No. 6 Commercial block, and No. 6 Franklin street. This business was founded in 1876 by Bingham & Kenyon, and in 1889 they were succeeded by the present proprietor, who has been instrumental in maintaining and extending the operations of the house.

J. T. ROSS, dealer in oysters, foreign and domestic fruits, ocean and lake fish. Mr. Ross established this business in 1865, and has throughout the intervening period occupied the same premises, the business being now one of the oldest and leading in this line in the city. The premises consist of a store and basement, each 20x100 feet in dimensions, tastefully fitted up with all the modern appointments belonging to the trade.

J. W. NOTT, druggist, east side Public Square. This business was founded by Mr. Nott in the same location in 1871, and from the first has been successful. The premises and basement are 20x100 feet, completely equipped, and the store is tastefully fitted up. The stock includes drugs, medicines and chemicals of every description, acids, extracts, essences and kindred products, herbs, barks, roots and pure medicinal wines and liquors, mineral waters, etc. Pharmaceutical compounds, family recipes and physicians' prescriptions are compounded in the most careful and trustworthy manner.

DAVIDSON MARBLE COMPANY, sole producers of New York marble.—Quarries at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county. This company is the largest and leading concern in this line in the northern section of the State. They produce a very superior article, and handle the finest imported products. This company, of which Alexander Davidson is President; John A. Davidson, Treasurer, and Charles Stedman, Secretary, was organized and commenced operations in 1890. Their plant in Watertown is capacious and well-equipped. The works are operated by water-power and the latest improved sawing and polishing machinery, and all other needed apparatus are in service. Thirty-five hands are employed in this city, while work is furnished to fifteen or more at the quarries. Mr. Alexander Davidson is a native and resident of New York city, and Messrs. John A. Davidson and Charles Stedman are natives and residents of Chicago. Mr. A. C. Davis, the manager in this city, is a gentleman in the prime of life, born in Scotland. He is a man of practical skill and many years' experience in this line, active and energetic, and is thoroughly conversant with the business.

KNOWLTON BROTHERS, paper manufacturers.—This establishment has been in operation for eighty-five years, having been first established in 1808, but has been in the Knowlton family since 1814. The plant is a four-story and basement brick structure, 60x200 feet, and is provided with all the latest machinery, appliances and appurtenances. The mill is operated by water-power. The firm are manufacturers of super-calendered cover paper, for magazine and journal

covers, and their products are in wide-spread demand. The output is about five tons a day. The products of this firm are noted for elegance of finish, durability and general excellence, and are maintained at a uniformly high standard. The interests in this concern were organized some time ago into a joint stock company, of which G. W. Knowlton is President, and G. S. Knowlton is Secretary and Treasurer—J. C. Knowlton, who is not an active partner, having an interest in it also.

STERLING & MOSHER.—The book, stationery and wall-paper business now carried on by Mr. John Sterling, jr., at No. 7 Washington Hall block, was originally started by J. C. Sterling in 1848. Mr. Sterling purchased the stock of Joel Green, and continued the business until the spring of 1849, when he moved to a store on the north side of Court street, owned by Isaac Fisk, where the Fisk block now stands.

In May, 1849, this block was burned in the great conflagration, and a large share of the stock belonging to Mr. Sterling was consumed. The remnant of stock was removed to a stone building on the corner of Washington and Stone streets, where the building of the National Bank and Loan Company now stands.

In 1891, Mr. Sterling, senior, retired from the business, and was succeeded by his son, John Sterling, the name of the firm continuing as before. The recent retirement of Mr. Mosher (in July, 1894), has left Mr. John C. Sterling, jr., sole proprietor of this old and always-responsible and much-respected concern, Watertown's reliable stand-by.

THE HITCHCOCK LAMP COMPANY was organized in 1873, and their lamps have been extensively used all over the civilized world. The capital invested is over \$100,000. They employ 40 hands. Mr. Taylor is the able manager and an extensive stock-owner.

McMULLIN & SEARS, on the ground floor of the Smith building, have built up a large business in Watertown, by acting as a distributing house for groceries and heavy merchandise. The habit of retail merchants in Northern New York, up to 1889, had been to buy all their goods in New York or to give orders to salesmen from that city. But this firm, by keeping large supplies and samples constantly on hand, have greatly changed this method, and are able to supply goods here in Watertown, in all the leading lines, on as favorable terms as they can be bought in New York city, or in any other large city of the East or South. Their economy in freight and purchasing in large quantities, enable them to do this, and yet make a paying percent; by doing a large business. They have struck the right chord and their success is assured. The proprietors are George C. McMullin and Thomas A. Sears, with an efficient corps of active men constantly on the road soliciting orders.

GEO. H. MOWE, plumber, steam, hot water and gas fitter, No. 38 Arsenal street, began business in 1884. The firm consisted of A.

Beffrey and George H. Mowe, under the firm name of Beffrey & Mowe. The business was conducted in the old wooden building on Franklin street, where the Burdick building now stands. On January 22, 1893, this building was destroyed by fire; the next morning (Monday) the firm was established in its present quarters, and business was going on uninterrupted. This firm was the first in the city to successfully introduce hot water for the heating of buildings, and many of the finest dwellings in the city attest the high class of sanitary plumbing done by them.

On October 1, 1893, Mr. Beffrey retired from the firm, and the business has since been conducted by its present owner. Capital invested, \$5,000; hands employed, ten.

WHITE & ANTHONY began business in June, 1893, as manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds, frames, turned work, scroll work, hay presses and all kinds of job work for repairing and building houses, barns, etc., and dealers in lumber, lath, shingles, paints, oil, building paper, nails, etc., of all kinds.

Capital invested, \$3,500; raw material used, hemlock, pine and all kinds of lumber; hands employed, 10; office and manufactory, 27 Moulton street, Watertown.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY is the name of an organization having many offices throughout the country, but in nearly all sections, excepting in Northern New York, they have competitors for trade. In Northern New York, however, they have unchallenged sway, and can inflict any charge they see fit upon their customers. Their charges seem to me high, in some instances eight cents a pound from New York to Watertown, about 350 miles, whereas the United States mail transports packages of four pounds and under from Maine to California, at eight cents per pound. The high prices charged lead to the suspicion that some leading railway officials are sharing in the profits of this company, else some competitor would be allowed to have transit over these Northern roads, and then the people of Jefferson county could obtain express freight at as reasonable rates as other portions of the United States. This is a just complaint, and a great tax upon trade.

JAMES R. MILLER began business in 1871. When first started, the business consisted of only merchant tailoring, but ready-made clothing for men, youth and boys has been added, also a complete line of men's furnishing goods. The custom department is still the principal feature, however.

Capital invested about \$35,000; raw material used, woolens and tailors' trimmings; value of output, about \$50,000 yearly; hands employed, about 20—varies some. Competition is strong in this town at present, especially in the cheaper grades of clothing, but his trade consists of the best class of customers, hence he carries only high-grade clothing and fine domestic and imported woolens.

THE SLOAT & GREENLEAF LUMBER COMPANY, office 37 Moulton street, dealers in all kinds of pine, spruce, hemlock and hardwood lumber; manufacturers of sash, doors, blinds,

mouldings and inside finish. Capital, \$30,000; retail business wholly—amounting to \$75,000 to \$100,000 annually.

Supply contractors and builders with lumber and building materials, for which their facilities are unequaled. Possessing the best water power in the city, with new and improved machinery, and the experience of long years in the business, they are enabled to meet the wants of their customers.

THE WATERTOWN SPRING WAGON COMPANY is one of the oldest and most important of the industries of Watertown. Its inception was due to the forethought and superior judgment of Mr. Norris M. Winslow, a gentleman to whom Watertown is greatly indebted for many mechanical improvements—the old Watertown Cotton Mills water-power (the first right on the south side of Black river) having passed into his hands, and by the proper utilization of which this important Spring Wagon Company are now able to drive all their vast machinery.

An hour spent in their large property at Factory Square, under the kind escort of Mr. J. H. Shields, the mechanical superintendent, impressed the author of this History with the extent of the enterprise, and with its excellent management in every department. We were particularly impressed with the method by which all classes of vehicles are brought to a point so near completion that orders can be filled with great celerity, and the goods shipped with a rapidity that is gratifying to the customers as well as the Company. Mr. Shields is fortunate in being employed by gentlemen who have the utmost confidence in his capacity and mechanical judgment.

The organization of the Company was somewhat as follows:

In November, 1885, a meeting was called to talk about a corporation for the purpose of manufacturing platform spring wagons, with a proposed capital of \$75,000. Among the original promoters, who were all intelligent business men, and have nearly all of them been connected with the institution from that time to this, and are prominently identified with the business industries of Watertown at the present time, the following is nearly a complete list: Norris M. Winslow, Lewis Tallman, R. C. Morse, John C. Streeter, Cyrus A. Clark, E. M. Gates, Jerome Bushnell, I. E. Thompson & Co., William G. Williams, Davis & Bartlett, Heath & Middleton, Utley & Winslow, A. R. Sanger, Calvin Scripture, Richard Marcy, Henry Spicer and General Bradley Winslow.

The corporation was soon formed and called the Watertown Spring Wagon Company, which proceeded at once to manufacture platform spring wagons. This plan met with instant success, and the company became one of the pioneers in introducing wagons. Their prosperity has continued ever since, with such occasional periods of depression as have been incident to all concerns of large dimensions.

At the first annual meeting in December, 1876, the following Board of Trustees were

elected: Levi H. Brown, Allen C. Beach, Norris Winslow, L. C. Greenleaf, Jerome Bushnell, John C. Streeter, Gen. B. Winslow, E. M. Gates, C. A. Clark, William G. Williams, Richard Marcy, George L. Davis, A. P. Smith; from whom the following officers were selected: President, Levi H. Brown; Vice-President, A. Palmer Smith; Secretary and Treasurer, Jerome Bushnell.

In 1882 the capital stock was increased to \$100,000, and again, later on, to \$150,000, which has all been paid in.

The prosperity of this old reliable company led to many followers, and to-day the country is flooded with factory work. It was also the first concern to manufacture vehicles in the city of Watertown. For a few years they confined themselves exclusively to manufacturing platform wagons, but gradually they branched out in making delivery wagons of all kinds, then into making top and open road wagons, and again adding phaetons, surreys, cabriolets, etc., until at the present time they are manufacturing one of the most complete lines in the State of New York.

The present officers and Board of Directors are: Hon. L. H. Brown, E. M. Gates, B. B. Taggart, Hon. W. W. Taggart, I. P. Powers, R. Marcy, A. Bushnell, Hon. A. C. Beach, J. C. Streeter, Denis O'Brien, Norris M. Winslow, O. W. Wilmot, C. M. Otis. President, Hon. Levi H. Brown; Vice-President, Richard Marcy; Secretary and Treasurer, Frank P. Hayes; Superintendent, J. Hume Shields.

Most of these have been continuously connected with the company for a number of years. The annual output will average 4,000 vehicles, with a capacity of a much larger amount, as they have lately added to their former buildings, a thing which they have been almost annually obliged to do in order to keep up with their growing business.

In justice to the gentlemen who have had the management of this company, it should be mentioned that during the hard times they have put forth every effort in their power to keep their hands employed, an effort which has sometimes drawn largely upon their means. But they have had faith in the Company's future, and their reward has come in having on hand a fine assortment of vehicles, ready to meet the heavy drain now made upon their stock.

MR. O. B. CADWELL is a native of Lewis county, a descendant of Major Alvin Bush, one of the pioneers of that county. He came to Watertown in 1860, and entered the employ of Henry P. Cooke, who established the present business in April of that year. Mr. Cooke, a native of Oneida county, was associated at different periods with Geo. B. Phelps, J. C. Lepper and Mr. Cadwell. He died in 1878.

In 1862 Mr. Cadwell enlisted under Capt. James B. Campbell, in Co. M, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was closely associated with that regiment during its term of service, was then transferred to the 6th N. Y. Artillery, and attached to the division staff, Gen.



WATERTOWN SPRING WAGON COMPANY'S MAIN BUILDING.

Hartsuff commanding, and Quartermaster and Chief Ambulance Officer of the District of Nottaway, with headquarters in Petersburg.

He was mustered out of service with the 6th Artillery, at Hart's Island, New York Harbor, in the fall of 1865. He entered the army as a private, subsequently receiving his warrant as sergeant of his company, and later as sergeant-major of his regiment. He was afterward commissioned as 2d lieutenant, and again as 1st lieutenant, this last promotion being received while serving in the trenches before Petersburg. He held several staff positions, serving under Colonel Piper, General Stewart, Colonel Edwards, General Ferero and General Hartsuff, but never absent from the brigade or division of which his regiment formed a part. At one time, during the winter of 1864-65, he was provost marshal of the city of Winchester.

Returning to Watertown after the close of the war, he resumed his business relations with Mr. Cooke, and in 1874 was admitted as a partner, becoming Cooke, Cadwell & Co. This style was continued until the death of Mrs. Cooke, in 1891 (she having represented the estate of her husband), and was then changed to O. B. Cadwell & Co. Mr. Phelps, who for many years was the "company" in the firm, died in 1892, and since then Mr. Cadwell has been sole proprietor.

In 1884 Mr. Cadwell was appointed by Gov. Cleveland a trustee of the New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, was re-appointed by Gov. Hill, and again by Gov. Flower. He is a member of the G. A. R., a director in the National Union Bank, and stockholder in other business enterprises. A successful, accomplished business man, who counted it gain to serve his country in her hour of supreme need. His military record reflects upon him the highest credit, and in his daily life he "justifies the honors he has gained."

A. BUSHNELL & Co. (A. Bushnell & Fredrick George), have been in general merchandizing for 28 years. This firm succeeded J. & A. Bushnell, both brothers having been born in Jefferson county. Their trade is now one of the most extensive in the county, the firm having always been distinguished for fair dealing, which has led to an increased trade from year to year. Their record as merchants has been excellent, and their standing as citizens unchallenged for many years.

BUSH, BULL, ROTH & Co. were established in business in 1881, and were, from the very first, leading merchants in dry goods and carpeting. They employ some 50 people, and carry a heavy stock of goods in all the departments of their business. Mr. J. B. Bull, of this firm, was born in Newburg, N. Y.; Mr. S. R. Bush came from Port Jervis; Mr. F. D. Roth from Nazareth, Pa., and Mr. E. V. Sauter from Stocktown, Pa. They are a progressive, enterprising firm, and are among the foremost in their line in Northern New York.

Perhaps the best location in the city for business, is the well-known American corner,

being a part of the valuable property generously given to the city by Mrs. Schley, to support the Henry Keep Home, and worth upwards of \$200,000.

The corner store has been occupied by W. H. Moore for over 38 years, as a first-class dry goods store. About six years ago Mr. Moore associated himself with the Woolworth Syndicate of strictly 5 and 10 cent stores, with a main office in Stewart building, New York. This branch is one of 27 stores located in large cities, Watertown being the smallest. This is now quite unlike a dry goods store, and has become one of the most popular places of resort, not only to Watertown people, but for those living 25 or 30 miles about, who bring their friends there, as one of the sights of the time; being made to feel welcome, to roam through its well-filled departments as through a world's fair, except here they are never asked to buy anything. The neat signs everywhere, "nothing over 10 cents," tell a wonderful story, speaking louder than words, and seldom fail to accomplish their purpose. Visitors to this beautiful city should not miss this, one of its attractions.

WATERTOWN CITY MARBLE WORKS, located at 68 Court street, were established by George Van Vleck in 1872. He was a good soldier in the 35th N. Y. Infantry, honorably discharged with his regiment.

UNION CARRIAGE AND GEAR COMPANY, located on Newell street, was organized as the Maud S. Gear Company in 1885, and in 1888 the present name was assumed, with a capital of \$50,000. The building occupied by this company was built in 1888. It is of brick, 150x53 feet, and four stories high. The present officers are W. W. Conde, President; J. B. Wise, Vice-President; W. O. Ball, Secretary and Treasurer. The company manufacture finished carriages and cutters, and carriage gears in white.

WATERTOWN WOOLEN MILL, George A. Lance, proprietor, commenced the manufacture of woollen yarns in March, 1882. The mill is located at 40, 42 and 44 Moulton street, gives employment to from six or eight persons, and uses about 40,000 pounds of wool annually.

YORK & SON'S shops are located on Black river, at No. 37 Mill street. This enterprise was instituted in 1870 by Anson E. York and E. Dwight Moore, the firm name being York & Moore, which continued until 1881, when Mr. Moore retired; later on came the firm of York & Starkweather. In 1892 Mr. Starkweather withdrew his interests in the firm, and Mr. York took his son, Fred E., into partnership. They are extensive contractors and builders, and manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds, etc. This industry gives employment to an average force of 20 men.

HYDE, YOUNG & HYDE, plumbing, stoves and tinware, No. 29 Public Square. This is a comparatively new business, composed of practical men, and they are doing a good business. The Hydcs were born at Massena, N. Y., and Mr. Young is from Vermont.

PEARSON MUNDY.



PEARSON MUNDY was for many years a distinguished citizen and a leading politician of Jefferson county. His origin was humble, his scholastic education limited, but he soon overcame unfavorable conditions and grew into a widely-known and respected citizen, and man of affairs. He was born in New Hope, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. His parents were industrious and respected. He came to Watertown in 1827, and began life as a grocer with Horace P. Mitchell. In 1836 he had established his reputation for honesty and industry sufficiently to become a partner with Mr. Mitchell in the grocery business, under the firm name of Mitchell & Mundy. By his pleasant ways and pushing attention to his duties, he soon organized an establishment that became one of the most prominent in this section of the State. About

1847 he removed into the Iron block, then just completed, Mr. Mitchell having retired from the business, and thenceforward he was alone, but growing more and more into leadership in the wholesale grocery trade.

In 1871 he retired from the grocery business, and in 1876 built the large malt-house at the foot of Court street, where he was in business until he died of apoplexy, in 1885. His death made a deep impression upon the community, where he had grown up from boyhood, for few men had more earnest friends, and he had made them such by his integrity and his democratic ways. Mr. Mundy treated every man as if he were a MAN; wealth and its glamor had no effect upon him; he looked for what was *in* the man, not *on* him.

About 1840 Mr. Mundy married Maria D.,

daughter of Norris M. Woodruff, one of a family of girls who have held high positions in society. Mrs. Mundy died in 1871, universally lamented. Like her husband, she was pre-eminently democratic and agreeable, though the family from which she sprang was, for many years, the first in wealth and social position in Northern New York. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Mundy (Mrs. Van Brunt, of Watertown, and Norris W., now in active business in Chicago). In 1873, Mr. Mundy married a second time, the lady being Miss S. Augusta Strong, of Watertown. She, with one daughter, Miss May, survives her husband.

Mr. Mundy was one of the most charitable and public-spirited men in Watertown. He delighted in kindness, and was especially popular among the workingmen.

In politics, Mr. Mundy was a firm, life-long Democrat. In his earlier days he was a ready and attractive speaker, and made many able arguments for his party. He was also a ready writer, and his political articles were full of life and point. Well acquainted with local history, possessed of a great memory, and being an indefatigable reader, he was

able to contribute to the city papers many valuable paragraphs, some of which attracted wide attention. In 1846-50, he held the office of postmaster, and in 1852 was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated.

At the time of his death, Mr. Mundy was president of the Henry Keep Home, and took great interest in the work of that noble charity. He was a director of the Jefferson County National Bank, which position he held for many years. For several years he was vice-president of the Haberlie Brewing Company of Syracuse. He was a life-long and respected member of the Masonic order, and was twice elected Grand Commander of the State of New York.

In his private and public life Mr. Mundy was distinguished for the honest and conscientious performance of his duties. Being a distinguished (33 degree) Mason, his funeral was conducted under their peculiar rites and ceremonies. Our picture shows him in full regalia, he being one of the widest known and most generally respected among that ancient and honorable organization in the State of New York, and he "justified the honors he had gained."



THE FIRST IRON PLOW MADE IN NORTHERN NEW YORK.

THIS old plow now rests in the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, D. C. It was made by Col. Wm. Lord, of Brownville, a manufacturer who was always in the front rank, keeping abreast in his business with the mechanical improvements of his time. There are yet farmers living in Jefferson county who used wooden plows for years after they came into this country. The iron plow, a fact not now generally known by younger men, is of comparatively recent origin—dating back to 1819, the invention of Jethro Wood. In every State of Old Mexico to-day, the traveller sees the peons plowing with a crooked stick, with but slight ability to penetrate that fertile soil,

which raises a decent crop, even when only "tickled" with their horrid plows.

Moses Eames, the distinguished farmer, scientist, writer, all-around man, who left a watering-trough on our Public Square, where a tired and thirsty horse may drink without having his loose check-rein unhitched, for which kindness even the stolid cart horses bow their heads in thanks every hour of every day in every later year—Moses Eames was the owner of this plow, and used it upon his farm for many years. The plow, like many other useful creations (and creators as well), now passes into history, being rescued from oblivion by the printed page.

FRANK D. PIERCE.



FRANK D. PIERCE is the son of Deforest and Mariette Pierce; he is of Scotch-Irish origin. His father's people were from Vermont, and this genealogy shows that some of them were with Stark and the Green Mountain Boys in the war of the Revolution. His grandfather (on the mother's side) Samuel Shelley, took part in the battle of Sackets Harbor. His boyhood days were spent in Dexter, N. Y., and there, early in life, he was taught the lessons of frugality and perseverance that have been a help to him through life. His age prevented him from enlisting in the army during the war of the rebellion; but he was full of patriotism, and it was with a great many regrets that he was turned away from the recruiting station as being too young.

In politics he has always been a Republican, voting for Grant for President, his second

term (his first Presidential vote). He was elected several times town clerk of the town of Brownville, and in the years 1882, 1883 and 1884, was elected supervisor of the town, being the youngest man ever elected from that town for that responsible position, as well as the youngest man on the board. This (1894), is his third year as county clerk, it being the last year of his term.

His family consists of a wife, two sons and three daughters. In October last he was elected president of the Lincoln League, a Republican organization, made up largely of the young men of the county. As an indication of Mr. Pierce's popularity, it may be remarked that when he received the nomination for county clerk, it was without a dissenting voice, and he was elected by a majority of about 2,000. He has filled this position with

much honor to himself and with universal satisfaction to his constituents.

He is a gentleman of even temperament, and possesses a genial disposition and a kindness of heart which have made him one of the most popular and best-known residents of Jefferson county.

It will be matter of surprise if he is not re-

nominated, for his administration of the office has been unusually economical and popular. He is the people's man, gentle in manner, without a particle of gall in his disposition—a gentleman who has many friends, because he is always friendly. [As this History is passing through the press, Mr. Pierce is again nominated].

SOME WATERTOWN PREACHERS.

DURING the author's residence in Watertown, from 1833 to 1861, he heard many able preachers of all the denominations. Some of these he knew well in Watertown—one of them later upon a much broader theatre, and under the full glare of popularity in a great city. It is natural that the author should select such as he knew for special mention, for he can write best of those he knew best. To each of those named below, he owes fealty and great personal obligation, for some of them were the instructors of his children, and they were all of them the heralds of that blessed Gospel which is the hope of the world

REV. JOHN PEDDIE.

In the spring of 1865, John Peddie was engaged to temporarily supply the vacant pulpit of the Watertown Baptist Church. He was then completing the last year of his preparatory studies for the ministry.

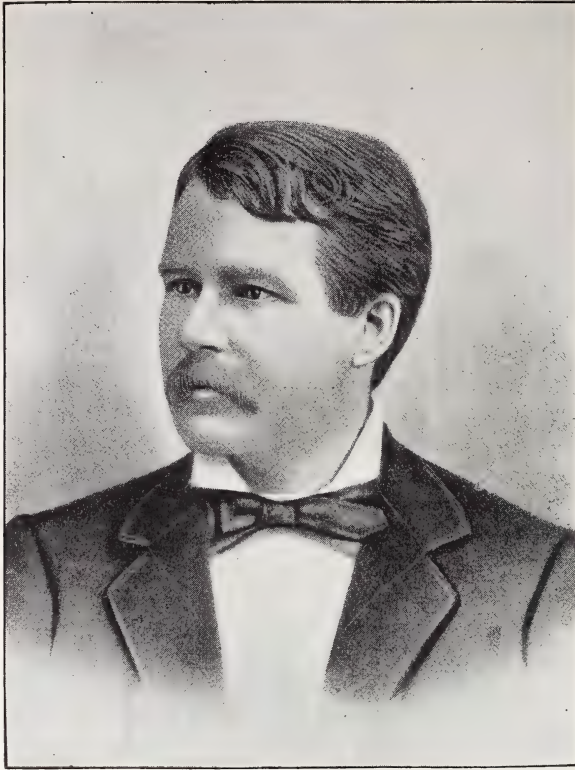
His first sermon made a marked impression. Few were prepared for such an incisive, spiritual and eloquent discourse from a theological student. Many who heard him at once came to the conclusion that he had been sent by the Divine Spirit. As the weeks of his engagement passed, it became the settled opinion of the church and congregation that he ought to be called as pastor. The attendance increased, and at the evening services it was soon necessary to place chairs in the aisles to accommodate the large congregations. In the prayer meetings, also, a deep interest developed under the inspiring ministrations of our young and zealous brother. He was modest and unassuming, and in the pulpit and prayer meetings his whole soul seemed aglow in the service of Christ. He early won the hearts of the young people of the congregation, and this circle of good influence drew many to hear his impassioned sermons. He was earnest in the offer of sacrifice of praise to God continually. Soon after he came here, the town was shocked by the news of the assassination of President Lincoln. The part he bore in the memorial services in Washington Hall, in honor of the memory of the martyred President, is recalled with vivid distinctness. He was chosen to fill a prominent place in the programme, and the building was crowded. The audience seemed surcharged with deep feeling. Every one present was as sincere a mourner as though some blood relative had been suddenly stricken down.

The truth is that the deep emotion welling up in his patriotic heart, at first almost overcame his self-control, but after a few sentences he went on in a way that moved the great assemblage to tears. The silence was almost painful, relieved only by occasional sobs as the silver-voiced preacher read the Scripture selections. So deep was the impression upon the audience by his reading of God's word, that the subsequent oration delivered by a distinguished judge, failed to secure the attention it really deserved. From that day Mr. Peddie was secure in his position as a man of great popularity in Watertown. Before his return to his theological studies, at the close of his vacation, the church had felt its duty made clear to extend to him a call to become its pastor.

At a council called by the Baptist Church in Watertown, for the purpose of ordaining Bro. John Peddie to the Gospel ministry, in response to the invitation extended, delegates from nine churches in the Black River Baptist Association were present and took their seats. The candidate was called upon to relate his Christian experience, which he did in a very clear and concise manner.

After his ordination he settled down to a severe course of preparation for his accepted calling. As a pastor, he soon endeared himself to both church and congregation, by his full consecration to his calling, and his genial intercourse with the people. The three years of his pastorate in Watertown were not made conspicuous by any remarkable events, but the growth of the church was steady and healthful. He did good work, and left the church in excellent condition, spiritually and financially. In the pulpit he was of commanding presence. He was a handsome man, of medium height, with an athletic and symmetrical body. The trace of Scotch accent in his speech gave a charm to his eloquent words, and the intense emotional feeling displayed in his beautiful sentences, uttered with unusual pathos, went to the heart like a strain of music.

From the first he discarded notes in the pulpit. His sermons and addresses were laboriously written, and often they were rewritten, and then, by reading them over once or twice, he would deliver them word for word without hesitation. He was a hard worker, and a consecrated and devoted searcher after the truth of the Word, in all his preparation for his ministerial duties. His soul was cast in a large mould. From the



REV. JOHN PEDDIE.

first he was an earnest preacher. He carried the commands of his Lord and Master at full speed.

In 1868 Mr. Peddie was married to Miss M. H. Wilson, of Watertown; she was a member of the Methodist Church. On March 22, 1868, Miss Wilson was immersed and became a member of the Watertown Baptist Church. The marriage took place a short time before his removal to Albany, but it met with the hearty approval and best wishes of a large circle of devoted friends. It was with deep regret that the people received the announcement of his call to Albany, but with Christian courtesy the wider field of labor was recognized. His subsequent career has always been to members of his first pastorate a subject of the deepest interest. It was in Watertown that he commenced his ministry. Here he was ordained and here he married his wife. It is not too much to claim, therefore, that to the Watertown Baptist Church he owed much for the early inspirations that gave him equipment for his useful life in his later pastorate. And surely no young minister was ever more fortunate in being surrounded by a loving and devoted church than was Mr. Peddie. "He came at our united and earnest call, and left us only because we

were too small a church to keep one so gifted and called of God, from a larger field of usefulness," were the words of our venerable Deacon Harbottle, in recalling the first appearance and subsequent labors of our friend and brother, and former pastor. And after a moment's thought came the good Deacon's summing up of his work here: "He was a faithful servant of the Lord Jesus Christ."

A. D. S.

REV. PETER SNYDER.

In the summer of 1848, Rev. Peter Snyder came to Watertown as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church (now the Stone Street Church), but then situated on the corner of Factory and Mechanic streets.

A small, slight man of boyish face and energetic movements, whose conspicuous spectacles and whose frequent use of his staff with the staghorn handle, showed that his eyesight was defective—a quick smile for everyone he met; a rich voice, a hearty laugh, a sympathy that never failed to find common ground with every interlocutor, and to make every child his friend. Such was the new minister, and such were the evident qualifications which Mr. Snyder brought to

the up-building of a poor and struggling church. But it was not long before the community also knew that his mind was one of the most vigorous in their midst, his heart the most all-embracing, his slight shoulders strong to bear the burdens of a church and of a town. For more than fifteen years he continued the beloved pastor of the church, living on a scanty salary, and refusing calls to wealthier churches for fear of dealing a death blow to his own, the existence of which was threatened by the growth of the town away from its once central position. During this decade and a half, when his ordinary church duties implied, for the most part, three preaching services on the Sabbath and two week-day meetings, besides innumerable funerals, weddings and pastoral calls, Mr. Snyder never declined a duty toward the community at large; and while he had no desire to be a political leader, he recognized his responsibilities as a citizen, and believed that the true pastor is the pastor of all the weak. When it was the cause of the drunkard or of the slave that was at stake, he found the rostrum as sacred as the pulpit; and few could go away from his addresses uninfluenced. For this small man, erect and straight as an arrow, with a chest broadened by constant exercise, and a voice that filled large halls or groves with no apparent exertion, met his audience with a smile and a bright look through his large spectacles, stated his subject honestly and distinctly, and kept the unflagging attention of his auditors while he advanced clear-cut arguments, and clinched them well with telling illustrations. He could never resist the call of the children, and besides giving his own congregation a children's sermon once in two months—sermons which, from their simple directness and charming anecdotes, were often declared by the adults to be the best of the year—he was constantly called upon to address picnics and conventions, where his juvenile audiences listened spell-bound, or gave hearty answers to his suggestive questions. The young men of the town also seemed to him to need a leader in their intellectual life, and the clubs he organized for the study of logic or mental science, started in right-thinking some young men who have since been leaders in their generation. His exposition of "Pilgrims' Progress" and the "Holy War," were a rich inspiration to those who lined the parsonage dining room on winter evenings, and read by the light of "burning fluid" lamps. And his classes in the Jefferson County Institute, by which he earned the tuition of his children, and in which he dealt with a wide range of subjects, were counted among the richest treats of the academic courses. His friendly intercourse with the other pastors of the town, and indeed of the whole region, belonged to the same spirit of brotherhood in the Kingdom, and there were few of any denomination with whom he did not effect frequent exchange of pulpits, and hold consultation in the ministers' meetings.

Mr. Snyder's preaching was eminently in-

structive and upbuilding. He used to say that if he understood a subject himself he seldom failed to make it plain to another; and so his first object was to understand God's word, and then, by every charm of freshness, variety and illustration, to win for it an entrance into the lives of his auditors. His eloquence was that of conviction and of intense earnestness. Clear and decided in his own views, he still held them always in abeyance to new light, and was the first to welcome advanced truths in science and theology. Seldom doctrinal in his sermons, he preached both for his people's immediate needs and for their spiritual education; and by his frequent "courses" of sermons on individual books of the Bible, on Old Testament histories, or on the life of Christ, he strove to make them as familiar with God's Word as the classical student is with his Homer.

In conversation, Mr. Snyder was the life of every company, not only by his own contributions of incidents and anecdotes, but by drawing out those with whom he talked, and opening the way for them to give their best ideas and fullest information; and on whatever level the chat began it was sure before long to reach some breezy height, from which all went away the better. He counted a good hearty laugh as a means of grace, and when he threw back his head at the end of one of his good stories and set the example, it was good to be there and join in the happy conclusion. A friend loves to tell of a tea-party where a group of lawyers and business men were hopelessly groping about for social small-talk until Mr. Snyder came in, when, behold, in five minutes' time they were all engaged in an animated conversation, which had in some way been turned to the unusual theme of Heaven. It was such a familiar theme with him—his Father's house—that there was no cant in his frequent allusions to it. Another friend tells us how he said to him only a few months before his death: "Brother H—, I have been thinking lately that I must begin to cultivate strenuously the grace of patience, for perhaps in the other world the Master may want to send me on errands that will require that quality, and I should be ashamed not to be ready and prepared."

To those who loved and trusted Peter Snyder—and such were all who knew him—it will be of interest to know that he was born of excellent German lineage, in Schoharie, N. Y., in 1814. He was afflicted with cataract from his birth, and the operations on his eyes in his boyhood were only partially successful, leaving his sight so defective that he was never able to recognize his friends by sight, though his ear was quick to distinguish them by the tones of the voice. He was never able to put his sermons into writing, nor to use any notes in the pulpit. His education at Williams and Union colleges, and Princeton and Union Theological seminaries, was carried on in great physical weakness, from which he afterwards recovered by the



REV. F. B. SNYDER.

great force of will, careful diet and the generous of daily outdoor exercise. After graduation from the seminary, he preached for 18 months each in Watong and New Rochelle, N. Y., marrying, while residing in the latter place. Martha Pritchett, the love of his childhood and youth, and his blessed helpmeet in all good works. Next followed a pastorate of between five and six years in China, N. Y., from which place he was called to Water-town.

Mr. Snyder's health was severely broken by an attack of pleurisy, in the summer of 1866, when he had been putting forth unusual efforts to raise money for the building of a new church edifice. He never recovered his former vigor, and the walls of the new building were but half up when, on the 15th of September, 1866, after a few days' painful illness, he passed quietly away. To the community which looked upon him, it seemed as

though there had occurred a terrible loss to the Kingdom; but not so did he limit God's ways or times. For many years he had counted this world and the next as one good life, developing along lines that suffer no loss by the short transition from one to the other; and though called hence, in the midst of his activity, at the age of 46, he responded with a smile upon his face, saying to the friends at his bedside: "I am going where I hope I can do better work for the Master than I have ever done in this world."

A sorrowing community gathered from far and near, for his burial, and erected over his grave in Rockside Cemetery a monument in memory of the good man and the love they bore him. His wife, of blessed memory, survived him until 1886. Two daughters, are still living, and his son Rev. T. M. Snyder, has followed in the footsteps of his father, serving in the ministry of the Presby-

terian Church at Carthage, N. Y., and in Congregational churches in Middletown, Ct., and Burlington, Vt.

REV. W. S. TITUS, A. M.,

WAS born in Victory, Cayuga county, N. Y., June 23, 1820. Converted at 17, he went to Hamilton Literary and Theological Seminary, where he remained till the last term of the freshman year, excelling in the studies of Latin and Greek. His means failing, he went to Virginia, where he taught an academy one year, and thence to Georgia, where he taught in Newburn Academy 6 months, and in the spring of 1843 he came North, teaching a select school in Fleming, Cayuga county. In the autumn he became pastor of two small baptist churches in Tioga county. In the winter of 1844 he taught a large district school in Candor, and, during a great revival there, he left the Baptist Church and became a Methodist. In July, 1845, he was received as a probationer in the Oneida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and stationed at Berkshire, Tioga county. At the end of a year he entered the junior year at Union College, where he graduated in 1848; then he entered the junior year at Union Theological Seminary in the city of New York, where he graduated in 1850. By teaching classes in New York, and by missionary labors on the Delaware and Hudson canals during vacations, he earned his money, and was mainly a self-supporting student.

He entered the New Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church in 1850, and was stationed at Bergen; the next year as junior preacher at New Brunswick; the third year he was a professor in Pennington Seminary, teaching Greek, Hebrew, etc. Thence he came to Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y., where he taught two terms in Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

In the spring of 1855, having recently married Miss Sarah E. Newman, he was stationed at Ogdensburg; then at Canton, and thence he came to State Street Methodist Church, Watertown; thence to Camden, Weedsport, Mexico, Geddes and Lowville—filling fourteen stations. His health entirely failed at the end of a successful series of meetings at Union Square, N. Y. He was laid aside for two years, and then for eight years. He preached the Gospel until, in 1890, after 39 years of itinerant service, having had extensive revivals and much hard work, he removed permanently to Syracuse. He experienced a remarkable baptism of the Holy Ghost in August, 1867, upon a sick bed in Wolcott, while not consciously praying for it, and it fell on his wife at the same instant in the room above. The cause of this seemed to be the fact that at an hour, twenty miles east, the throngs of worshippers at the Hannibal camp-meeting, in its closing services had been called on to join in prayer for "the dying minister." That hour and baptism can never be forgotten until he and his are lost in wondrous love and praise in Heaven.

His literary degree was conferred by Union College. He possesses great simplicity of character, supposing it about as easy to step up as it was to step down, in the grade of the churches he served. During his pastorate he saw many conversions, and built up the church, in all its interests, with untiring efficiency. He preached with power and eloquence at camp meetings and elsewhere, and was ever a man of great faith, believing it honor enough to preach the Gospel anywhere, in popular appointments or in poor ones.

He was accepted by the Foreign Board of Missions in 1850, and expected to sail soon to Fouchow, China, but Providence interposed. In his retirement at Syracuse, he has labored with remarkable wisdom and well appreciated success for the Syracuse University.

He wielded a ready pen, and his articles for the press showed much research. He was an attractive speaker, and his sermons, even to old age, were accepted in the best pulpits of his own or other denominations. He was loving, genial and true, not specially gifted in conversation, but joyful in social life; depreciated himself, honored his brethren, loved all, and seems determined to be a ceaseless worker till the call of the Master to go up higher.

RUSSEL A. OLIN,

For a long time rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, and a distinguished preacher of the Episcopal Church, was born in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, January 22, 1839. When only 15, he taught a large school, and at 19 entered Brown University, Rhode Island, where he remained two years. He then taught mathematics in Burlington (N.J.) College for two years. In 1862 he enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry, being discharged in 1863 for disability. He entered Hobart College in 1863, graduating in 1865, as the valedictorian of his class. He was head master at Devereaux College, Suspension Bridge, two years; was ordained deacon of the Episcopal Church, taking priest's orders in 1869. July 1, 1868, he assumed charge of St. James Church, in Clinton, N. Y. In 1871 took charge of St. John's school at Manlius, N. Y., and in 1873 became rector of the Church of the Messiah, at Glen's Falls, N. Y. In 1881 he was rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, in which position he was greatly respected for his pulpit ability and his geniality. He was a man easily approached, and of great usefulness in his church. Dying in 1893, he left a memory peculiarly sweet. He married Lucy Pond Gilbert, daughter of Gen. J. S. Gilbert, of Louisiana, and they had five children.

REV. JEDEDIAH WINSLOW

BECAME first generally known to the people of Watertown as a teacher in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. The writer does not know whether or not he was at that

time an ordained clergyman, in the Church of England, but he soon became widely known as such in Jefferson county. Perhaps he was best beloved by those soldiers who served with him in the Union army, for he was chaplain of the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, from April, 1864, to September, 1865, during the great civil war. No service was too great for him to perform for a brother soldier, and he often went far out of his way to attend funerals of men who had seen service. He could not be called a great preacher, though his attainments in that respect were respectable; but in cheerfulness, in facility of approach, in straight-forwardness and simplicity of manner, and in tender regard for others, he was the peer of any man who ever lived.

He was born March 20, 1819, in Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y. He pursued his collegiate studies in Watertown and Canton academies, and under private teachers, and was ordained deacon by Bishop DeLancey, in Trinity Church, Geneva, N. Y., December 20, 1857, and priest, in Trinity Church, Buffalo, August 19, 1862. He was a school commissioner for Jefferson county, from 1859 to 1864; principal of Antwerp Academy from September, 1866, to September, 1868; and received the degree of A.M. from Hobart Col-

lege in 1867. He was a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Jefferson county from 1857 to 1864, and organized the parishes at Carthage, Champion and Antwerp, in this county, and Gouverneur, in St. Lawrence county. Was rector of St. Paul's Church, Brownville, and of Christ Church, Sackets Harbor, from 1865 to 1871, rector of Trinity Church, Camden, N. Y., from April, 1871, until July, 1875; and from July, 1875, to 1880, was rector of St. Stephen's Church, New Hartford N. Y. For some time he was incapacitated from ministerial duties by the loss of his voice. Having recovered, he resumed his work, and took charge of St. Paul's Church, Antwerp, in which work he was engaged three years, when he was elected rector of Christ's Church, Antwerp, in which work he was engaged three years, when he was elected rector of Christ Church, Sackets Harbor, in which charge he continued until his death, which occurred in 1893. He was married by the Rev. Hiram Doane, in Rutland, N. Y., Sunday, August 27, 1847, to Jane Minerva, daughter of Horace and Pamela (Welch) Tyler, of that town. She died March 26, 1870, at Watertown, and is buried with their only son, Byron Tyler, in the family lot in Brookside cemetery.

WATERTOWN'S INDUSTRIES-CONTINUED.

C. I. VAN DOREN's sash and blind factory is located on Mill street, Beebee's Island. The present proprietor commenced business here in 1875, as a member of the firm of Graves & Van Doren. Mr. Graves withdrew in 1880, and Mr. Van Doren has since conducted the business alone. He employs from eight to ten men.

JAMES C. WILSON's ornamental iron works are located at 29 Arsenal street; established in 1857 by W. D. Wilson; employ from four to six men.

H. K. DOOLITTLE's carriage shop, located in the rear of 132 Main street, was built by the proprietor in 1883. Mr. Doolittle came to this county from Saratoga county in 1857. He enlisted in Co. D, N. Y. H. artillery, and served one year.

WAITE BROTHERS (E. J. and W. A.), are proprietors of the old Mundy malthouse, at 110 Court street, which was built in 1857. The building was leased by the present proprietors in 1885, and they now manufacture here 40,000 bushels of malt annually. The same company also runs a malt-house at Adams, with a capacity of 100,000 bushels. E. J. Waite has charge of the Watertown house, and W. A., that of Adams.

GEORGE R. BEAN & Co., dealers in flour, feed, baled hay and straw, 7 and 121 Court and 8 Arsenal streets. Both members of this firm (Mr. C. D. Robbins being the Co.), were born and educated in Watertown. They are large dealers. Business established in 1885.

GEO. R. HANFORD, in the Flower block, is the largest dealer in musical instruments

and music in Watertown. He began as clerk in the Watertown Bank and Loan Company in 1857, and afterwards several months was clerk with John C. Sterling, when, in 1860, he purchased from A. H. Hall his interest in the book business, the firm becoming Little & Hanford. Then the firm was Hanford & Wood, subsequently changing to the present proprietor. His book business he sold in 1884. Mr. Hanford is now one of the oldest merchants of Watertown.

PEOPLE'S CLOTHING STORE, 54 Court street; Devendorf and Fuess block.

CAMPBELL & MOULTON, dealers in dry goods; 8 Court street.

J. LEBOVSKY, Star Clothing House; 28 Court street.

C. KLUMP, manufacturer of boots, shoes and rubbers; 24 Court street.

ROBERTS & SONS, wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and provisions; 36 Court street.

IRA L. GREEN, jeweler; 24 Court street.

HUNTING & WEEKS, jobbers of plumbers' and tinners' supplies, 48 Court street.

H. E. CONGER & Co., wholesale grocers and druggists, Watertown, N. Y.

ZIMMERMAN & HARDIMAN, furniture and carpets; stores 40 and 42 Court street; factories 5, 7, 9 and 11 Front street.

SAMUEL FELT & Co., wholesale and retail druggists; 12 Court street.

GEO. HAAS & SON, boots, shoes trunks and bags; 4 Court street.

S. GILLINGHAM, Atlantic Tea Store; Arsenal and Court streets.

H. L. STIMSON, livery; 33 Arsenal street.
SPARKS & Co., cash grocers, dealers in staple and fancy groceries; 1 Devendorf & Fuess block, Court street.

S. L. GEORGE, watches and jewelry; 6 Court street.

GEO. MCCOMBER, wholesale grocer, fruit and commission merchant; 31 Court street.

I. A. GRAVES & Co., merchant millers, proprietors of Union Mills, established 1835. Office and mill, corner River and Mill streets; feed store, 9 Arsenal street.

WILD ROSE STOCK FARM, Joseph Marrian, proprietor American Hotel.

HIRAM M. WILBUR, counselor-at-law, 37 Flower building.

THE STAR LAKE LUMBER Co., manufacturers of hard and soft lumber; Flower building.

NEW YORK CLOTHING COMPANY, 7 Arsenal street.

W. H. VARY, Secretary Jefferson County Patrons Fire Relief Association, Flower building.

S. S. TROWBRIDGE, attorney and counselor at law, Flower building.

DRS. GIFFORD & KELLOW; Flower building.

JAMES BROWN, counselor at law; 27 Flower building.

D. D. KIEFF, architect; 22 Flower building.

WATERTOWN PAVING COMPANY, manufacturers of cement walks, ironite walks, curb-ing. Office 28 Flower building.

GEO. H. COBB, attorney at law; Recorder of city of Watertown; 26 Flower building.

HINDS & BOND, civil engineers and contractors, Flower building.

WILLIAM H. GILMAN, counselor at law, Flower building.

I. R. BREEN, counselor at law; 12 and 14 Flower building.

JOHN N. CARLISLE, attorney and counselor at law; Flower block.

FRED B. PITCHER, counselor at law; 5 Flower building.

JAMES L. NEWTON, timber lands and lumber; 45 Flower block.

B. V. HUBBARD & Co., boots and shoes; 2 Flower building.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Milwaukee, Wis., O. S. Wilcox, general agent, Flower building.

ORVIS J. BISHOP, general agent Security Mutual Life Association, Flower building.

L. G. CHASE, Post printing establishment; 35 Arsenal street.

F. P. KING & Co., dealers in custom and ready made clothing; Flower building.

NORMAN DAVIS, dealer in wines, liquors and cigars; 19 Court street.

H. F. FERRIN, proprietor Brookside Cemetery Marble and Granite Works; Court street, next to Kirby House.

HOWARD & ARTHUR, jobbers in stoves, ranges and furnaces; 46 Court street.

C. A. MARRIAN, dealer in tobaccos, cigars, smokers' articles and fishing tackle; 13 Arsenal street.

FRED FUESS, dealers in fine groceries, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, provisions, canned goods, fruits, etc.; 38 Court street. Telephone No. 23.

C. B. BOWERS, (successor to Bowers & Smith), manufacturer and dealer in harness, trunks and traveling bags; 5 Court and 6 Arsenal streets.

L. R. MURRAY & SON, importers and dealers in china, crockery, glassware and lamp goods; 14 Court street.

BEARD & ALLEN, dealers in fine groceries, 5 Arsenal street

TAYLOR BROS., jobbers of boots, shoes and rubbers; dealers in hides, leather, wool and pelts, 34 Court street.

C. W. RIDER, dealer in ice, coal and wood; 3 Court street and 20 Mill street.

HARNESS EXCHANGE, Taylor & Benore, manufacturers and dealers in fine harness, horse clothing and furnishings; 29 Court street.

D. J. EAMES, manufacturers of and dealer in spring beds, mattresses, furniture, etc. 3 Flower block.

LYMAN COLE, dealer in parlor, library, dining room and chamber furniture; 64 and 66 Court street.

A. R. WILSON, art rooms; Public Square, over Conde's store.

MOFFETT & ALLEN, manufacturers of and dealers in harness and saddlery goods, horse clothing, trunks, bags, etc.; 28 Public Square.

MIDDLETON & BUCK, manufacturers of and dealers in boots, shoes and rubbers; 17 Public Square.

DAVID LEMAY, baker and confectioner; 124 Court street

W. S. QUENCER, practical watchmaker and jeweler; 4 Arsenal street.

W. A. BOON, wholesale agent for the Kellogg Oil, Paint and Varnish Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; 86 Court street.

FINE ART GALLERY, M. P. Coughlin, photographer; copying, enlarging and crayon portraits; 18½ Public Square.

ALEX. ALLINGHAM, dealer in boots, shoes and rubbers; 7 Public Square.

ADAMS & Co., wholesale druggists, Woodruff House Drug Store; 13 Woodruff House block.

E. L. FOURNIER, Capital Clothing House; 8 Public Square.

CHARLES PARTELLO, dealer in general, shelf and builders' hardware, cutlery, tools, saws, files, etc.; 24 Public Square.

CHAS. H. TUBBS, hatter and furrier; dealer in trunks, traveling bags, etc.; 18 Public Square.

D. S. MILLER & Co., booksellers and stationers; 9 Woodruff House block.

W. H. STANDLEY, dealers in boots, shoes, rubbers, etc.; 2½ Iron block, up stairs.

DANIEL FRINK, undertaker; 2½ Public Square.

JOHNSON & BUDLONG's photographic studio; in the VanNamee block.

H. BUTTERWORTH & SONS, manufacturing furriers; 3 Arsenal street.

SCOTT BROTHERS, manufacturers and dealers in hats, caps, straw goods and gents' furnishings; 10 Court street.

G. H. COCHRANE, proprietor Syracuse Bakery; bakery, confectionery and ice cream; 23 Public Square.

HYDE, YOUNG & HYDE, successors to Sargeant & Andrews; tinning, tinware, plumbing; 29 Public Square.

JAMES R. SMITH, parlor and chamber furniture; upholstering and repairing; 20 Public Square.

HENRY W. CLODWICK, dealer in wines and liquors, tobaccos and cigars; 102 Court street.

J. W. EMPEY, furnishing undertaker; 25 Court street.

J. MAINS & Co., druggists; Court street, Romang block.

A. P. BALTZ, manufacturer and dealer in limburger and munchter cheese, groceries and provisions, 70 Court street.

H. A. MYRICK, cash grocery and meat market; 1 Moulton street.

WELDON & WELDON, flour, feed, baled hay and straw; 125 Court street.

ROBT. E. BRUNNER & Co., proprietors Garland City Laundry; 45½ Mill street.

FREDERICK KLINE, steam dye house; 35 Factory street.

G. R. WHITNEY, groceries and provisions, cigars and tobaccos; 36 Moulton street.

WOOLWORTH & EDMONDS, fine groceries, fruits, meats, vegetables, cigars, tobacco and confectionery; corner Main and LeRay streets

G. H. SCHNEIDER, bakery and confectionery; 13 Coffeen street.

O. E. GAFFEY, sportsmen's goods; 2 Factory street, York block.

C. I. HOLBROOK, groceries, provisions, fruits, vegetables; 15 Pearl street.

J. W. HURD, groceries and provisions; 10 Pearl street.

E. F. GRAY, photographer, Smith Block, Public Square.

A. S. QUINT, loan broker and dealer in imported and domestic cigars; 35 Public Square.

MARCY, BUCK & RILEY, coal dealers.

B. R. BORTER, fine groceries and fruits; 34 Streeter block.

W. H. SMITH, dealer in real estate; 6 Smith building.

J. W. NOTT, druggist, east side Public Square.

S. R. RYAN's wholesale liquor and beer bottling house; 30 Public Square.

M. HARBOTTLE & Co., dealers in Sterling and Amherst stoves and ranges, iron, tin and copper ware; 37 and 38 Public Square.

JAS. L. GREEN, dealer in imported and domestic wines, liquors, cigars and tobaccos; 7 Mill street, Streeter block.

COOPER & LEWIS, Domestic Bakery; 8 Taggart block.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, the largest merchant tailoring establishment, Oak Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.; salesrooms, 16 Burdick block. Represented by Gifford Brown.

J. R. CLARK, dealer in groceries, provisions, teas, coffees and canned goods; 3 Mill street.

LEWIS BROTHERS, dealer in fresh and salt meats, etc.; 4 Commercial block.

GRANT & MOULD, wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and provisions, tea and coffee of all kinds a specialty; 5 Taggart block.

W. R. KEATING, wholesale and retail dealer in choice tobaccos, cigars, fine wines and liquors; 6 Commercial block, and 6 Franklin street.

W. W. COREY, dealer in groceries, provisions, teas, coffees, spices, butter, cheese, eggs; 44 Public Square.

H. J. ZULLER, fine groceries and provisions; 3 Commercial block.

W. M. WESTON, choice groceries; 2 Taggart block.

J. R. WILSON, dealer in choice beef, mutton, lamb, veal, pork, hams, corned beef, sausage, lard, fresh fish etc.; 1 Mill street, Wilson block.

CHAS. L. ADAMS, law office; Taggart block.

PISTER & MORATH, sanitary plumbing, steam and gas fitting; 2 Smith building.

J. E. REESE, proprietor Elk-Horn meat market; 5 Burdick block.

F. M. LAMON, merchant tailor, dealer in ready-made clothing and gents' furnishings; 7 Paddock building. Mr. Lamon is the third generation removed from Mr. Francis Lamon, one of the very oldest settlers upon Dry Hill (see p. 219).

E. B. VISSHER, proprietor of the Metropolitan Clothing Company, makers of fine custom clothing; 1 Hubbard block.

T. S. HEWKE, photographer, Hubbard block.

H. D. & W. B. PAYNE, surgeon dentists; American building.

J. S. BAIRD, art jeweler, fine imported wares, diamonds; No. 4 Paddock block.

OTIS & GOODALE, general insurance agents, 7 Paddock building.

W. D. JONES, interior decorator; second door Burdick block.

L. P. QUENCER, jeweler; 66 Public Square.

E. H. THOMPSON & Co., grocers; 70 and 71 Washington Hall.

C. C. HERRICK & Co., druggists; 3 Washington Place.

HENRY D. GOODALE, real estate, insurance and loans; district agent Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York; 7 Paddock building.

I. A. TRAVER, ladies' and children's furnishings, fancy dry goods, notions, etc.; 8 Washington Place.

INGALLS BOOT AND SHOE CORPORATION, dealers in boots, shoes, rubbers, trunks and traveling bags; 22 Washington Hall block.

BAKER & FRASER, dealers in fine groceries and provisions; 8 Paddock Arcade.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, tobacco, cigars and snuffs, hunting and fishing tackle, guns, pistols, cartridges, powder, shot belts, pocket cutlery; 5 Paddock Arcade.

V. S. HUBBARD, wholesale and retail dealer in groceries and provisions; Hubbard block, south side Public Square, cor. Franklin street.

CHAS. E. PALMITER, diamonds, watches, jewelry and silver novelties; 73 Washington Hall block.

VIRGIL K. KELLOGG, district attorney; 6½ Washington Place.

BOHL & GAMBLE, grocers; 1 Burdick building.

J. WHEELER, dealer in staple and fancy groceries, teas and coffee as specialties; 3 Burdick block.

MEYER'S STEAM LAUNDRY, office in connection with barber shop and baths; 6 Post Office Arcade.

C. L. SCHUYLER, dealer in pianos, organs, etc.; Paddock Arcade.

GEO. P. BRETCH, dealer in paper hangings, mouldings and stationery; 4 Paddock Arcade.

W. D. HANCHETTE, division superintendent Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Co., 11 Paddock Arcade.

E. M. LARUE, proprietor Arcade restaurant

GEO. D. TREADWELL, proprietor Arcade news room; 7 Paddock Arcade.

W. G. MOTHERSELL, Old Post Office Drug Store; 9 Arcade.

DE LANCEY B. ARMSTRONG, D.D.S.; 21 Paddock Arcade.

BARTLETT & LINNEY, groceries and provisions, baled hay and straw; Factory Square.

BERGEVIN, CARPENTER & Co., dry goods, groceries, fine shoes, fresh meat and fish; Factory Square.

STATE STREET MEAT MARKET, J. A. Reese, proprietor.

YORK & SON, contractors and builders; 2 Factory street.

LEVY RUBIN, watches, diamonds and jewelry; 7 Washington street.

SPONENBERG & WADDINGHAM, general hardware; 12 Washington street.

PADDOCK, CAHILL & NIMOCKS, the Arcade Drug Store, prescription druggists; 2 Washington street.

BILYEA & KINGSLEY, managers U. T. K. Clothing Store, clothing and furnishings retailed at wholesale prices; 10 Washington street.

H. M. REESE, proprietor Union Meat Market; 82 Factory Square.

THE SLOAT & GREENLEAF LUMBER Co., mill and factory, 11, 13 and 15 Front street.

TAYLOR & KIRBY, fancy and staple groceries; 44 Mill street.

F. D. MEADER, groceries, provisions and drugs; 49½ Stone street.

GEO. M. HUNGERFORD, upholstering, finishing and repairing of furniture; rear No. 11 Jay street.

THOS. F. KEARNS, counselor at law; 10½ Washington street.

CHAS. D. WRIGHT, attorney at law; 10½ Washington street.

HOMER H. RICE, drugs and medicines, chemicals; 8 Washington street.

C. P. ENGLEHART, wholesale and retail dealer in cements; 10 and 12 Factory street.

C. G. KEENAN, dry goods, dress goods, patent medicines, groceries, provisions, teas, coffees, etc.; corner Main and Mill streets.

Though not managing a business for himself, Mr. Smith T. Woolworth, cashier of the Jefferson County National Bank, is an important factor in the business of Watertown. He is a native of Lewis county, and was born in 1849. His parents, Gilbert E. and Elizabeth (Smith) Woolworth, were representatives of old families of this section of the State. Mr. Woolworth began his banking experience as a clerk in the Exchange Bank, of Carthage, and came to Watertown in 1865, where he has since resided. He was connected with several firms as book-keeper and teller. In 1870 he entered the Jefferson County Bank, and since 1871 has served as cashier and teller. Mr. Woolworth is treasurer of the Central Park Association on the St. Lawrence, and is a director of the Electric Light Company of Watertown. He is a courteous, kindly gentleman, deservedly popular with business men.

TWO OLD HOTELS.—On page 186 will be found enumerated all the hotels of Watertown, large and small. There are two hotels, however, which stand as landmarks, and have been so long and favorably known as to belong to the history of the county. We notice them for that reason, and not because the proprietors have requested us to give them unusual publicity.

Foremost in age of these two is the Oakland House, at the west end of Court street, and it is an interesting locality. It is kept by the Van Wormer Bros., and is by far the oldest hotel in Watertown, probably the oldest in the county. From it was issued one of the earliest newspapers, its proprietor, Jairus Rich, being also an editor. He is remembered as being the man who killed the panther on Indian Bluff, below Theresa, and was the father of Captain Henry D. Rich, of the 35th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, a well-known citizen. The house is well kept, and is a favorite resort. Its antiquity is unquestioned. The author left newspapers there 62 years ago.

Though far more modern, the Crowner House, on Court street, is a well-known and always popular public house. The Wilder Brothers are proprietors, and give personal attention to the business. By its doors must necessarily pass all the teams that come to the city over the lower bridge. Its character as a good, moderate-priced hotel has been well established for so long a time that its patronage has increased from year to year. Under its present management it is better than ever.

Both of these older hotels are reasonable in their prices, and that calls to them the great mass of men of moderate means who enjoy a good meal as much as those who pay much higher prices, and yet get nothing better.

SOME PROMINENT LAWYERS.

JOSEPH MULLIN was born in Ireland in September, 1811, and came to this country with his parents when very young, and resided in Brownville, where he attended the common school for a while. He worked in a printing office a short time, setting type, with a view of becoming a printer; but the desire for a higher education prevailed. With the assistance of friends he went to the Union Academy at Belleville, where he prepared for college. He entered the junior class in 1831, and graduated in 1833. He then taught the academy in Belleville and afterward in Watertown a few years, and studied law in the office of Sterling & Bronson, and was admitted in 1837. At this time Sterling was in the State Senate, and Bronson in Congress. The whole business of the office fell to the charge of Mr. Mullin, the duties of which he discharged with ability. He at once took a prominent position at the bar, the peer of the older member. He was afterwards a member of Congress, and was twice elected to be a judge of the Supreme Court of the State. Previous to that he had also been district attorney. He was an able lawyer, and an honest judge. He died in June, 1882, at Saratoga.

Robert Lansing was a son of Sanders and Catharine Lansing, and was born at Albany, February 2, 1799. He was a member of Union College, but did not graduate. In 1817 he came to Watertown and entered the law office of Egbert Ten Eyck, and was admitted in 1820. In June, 1826, he was appointed district attorney for the county of Jefferson, which office he held until February, 1833, when he was succeeded by George C. Sherman. He was elected to the State senate in November, 1831, and held that office four years from January 1, 1832. He was then succeeded by Micah Sterling. Mr. Lansing was again elected to the State senate, being the immediate successor of Ashley Davenport. On December 22, 1831, he married Maria Hubbard, the eldest daughter of Noabiah Hubbard of Champion. She died in the year 1839, leaving one child surviving, now so well known in the profession as John Lansing. On February 2, 1841, he married Cornelia Hubbard, the second daughter of Noabiah Hubbard. Soon after the expiration of his senatorial term he formed a copartnership with George C. Sherman, under the name of Lansing & Sherman. In February, 1845, he was again appointed district attorney and held the office for one year, when he resigned. In June, 1847, he was elected county judge under the constitution of 1846, which office he held until January 1, 1852. At the expiration of this office he practically retired from the profession, except to act as referee, which for many years afterwards he was called upon to do. He died October 3, 1878, aged nearly 80 years. He was thoroughly imbued with the principles of the law, unostentatious of his great legal learning, and of scrupulous integrity.

Charles E. Clarke was a native of Saybrook,

Conn., a graduate of Yale College, studied law in Greene county, came to Jefferson county and was admitted as an attorney in 1815, and resided in Watertown. He at once took a prominent position at the bar. In 1825 his brother, John Clarke, having studied in his office, was admitted, and soon thereafter the two brothers formed a copartnership under the name of C. E. & J. Clarke, and continued until about the year 1848. About 1830, or later, he purchased a grist-mill, saw-mill, and distillery at the Great Bend, most, if not all, of which was formerly owned by Angel Potter. His time thereafter was mostly spent there, except during the terms of the courts, when he came to and assisted his brother in the preparation and trial of causes. He took the leading part until after 1848, and in important cases until the year 1850. He was elected to the Assembly in 1839 and 1840, and in 1848 was elected to Congress. The various attainments of Mr. Clarke, his wit, humor, and eloquence, have left an impression upon the judicial history of this country which will long remain. He was a genius, and taking him all in all he never had his equal in this county, if he had in the State. He died in 1863 at the age of 74 years. His learning was thorough, his many abilities were of the highest, his manner inimitable, his command of language something remarkable.

Bernard Bagley was born in Durham, Greene county, N. Y., November 5, 1791. He came to Jefferson county in 1812, first settling in the town of Antwerp, teaching schools and taking contracts for building roads. He is reputed to have held the office of constable in that town, in which his inclination to the legal profession was first developed. He came to Watertown in 1815 or 1816, and entered the law office of Charles E. Clarke as a law student. It is said that for years he was constantly engaged in the trial of cases in justice's court, where his instinctive knowledge of human nature and shrewd management gained him a great reputation throughout the county. In 1823 or 1824 he married a Mrs. Wright, a young widow, the mother of Charles D. Wright, late judge, and now living in Watertown. He was admitted in 1826, and the records of the next term of the court show that he entered at once into an extensive practice, having sometimes as many as sixty cases on the calendar. Mr. Bagley continued to practice as long as his health permitted. He died June 26, 1878.

Isaac H. Bronson was born in Rutland, the son of Ethel Bronson, and studied law in the office of Micah Sterling. Soon after his admission, in 1833, he formed a copartnership with Mr. Sterling, and this firm of Sterling & Bronson was famous throughout the country. He was a very able lawyer, and down to 1836 they were the leading law firm in this part of the State. But in 1830 Micah Sterling was elected to the State senate, and Mr. Bronson to Congress, which broke up the firm, and, to a great extent, their business.

HON. GEORGE C. SHERMAN.

THERE have been many instances in Jefferson county where young men who had but poor encouragement at the beginning of their career, have since, by force of character and individual exertion, risen to the highest position among their fellows. Some of them have founded families that live after them, enjoying the fruits of their early endeavors. Foremost among all of them is the one named above, who came to Watertown a poor boy, and the town itself was "poor" then, but he left a name that is to-day and every day heard upon the streets of the city his genius and business thrift helped to develop.

George C. Sherman was born at Providence, R. I., December 14, 1799. His first permanent work when he came to Watertown, about 1815, was for David W. Bucklin, then a distinguished lawyer, and as the young man displayed unusual ability, Mr. Bucklin received him into his office as a law student. In 1823 he was licensed to practice law, and soon thereafter a partnership was arranged with Mr. Bucklin, which continued until the latter removed from the county. On January 3, 1828, he married Mary Ann Hubbard, the third daughter of Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, a noted pioneer of the Black River country; she now survives him. The children were: Frances A., Mary H., Geo. H., Robert L., Chas. A., Sarah M.

In 1833 he was appointed district attorney, and he held that important office until 1840. His practice increased rapidly through all these years, and he rose by sheer ability to be one of the leading lawyers of a period peculiarly rich in able advocates and jurists. The two Clarks, Sterling, Bronson, Bagley, TenEyck, Lansing, Chittenden and others nearly as able, were his contemporaries, and amid such he kept easily in the advance.

In 1843 he was appointed one of the judges of the old Court of Common Pleas, which office he held until 1847, when the constitution then lately adopted abolished that well-remembered legal organization. He was elected to the State Senate in 1843, and served out his full term, but declined a re-nomination. He was an early purchaser of land, buying a large tract in the northwestern part of the county, paying \$3 per acre in the lump and selling it in small parcels at \$8. He did not deal largely in village properties, though at one time he owned nearly the whole of Beebee's Island, a property which was much neglected for many years after Beebee's factory was destroyed. He also built the family mansion on Clinton street, and the large bank building.

The Hon. Robert Lansing was his brother-in-law, and they became partners in practicing law—forming one of the strongest legal combinations of that day, and doing by far the largest business of any law firm in this part of the State. It was while a member of this firm that the great banking house of Prime, Ward & King, of New York city, went down, entailing a heavy loss upon the

Jefferson County Bank, in which Mr. Sherman was a director, and he had long been its counsel. There was then a law upon the statute book, known as the "Stillwell Act," by which any judgment creditor could bring an insolvent into open court and compel him, under oath, to tell all about his property, financial condition, etc. Under this strange law (which appears to have violated every previous English precedent, in compelling a man to divulge to the public all his private affairs, even to an open confession of guilt), one of this firm of bankers was brought before a New York city judge, and Mr. Sherman was there to examine him. This was perhaps the first time he had had a chance to measure himself with his peers in the ablest and highest court of the State. Here, as elsewhere, he showed the great legal ability that was within him, and astonished the city lawyers by his knowledge of the law and his ability in applying that law to his case. The fallen financier was only too glad to escape from Mr. Sherman's merciless questions by a partial restitution to the bank.

But success at the bar did not altogether satisfy his restless ambition. He understood the power of money, and the sure accretion that came from its judicious investment. In 1838 he organized the Watertown Bank and Loan Company, and kept it in active operation until about 1848, when he practically abandoned legal practice to younger men, and thenceforth gave the bank his whole attention, and so continued until his death, April 23, 1863. He left a large fortune, equally divided among his wife and five children.

Mr. Sherman was a unique character. The writer, who was a student in his office for three years, knew him well, so far as a young man can understand one so much his superior in age and experience. He was quite a lovable man, full of wit and humor, and running over with anecdote and relation of personal experiences. All his students loved, admired and revered him. He was eminently democratic; easily approached by the humble, and only laughed at aristocratic pretension in another. He was of a peculiarly affectionate disposition; his heart was always easily reached, a tear never far away when his sympathetic mind grasped any tale of sorrow, and his thoughts traveled quickly towards some scheme of relief. Though a man of wealth, and in daily contact with the highest and best of his contemporaries, he never forgot his humble birth, and the writer has seen the quick tear of sympathy come into his eyes as he told of his early struggles, his earnest efforts, and of his triumphs as well.

He was undoubtedly the ablest lawyer of his time. He had no superior in the examination of a witness. It was said that, under his rigid cross-examination, no one could avoid telling the truth. His perceptions were quick and keen. He seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the inner nature of men, and of their motives and habit of thought. He was not, in later years, so close a student among his books, for he depended largely

upon his able partner, Mr. Lansing, for the preparation of cases, but when he came before a jury he was almost irresistible. He was then full of energy, exhibiting an exuberant flow of spirits that took quick possession of the court and the jury, and he could make them laugh or cry as became his present mood. He had a power of mimicry the writer has never seen equaled off the stage.

Taking him all in all—viewed in the light of his early struggles, his judicious use of every favoring gale of fortune, the solidity of his foundation in the law, the mobility and wonderful activity of his mind, the versatility of his unusual capacity, the power of his imagination and yet his readiness to handle material things, he appears to me now as a wonderful man, one whom society could ill spare. He possessed nearly every human excellence, and the writer drops a sincere tear of regret upon the tomb of one whose kindness to a poor boy in his office is recalled often and lovingly. He was a man fit to stand before kings. He was well appreciated, as he should have been. To one who knew him well, this tribute to his memory sounds much below what it deserves. J. A. H.

Egbert TenEyck graduated from Williams College, in Massachusetts, read law in Albany, and moved to Champion soon after 1800. After remaining there a few years, and soon after the organization of the county, he removed to Watertown and opened a law office. In 1812 he was elected to the Assembly, and in 1820 was appointed first judge of the county, and held the office for nine years. He ran for Congress in 1822, but was defeated by Ela Collins, of Lewis county. He ran in 1824 and was elected. He was one of the side judges of the Jefferson Common Pleas in 1840. He took an active part in the promotion of religious, agricultural and other interests in this county, and for 40 years was a prominent citizen, and one of the most trustworthy and reliable lawyers. He died in Watertown in 1844, at the age of 69 years. He was father-in-law of the late Judge Mullin.

Levi H. Brown was born in the town of Lorraine, March 25, 1818. His father, Aaron Brown, was a wealthy farmer and a prominent citizen of that town. When 19 years of age, Levi H. commenced to obtain an education, and prepared for college in the Belleville Academy. He entered Union College in 1841, graduating in 1843; studied law in the office of Judge Jones in Schenectady, and in the office of Calvin Skinner at Adams, and was admitted in 1846. He practiced in Adams until June 1, 1852, when he removed to Watertown, and formed a partnership with Joshua Moore, under the name of Moore & Brown. This firm did a large business. Mr. Moore died in April, 1854, when Mr. Brown formed a partnership with Hon. Allen C. Beach, under the name of Brown & Beach. Upon the death of Mr. Moore, the responsibility of a large and important business de-

volved upon Mr. Brown, and he in all respects proved equal to the occasion. This firm did a large and increasing business until 1871, when Mr. Beach was elected Lieutenant-Governor, and the firm dissolved. Mr. Brown has since and now practices alone, except for a short time. He held many local offices—supervisor, mayor, etc. Of the vast business he has done, and the intense and untiring labor he has performed, much might be written. His cases were thoroughly prepared, and his arrangement and presentation of the facts and evidence to the jury were unexcelled. He is now at work with apparently all the mental and physical vigor and strength he had 30 years ago, having apparently many years of labor and usefulness still before him.

Charles D. Wright was a step-son of Bernard Bagley, and immediately after his admission they went into partnership, and so continued until Wright was elected judge, in November, 1859. The business was all done in the name of Charles D. Wright, as attorney. They did a very extensive business, having often a majority of the cases on the calendar. Mr. Bagley was the trial lawyer, and Wright took charge of the practice. He was probably the best office lawyer and practitioner ever in the county. His industry and long experience and mental adaption to that branch of business, gave him that reputation at the bar. He held most acceptably the office of county judge two terms. Since that he has lived in comparative retirement, and is now in good health and holding a high position in society, possessing the respect of the whole community.

Marcus Bickford, admitted in 1840, resided in Carthage. He became a partner of Judge Hiram Carpenter, and was an able and successful practitioner. He continued the practice there until the gold excitement in California broke out, when he left, and spent some time in the gold mines. He returned with a full purse, married Miss Hammond, and settled down again to practice law. He was afflicted with rheumatism, which lasted him through life, and interfered with his professional duties. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was also an editor. After much suffering he died in 1876, an honest man.

James F. Starbuck was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., September 5, 1815, and at an early day removed with his parents to Niagara county. In the spring of 1839 he came to Watertown and entered the law office of Lansing & Sherman, where he remained until he was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1843, and to the Supreme Court in 1844. In 1845 he opened an office by himself in Watertown. In 1846 he was elected secretary of the convention that formed the constitution of that year, and in November, 1850, was elected district attorney, and held the office three years from January 1, 1851. He married Sarah Burchard, a daughter of Peleg Burchard, in May, 1855, who died in 1857, leaving a daughter surviving her—now the wife of E. S. Goodale, a merchant in Water-

town. In 1861 he married Mrs. Boyer, the widow of Judge Joseph Boyer. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress, but was defeated. In 1876 he was elected to the State Senate, from the district comprising Jefferson and Lewis counties. He died December 20, 1880.

John Clarke, a brother of Charles E. Clarke, was born in Saybrook, Conn., May 1, 1799. He was not a graduate of any college, but had, nevertheless, a good education. He commenced the study of law in the office of Mr. Anthon, of New York, and came to Watertown and entered the office of his brother, Charles E. Clarke, about the year 1820. He was admitted in 1825, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with his brother, Charles E. In 1830 he married a daughter of William Smith, one of the earliest residents of Watertown. He was appointed surrogate of Jefferson county in February, 1840, which office he held till February, 1844. This is the only office of any importance he ever held. He became a partner of Delano C. Calvin, about 1855, which continued until the winter of 1865. In 1865 Mr. Clarke decided to abandon the business of an attorney and devote himself exclusively to that of counsel. The last court Mr. Clarke ever attended was the General Term at Syracuse, in April, 1865. He died about two weeks after that.

Luther J. Dorwin has been a member of the Jefferson county bar longer than any man living, except Judge Wright. He has been in constant active practice 50 years; and it is no reflection upon the able men of that bar to say that he has stood in the front rank of the profession among them. He is an industrious student, as well as an alert and successful practitioner. His trained brain delights to pry into the law, to cull its golden treasures, and unravel its intricacies. If a question of law presents itself he applies to it foundation principles for solution. Nothing is sound with him till he finds the base on which it rests.

Mr. Dorwin has a birth-right residence in this county. In mind and body he is a sturdy product of the Champlain hills, having been born in that town May 13, 1820. Coming through a line of energetic New England ancestry, he inherited the powerful physical and intellectual qualities of his progenitors. His father, Hubby Dorwin, was a native of Vermont, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Jones, was born in Champion, her parents having removed to that town from Connecticut.

In 1842 he resumed his law studies, and in January, 1844, he was admitted to practice. He was then ready for his life work; and he was not only well read in the law, but he was a most thorough and finished scholar in the classical and scientific branches taught in the schools. His mental discipline had been unusually severe; and mental discipline is what makes strong lawyers. In a comparatively short time after his admission he was largely occupied in conducting important and com-

plicated equity cases. He has also been extensively and successfully engaged in real estate contests, being a first-class real estate lawyer, a proficient in the settlement of estates, and an expert and skilled accountant.

Mr. Dorwin's opinions, whether in law or otherwise, are formed after thorough investigation; and when formed they are stoutly and courageously maintained, apparently without the least regard to popular approval. He is yet industriously engaged in the business of his profession.

Joshua Moore came from Plattsburg, N. Y., and after his admission located in Brownville. He took Judge Mason's place as partner of Mr. Ruger, and for some time kept his office in Brownville, and Ruger's in Watertown, and alternated between them. Upon the death of Ruger he removed to Watertown, into Ruger's office. He was the first district attorney elected under the constitution of 1846. In 1852 he formed a co-partnership with Levi H. Brown, under the name of Moore & Brown. He died in 1854. It is doubtful whether a more able young lawyer, one of more influence, or who commanded more respect for his legal and social qualities, was ever located in Jefferson county.

Frederick W. Hubbard, admitted in 1838, was a son of Judge Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, and married a daughter of Peleg Burchard. He studied law in the office of Lansing and Sherman, his brothers-in-law, and was a man of strict integrity and high moral character. He formed a co-partnership with J. H. Dutton, his cousin, under the name of Hubbard & Dutton, for several years, and then with his nephew, Stephen J. Hubbard. He was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and took his seat upon the bench January 1, 1852, for eight years. During these eight years the politics of the county changed, and he was succeeded by Hon. Joseph Mullin. He then resumed the practice of law, doing an extensive business until his death. Some year or two before he died, he removed his office to the city of New York.

Nathaniel P. Wardwell, born in Bristol, R. I., April 1, 1814, was one of the younger members of the bar at the time when Isaac H. Bronson, Micah Sterling, George C. Sherman and Robert Lansing were prominent and able practitioners—superior, in the estimation of many, to any coterie that has succeeded them. Young Wardwell came to Ellisburg in 1820, having the benefits of the Belleville Academy, and afterwards attending the Watertown Academy, then under charge of Hon. Jos. Mullin. He graduated from Union College in 1837, and married Miss E. B. Sterling in 1839. At the bar of Jefferson county he distinguished himself at once. His handsome person, his habits of industry and his superior education gave him great advantage. Having married a daughter of Micah Sterling his social standing was assured. He soon became a partner in the law firm of Sterling & Wardwell, commanding a large practice. In the midst of such a promising

career, with troops of friends and everything to live for, he was unexpectedly stricken down by disease in 1847, and passed away in his 33d year, leaving behind him a memory for ability and usefulness not yet effaced. His son, named for his father, is cashier of the Watertown National Bank. His wife still survives.

William Ruger, admitted in 1831, was noted as a great teacher of mathematics, teaching what was called select school in various parts of the county, and was the author of "Ruger's Arithmetic." About 1835 he formed a co-partnership with Charles Mason, who came from Madison county, and who, about 1840, returned there to practice. Ruger then formed a co-partnership with Joshua Moore, then living in Brownville, under the firm name of Ruger & Moore. He was elected State Senator about 1838, dying in 1842. He was an uncle of the present chief justice of the Court of Appeals, and was in many respects a very able, true man.

Thomas C. Chittenden lived at Adams; was admitted to the bar in 1813, where he did an extensive law business till 1840. He had a fine dignified presence, was a good speaker, and always came into court thoroughly prepared. He was elected to Congress in 1840; was in that year appointed first judge of the county, and removed to Watertown, and lived there the remainder of his life. He died full of years. He was a perfect verification of the old adage, that lawyers work hard, live well and die poor.

Micah Sterling was born in Lyme, Conn., November 5, 1784; entered Yale College in 1800, and graduated in 1804. He was a classmate and a great personal friend of John C. Calhoun. He located in Adams about 1809; and it is here that he formed a partnership with Thomas Skinner, under the firm name of Skinner & Sterling. He was admitted to the Common Pleas in 1811, and soon thereafter removed to Watertown. He bought a tract of land and built thereon the stone mansion where his son, Rev. John C. Sterling, now resides, and surrounded it with a beautiful park, long known as Sterling's Park. He was elected to Congress in 1821, and in 1836 to the State Senate. Soon after the admission of Isaac H. Bronson as an attorney, in 1823, he formed a co-partnership with him under the name of Sterling & Bronson, and so continued till 1840. Mr. Sterling, from the beginning of his practice, took one of the most prominent positions at the bar, and during the term of their co-partnership the firm of Sterling & Bronson was at the head of the profession in this county. He died April 11, 1844, the same day of Judge TenEyck's decease.

THE JUDICIARY.

WE are under obligation to Mr. L. J. Dorwin, so long identified with the bar of Jefferson county, for much that precedes this page, relating to older and more distinguished members of the bar. The younger class, who

are at present the working force at the bar of Jefferson county, the writer does not know much of. They appear to be a promising collection of pushing young men, but their exact value to the community must, for the present, be an open question.

We append what is believed to be an accurate list of the members of the bar, as the list appeared on July 1, 1894, and precede that list with some remarks upon the method of administering justice for the past 75 years.

Even a partial allusion to the bench and bar of the county of Jefferson would be incomplete without a brief history of the courts as existing at the time of its organization, their origin, jurisdiction, their officers, and how they were appointed.

The administration of justice in this county at the time of its organization, and thereafter, was part of the judicial system of the whole State, differing in many essentials from that now in force.

The first court was held in the school-house next south of Jonathan Cowan's mills, in the village of Watertown, until the term in 1809. Subsequent to that they were held in the new court-house, built upon a lot conveyed to the county by Henry Coffeen, for the purposes of a court house and jail, and so long as they should be used for that purpose. The lot was the same as the one on which the present jail is situated. This court-house was burned in 1821, and a new court-house, of stone, was erected on the same site, in which courts were held until 1858 or 1859. The old stone building became so dilapidated that it was totally unsuitable for court purposes, and courts were held in Apollo Hall on Court street, and in Washington Hall, until the erection of the present court house in 1862. This house was dedicated October 7, 1862. The occasion was the sitting of the General Term of this district; present, the following judges: Joseph Mullin, Henry A. Foster, Leroy Morgan and William J. Bacon.

The following are the first judges of the Common Pleas, district attorneys, sheriffs, surrogates and county clerks, from the organization of the county, down to 1894, as taken from the civil list, and for which we are indebted to County Clerk Pierce, to whom we also owe many acknowledgements for other interesting data:

JUDGES.

Augustus Sacket	1807
Moss Kent	1810
Abel Cole	1818
Egbert TenEyck	1826
Calvin McKnight	1829
Thomas C. Chittenden	1840
Calvin Skinner	1845
Robert Lansing	1847
William C. Thompson	1851
Charles D. Wright	1859
Azariah H. Sawyer	1867
Charles H. Walts	1877
Charles H. Walts	1883
John C. McCartin	1889
Henry Purcell	1891
Edgar C. Emerson	1894

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Nathan Williams	until 1808
Samuel Whittlesey	until 1813

Amos Benedict.....	appointed March 18, 1813
Ela Collins.....	1815
David W. Bucklin.....	1818
Horatio Shumway.....	1820
David W. Bucklin.....	1821
Robert Lansing.....	1826
George C. Sherman.....	1833
Dyer N. Burnham.....	1840
Joseph Mullin.....	1843
Robert Lansing.....	1845
Joshua Moore, Jr.....	1846
Joshua Moore, Jr.....	1847
James F. Starbuck.....	1850
Delano C. Calvin.....	1853
David M. Bennett.....	1856
Bradley Winslow.....	1859
Lafayette C. Bigelow.....	1862
Bradley Winslow.....	1865
Pardon C. Williams.....	1868
Watson M. Rogers.....	1874
Edgar C. Emerson.....	1880
Edgar C. Emerson.....	1883
Frank H. Peck.....	1886
Frank H. Peck.....	1889
Virgil K. Kellogg.....	1892

SHERIFFS.

Abel Sherman.....	April 3, 1805
Hugh Henderson.....	1808
Perley Keyes.....	1808
David I. Andrus.....	1812
John Paddock.....	1813
David I. Andrus.....	1815
Joseph Clark.....	1818
Amasa Trowbridge.....	1819
Jasan Fairbanks.....	1821
Jasan Fairbanks.....	1822
Henry H. Coffeen.....	1825
John Fay.....	1828
Heman Millard.....	1831
Chauncey Baker.....	1834
Abner Baker.....	1837
Albert P. Brayton.....	1840
Herman Strong.....	1843
Walter Collins.....	1846
Rufus Herrick.....	1849
Daniel C. Rouse.....	1852
Wells Benton.....	1855
Abner Baker.....	1857
Tilly R. Pratt.....	1857
Francis A. Cross.....	1860
Nathan Strong.....	1863
James Johnson.....	1866
Addison W. Wheelock.....	1869
George Babbitt.....	1872
Abner W. Peck.....	1875
Leonard Seaton.....	1878
G. Harrison Smith.....	1881
James M. Felt.....	1884
Willard E. Saxe.....	1887
Levi Washburn.....	1890
Edward Barton.....	1893

SURROGATES

Benjamin Skinner.....	1805
Amasa Trowbridge.....	1811
John M. Canfield.....	1811
Elisha Camp.....	1813
David Perry.....	1815
Lyman Munson.....	1816
Benjamin Wright.....	1820
Lyman Munson.....	1821
Benjamin Wright.....	1823
John Clarke.....	1840
Nathaniel P. Wardwell.....	1844
Lysander H. Brown.....	1847
James R. A. Perkins.....	1851
Milton H. Merwin.....	1859
David M. Bennett.....	1863
William W. Taggart.....	1867
Ross C. Scott.....	1877
Ross C. Scott.....	1883
Ross C. Scott.....	1889

CLERKS.

Henry Coffeen.....	1805
Egbert TenEyck.....	1807
Benjamin Skinner.....	1811
Richard M. Esselstyn.....	1813
Benjamin Skinner.....	1815
George Andrus.....	1820
Henry H. Sherwood.....	1821

Henry H. Sherwood.....	1822
Peleg Burchard.....	1828
Daniel Lee.....	1840
Charles B. Hoard.....	1843
James G. Lynde.....	1846
Isaac Munson.....	1849
John L. Marsh.....	1852
Russell B. Biddlecom.....	1858
Dexter Wilder.....	1861
Nelson D. Ferguson.....	1867
Jacob Stears, Jr.....	1870
George Cole.....	1876
Fred Waddingham.....	1879
O. De Grasse Greene.....	1885
F. D. Pierce.....	1891

Without attempting to trace the original organization of courts in the State of New York, it serves our present purpose to state that the constitution of 1777 provided for the appointment of all their officers—that of chancellors, judges of the Supreme Court, and the first judge of every County Court, by the Governor, to hold their offices during good behavior, or until they attain the age of 60 years; that sheriffs and coroners be thus annually appointed, but no one person to hold either of said offices more than four years successively; that the registers and clerks in chancery be appointed by the chancellor; the clerks of the Supreme Court by the judges of said court; all attorneys thereafter to be appointed by the court and licensed by the first judge of the court in which they shall respectively plead or practice, and be regulated by the rules and orders of said courts. By this constitution a court for the trial of impeachments and the correction of errors was for the first time established—familiarily known as the “Court of Errors,”—which continued as thus organized until the constitution of 1846.

The counties of Jefferson and Lewis were organized in one act, passed March 28, 1805. In this act were the following provisions, viz.: Sec. 4, “And be it further enacted, That there shall be held in and for the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, respectively, a Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions of the Peace, and that there shall be two terms of the said courts in each of the counties respectively in every year, to commence and end as follows, that is to say: the first term of the said court in the said county of Jefferson shall begin on the second Tuesday of June in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive, and the second term of the said court in the said county of Jefferson shall begin on the second Tuesday in December in every year, and may continue to be held until the Saturday following, inclusive. Similar provisions as to Lewis county. And provided further, That the first of the said courts in each of the said counties should be held on the second Tuesday of December next. Sec. 9, And be it further enacted, that no Circuit Court, or Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol delivery shall be held in either of the said counties of Jefferson and Lewis, until the same shall, in the opinion of the justices of the Supreme Court, become necessary.”

The courts, as thus organized, continued until the adoption of the second constitution of this State, which took effect January 1, 1823. By this constitution the Supreme Court consisted of a chief justice and two justices. It further provided that the State be divided by law into a convenient number of circuits, not less than four nor exceeding eight, subject to alteration by the Legislature from time to time, as the public good may require; "for each of which a circuit judge shall be appointed in the same manner and hold his office by the same tenure as the justices of the Supreme Court, and who shall possess the powers of justices of the Supreme Court at chambers, and in the trial of issues joined in the Supreme Court; and in courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, and such equity powers may be vested in said circuit judges, or in the county courts, or in such other subordinate courts as the Legislature may by law direct, subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor." It further provided that the judges of county courts should hold their offices for five years.

Under this constitution an act was passed by the Legislature of the State, April 17, 1823, dividing the State into eight circuits, corresponding with the then senatorial districts, and providing for the appointment of judges for said circuits, and defining their powers and jurisdiction. By this act it was further provided that the said circuit judges shall have, within the limits of their respective circuits, concurrent jurisdictions with the chancellor of this State, of all matters and causes in equity of every description and character, subject, however, in all cases, to the appellate jurisdiction of the chancellor. The courts thus organized remained unchanged down to the constitution of 1846.

The first term of the County Court, of which there is any record, was held on the second Tuesday of May, 1807, at the school-house next south of Jonathan Cowan's mill, in the town of Watertown. Present: Augustus Sacket, first judge; Joshua Bealls, Perley Keyes, judges; Thos. White, assistant justice.

The next term of the court was held on the same place on the second Tuesday of August, 1807, before the same judges.

The records of the court were often imperfectly kept. At some of the terms there is no record of the judges holding the same; and until about the year 1815 there is no record of any order admitting attorneys to practice.

JEFFERSON COUNTY BAR.

ADAMS—T. P. Saunders, I. L. Hunt, Jr., E. F. Ramsdell, G. B. R. Whipple, W. H. H. Taylor, W. H. Gilman, A. F. Saunders, T. F. Saunders, L. E. Pruyne, E. S. Hunt.

ADAMS CENTRE—A. E. Cooley.

ANTWERP—J. F. Cook, J. C. Trolan, H. J. Foote.

CARTHAGE—H. J. Welch, H. C. Cook, L. J. Goodale, A. H. Francis, A. E. Kilby, F. T. Evans, V. K. Kellogg, W. B. VanAllen.

CAPE VINCENT—M. E. Lee, N. F. Breen.

CLAYTON—Horace E. Morse, Wm. H. Rees, F. D. Barker, G. E. Morse.

HENDERSON—A. M. Leffingwell.

REDWOOD—A. Harder.

THERESA—Arthur L. Chapman, Geo. P. Breen.

MANNSVILLE—A. A. Wheeler.

LAFARGEVILLE—Wayland F. Ford.

OX BOW—M. V. Brainard.

LERAY—Wm. S. Phelps.

WATERTOWN—John Lansing, Levi H. Brown, Allen C. Beach, Charles D. Wright, Luther J. Dorwin, Bradley Winslow, Milton Ballard, A. H. Sawyer, W. F. Porter, C. H. Walts, Ross C. Scott, W. M. Rogers, Joseph Mullin, E. C. Emerson, Thomas F. Kearns, Francis N. Fitch, Hannibal Smith, Henry Purcell, Daniel G. Griffin, Geo. S. Hooker, C. W. Thompson, S. S. Trowbridge, W. A. Nims, H. M. Wilbur, James A. Ward, Elton R. Brown, Joseph Atwell, Jr., C. L. Adams, Sam Child, G. H. Walker, Joseph A. McConnell, Fred A. Baldwin, B. A. Field, H. W. Steele, N. VanNamee, A. Goodale, John N. Carlisle, John Conboy, Robert Lansing, Isaac R. Breen, Edmund R. Wilcox, Fred B. Pitcher, George H. Cobb, Edward N. Smith, Harold L. Hooker, Charles G. Porter, William W. Kelley, Thomas Burns, Joseph Nellis, Gary M. Jones.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Edgar C. Emerson, County Judge, Watertown.
A. E. Cooley, Special County Judge, Adams Centre.

Ross C. Scott, Surrogate, Watertown.
F. T. Evans, Special Surrogate, Carthage.
Edward Barton, Sheriff, Watertown.
Frank L. Baker, Under Sheriff, Watertown.
Frank D. Pierce, County Clerk, Watertown.
William W. Kelly, Deputy County Clerk, Watertown.

Virgil K. Kellogg, District Attorney, Watertown.
Justin W. Weeks, Crier, Watertown.
Willard C. Porter, Justice of Sessions, Theresa.
Henry Flint, Justice of Sessions, North Wilna.
Addison L. Upham, County Treasurer, Watertown.
A. F. Saunders, U. S. Loan Commissioner, Adams.
William H. H. Sias, Coroner, Adams.
Elmer E. Eddy, Coroner, Redwood.
LaDette G. Gifford, Coroner, Watertown.
John P. Martin, County Court Stenographer, Watertown.

Jacob Stears, Jr., Clerk Board of Supervisors, Watertown.

S. Whitford Maxson, School Commissioner, Adams Centre.

J. Frank LaRue, School Commissioner, Philadelphia.

R. Sheridan Clarke, School Commissioner, Cape Vincent.

NAMES AND RESIDENCES OF DEPUTY SHERIFFS.

Willard E. Saxe, Watertown.

B. C. Budd, Carthage.

S. M. Byam, Chaumont.

R. M. Esselstyn, Clayton.

M. M. Miller, Evans Mills.

D. W. Youngs, Adams.

E. D. Bellinger, Lorraine.

Geo. R. Collins, Henderson.

T. T. Ballard, Antwerp.

W. J. Guthrie, Philadelphia.

Fred B. Webb, Pierrepoint Manor.

John W. Caris, Omar.

TERMS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY COURT AND COURT OF SESSIONS—1894.

On the second Monday of January.

On the second Monday of March.

On the second Monday of June.

On the first Monday of December.

A petit jury is required to attend each of said terms.

Terms for hearing of motions, etc., without a jury, to be held at the chambers of the County Judge:

On the fourth Monday of February.

On the fourth Monday of April.

On the fourth Monday of June.

On the second Monday of September.

On the first Monday of November.

Motions will also be heard on the morning of the first day of any Jury Term.

SUPREME COURT APPOINTMENTS FOR 1894. FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

January 8, Circuit O. and T., Syracuse; Williams.
January 8, Circuit O. and T., Utica; Vann.
January 8, Circuit O. and T., Oswego; Wright.
February 5, Circuit O. and T., Watertown; McLennan.
February 13, Special Term, Syracuse; Vann.
February 13, Special Term, Utica; Wright.
March 5, Circuit O. and T., Syracuse; Vann.
March 5, Circuit O. and T., Rome; Williams.
March 13, Special Term, Oswego; McLennan.
April 2, Circuit O. and T., Pulaski; McLennan.
April 2, Circuit O. and T., Herkimer; Vann.
April 2, Circuit O. and T., Lowville; Williams.
May 7, Circuit O. and T., Syracuse; Wright.
May 7, Circuit O. and T., Utica; McLennan.
May 7, Circuit O. and T., Watertown; Williams.
June 5, Special Term, Syracuse; Wright.
June 5, Special Term, Rome; McLennan.
June 5, Special Term, Watertown; Williams.
September 18, Special Term, Oswego; Wright.
September 18, Special Term, Herkimer; Williams.
September 18, Special Term, Lowville; Vann.
October 1, Circuit O. and T., Syracuse; McLennan.
October 1, Circuit Part 2, Syracuse; Vann.
October 1, Circuit O. and T., Rome; Wright.
October 1, Circuit O. and T., Oswego; Williams.
November 7, Circuit O. and T., Watertown; Vann.
November 13, Special Term, Syracuse; McLennan.
November 13, Special Term, Utica; Williams.
December 3, Circuit O. and T., Herkimer; Wright.
December 3, Circuit O. and T., Lowville; McLennan.
December 11, Special Term, Watertown; Vann.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR MOTIONS—1894.

First Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse; Vann.
Second Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse; McLennan.
Third Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse; Vann.
Fourth Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Syracuse; McLennan.
Second Saturday in January, March, May, September and November, at Utica; Williams.
Second Saturday in February, April, June, October and December, at Utica; Wright.
First Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Watertown; Williams.
Third Saturday in each month, except July and August, at Oswego; Wright.
Second Saturday in July, at Syracuse; Williams.
Second Saturday in August, at Utica; Wright.
Special Terms will be held in connection with the Circuits, but no motion contrary to Standing Rule No. 38 will be heard, except upon orders to show cause granted by the judges appointed to hold the Circuits.
Equity causes may be noticed and placed upon the calendar for trial at the Special Terms held in connection with the Circuits in the counties of Herkimer and Lewis.

GENERAL TERMS—FOURTH DEPARTMENT.

February—First Tuesday; Binghamton.
April—Fourth Tuesday; Syracuse.
September—Second Tuesday; Utica.
November—Third Tuesday; Syracuse.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES.

Of the life and character of those judges who held terms of County Courts early in the present century, but little is known. We name only a few of the more prominent, and only such as were not "learned in the law," that is, were not members of the legal profession. They were usually appointed for political reasons by Governors of the State.

Augustus Sacket was a very estimable gentleman, from whom Sackets Harbor took its name. He was part proprietor and agent

of the lands comprised in that village. It does not appear from the record that he officiated in any of the courts in this county in any other capacity than that of first judge.

Ethel Bronson was one of the early settlers of Rutland, was agent of the proprietors, and was the father of Isaac H. Bronson, heretofore mentioned.

John Brown resided at Brownville; was a brother of General Jacob Brown, of the army of 1812, from whose father the town took its name. "But in the mutations of life it retains now scarcely anything of this family or its fortunes, save the distinguished name."

Noadiah Hubbard was one of the very first settlers of the town of Champion, and a resident there until a few years since, when he died nearly 100 years of age. He was the father of Frederick W. Hubbard, one of the justices of the Supreme Court from 1852 to 1858, now deceased, and of Mrs. George C. Sherman, who is now living, and of Mrs. Robert Lansing, now deceased.

Hart Massey, born in Salem, N. H., December 5, 1771; came to Watertown in 1800; purchased a tract of land on which a portion of the city of Watertown is now situated; moved his family here in 1801; and first resided in a house where the Paddock Arcade now is, then on the lot now owned by E. L. Paddock, on Washington street. In 1812 he built the first brick house erected in the county, which is now standing on Massey avenue. He was appointed a judge in 1820.

Undoubtedly one of the ablest of the early county judges was Perley Keyes, a bright but uneducated man, and better remembered as a local politician than as a judge. By nature he was a man of superior intellect and nerve. He was the father of Perley G. Keyes, known in his day as Gardner Keyes, and grandfather of Rev. Richard G. Keyes, now living in the old homestead in Watertown. He died May 13, 1834, and was buried in a cold snow storm; while the 1st of May, 1894, shows strawberries and many fruit trees in blossom, and the forests putting on their robes of green.

Hiram Dewey lived in Orleans. He held the office of judge during the latter part of the existence of the old Court of Common Pleas. He was a farmer until he became a large stockholder and an officer of the Jefferson County Agricultural Insurance Company, when he removed to Watertown, and resided there until his death.

Jason Clark resided at Plessis, in Alexandria. He was the general land agent for Woodruff and Stocking; had been a surveyor for LeRay for many years; was repeatedly elected supervisor of his town. He was an intelligent and influential man, and well known throughout the county.

This comprises the most of those who officiated on the bench during the existence of the old Common Pleas—not lawyers by profession. There are few persons now living who remember these men or their history. What has been written of them has been obtained mostly from the records. On the

abolition of the old Court of Common Pleas by the constitution of 1846, its place was taken by what is now known as the County Court, which has the same relative jurisdiction as the Court of Common Pleas, one judge being elected by the people, whereas he had previously been appointed by the Governor. At the present time the county judge is elected for six years. This county judge has two assistants, who are denominated justices of sessions, but they have nothing to do with the trial of civil cases. Such, in brief, is the organization of the present County Court.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Under the present organization, each State Senatorial district was made a judicial district, and in each district four judges were elected, each having concurrent jurisdiction. At present the State is divided into five judicial departments, and the Governor selects from the judicial (formerly Senatorial) districts certain judges who are to hold the General Term, to which appeals are taken from the Circuit Courts. Appeals are also heard at General Term from the County Court; and appeals from the decisions of the General Term are brought before the Court of Appeals.

The first Supreme Court held in Jefferson county, was on June 17, 1807, at the same place where the Court of Common Pleas was held. Present: Hon. Smith Thompson, justice; Augustus Sacket, Joshua Bealls, Perley Keyes, judges; Lyman Ellis, assistant justice.

The sixteenth and last Supreme Court was held in June, 1822. Present: Ambrose Spencer, chief justice; Egbert TenEyck, Richard Goodell, Hiram Steele, judges.

This brings us down to the circuit courts held under the constitution which took effect January 1, 1823. Under this constitution Nathan Williams was appointed circuit judge for the fifth judicial district, and continued to serve as such until the appointment in his place of Samuel Beardsley, April 19, 1834. It does not appear from the record that he ever officiated as such judge, and is supposed to have resigned or not to have accepted the appointment, for, on May 7, 1834, Hiram Denio was appointed such judge in his place. He officiated until April, 1838. Isaac H. Bronson was appointed in the place of Hiram Denio, who resigned on account of ill-health. Bronson was then a member of Congress from this district, and his vote was wanted in Congress to sustain the administration of Martin Van Buren as President; for this reason he declined to accept the appointment. In the fall of 1838 he was a candidate for reelection, and was defeated. He was subsequently appointed by Van Buren as judge of the United States Circuit Court of Florida. He left Watertown, and thereafter resided in Florida during the remainder of his life. On June 17, 1848, Philo Gridley was appointed circuit judge for this district, and immedi-

ately entered upon the duties thereof, and continued to act as such circuit judge and vice-chancellor until July, 1847, when the constitution of 1846 went into effect.

LYSANDER H. BROWN.

The life, character and eminent ability of Lysander H. Brown, a member of the Jefferson county bar, deserve more than a commonplace tribute. The germ of eloquence seems to have been born in him. It was not the eloquence that entertains without instructing, but the eloquence of manner, thought and diction that leaves a lasting and ennobling impression upon the mind. He was born in Brownville, December 20, 1808. The early part of his life was spent upon a farm; and he attended, during the winter, the district school. In 1828 or 1829 he entered Union Academy, at Belleville, where he remained two years. It was here that he had the opportunity of cultivating his special gift. In 1831 he entered Union College, graduating in July, 1834. During this time the Rev. Dr. Nott, in the full vigor of his life, was the president, and Dr. Alonzo Potter, afterwards bishop of the diocese of Pennsylvania, was the vice-president of that institution, with a large faculty possessing as high a character, and occupying as high a position in public estimation, as any institution of learning in the country. Young Brown found there ample opportunity to cultivate that gift of eloquence so marked a feature in his life.

Graduating with the highest honors of the college, Mr. Brown, in October, 1834, became the principal of the Champion Academy. Under his direction that academy at once took high standing among the educational institutions of the country. He remained in charge of the academy until March, 1838. It was during this period that the public first became acquainted with his ability as a captivating public speaker. In March, 1838, he left the academy and came to Watertown to complete the study of the law. It was during this summer that he commenced his political life by public speeches in favor of the election of Isaac H. Bronson for Congress. In October, 1839, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court. In 1840 he was in the political field in support of Martin Van Buren, but his eloquence made little impression against the senseless excitement of that log cabin campaign.

In 1844 occurred the presidential campaign between James K. Polk and Henry Clay. During this campaign Mr. Brown was nominated for the Assembly. The ablest political speeches Mr. Brown ever made were during this campaign for the election of the Democratic candidate for President. Mr. Brown was elected to the Assembly, and took his seat January 1, 1845. His acts there are a matter of public record. It was universally conceded that he was the best speaker in the House. In 1847 he was elected surrogate, and held the office from 1847 till 1852. He died in 1892, full of years and of honors.

HON. PARDON C. WILLIAMS.



THE biography of a genuinely successful man is not only interesting but instructive; and when real success is attained logically as the result of character self-developed, a moral impulse of the highest value is awakened in the young.

Such a lesson is taught in the career of Mr. Williams. Judge Williams was born July 12, 1842, in the town of Ellisburg, in Jefferson county. His father's name was William Williams, and his mother's name was Jerusha Plummer.

His father always followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a man of moderate means but of unsullied character, and possessed the respect of his neighbors during a life of about eighty years. While he was

ready to do all in his power to aid, yet, owing to a large family, Pardon C. Williams fortunately had to rely mainly upon his own efforts to make a career for himself in life. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, and intensely ambitious, Young Williams made rapid progress in the excellent common schools of those days at Pierrepont Manor, and became a student successively at Belleville Academy and at Clinton Liberal Institute, Clinton, in which schools he thoroughly prepared for the classical course in college; and then he entered college at St. Lawrence University, where he remained two years. Every one knows that the two first years in college cover the better part of truly disciplinary studies.

Mr. Williams commenced teaching in the common schools at the age of fourteen years and taught winters for six terms. Thus it will be seen that he acquired the best sort of an education, theoretically and practically. He was compelled, as a teacher, to reduce to practice what he had acquired in the Academy during the spring and fall terms.

In the spring of 1862, Mr. Williams commenced the study of law in the office of Hammond & Bigelow, at Watertown. Upon passing the required examination he was admitted to the bar at a General Term of the Supreme Court held at Watertown in October, 1863. He immediately became a member of the law firm of Hammond & Williams, and in that firm and in the firm of Hammond, Winslow & Williams, he remained until 1867, when he practiced law for seven years without a partner. In 1868 he was elected district attorney of Jefferson county, and voluntarily retired from that office at the termination of his second term of service, January 1, 1875.

In March, 1874, the strong and successful law firm of McCartin & Williams was formed, and continued until the election of Mr. Williams to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, in the fall of 1883. June 1, 1884, he entered upon the performance of his duties as a justice of the Supreme Court, and his term of service ends in 1898.

Mr. Williams was married to Sarah E. Hewitt, an adopted daughter of the late Clark Hewitt, of Watertown, N. Y., September 9, 1868. Their family consists of one son and two daughters. The eldest daughter is now a senior in Vassar College, and his son is preparing for Yale College at Andover, Mass.

Judge Williams' chief rest from his intense labors as a judge consists in the enjoyments of his home life. The happiness and culture of his children seem his great desire, and he freely bestows upon them the counsel that experience can give, and every advantage that his wealth affords.

This is a brief outline of the chief biographical facts in the life of Judge Williams to the present time. But to outline in brief space his life as a lawyer and judge is more difficult. As district attorney he developed and exhibited distinguished ability as a criminal lawyer. So thorough was his preparation of his cases as district attorney, so acute his knowledge of criminal law, that he rarely failed to secure the conviction of the guilty, however ably defended. The celebrated Adams Bank burglary cases and the Smith murder case gave him full sweep for the display of all his abilities as a criminal lawyer. The facts were very complicated in both cases, and the defendants were defended by the best legal talent in the State.

After he retired from the district attorneyship, so great was his reputation as a criminal lawyer, that he was engaged frequently for the people in murder trials in this and neighboring counties till he was elected judge. In his civil practice he was engaged

on one side or the other in the most important cases in this section of the State.

His method as a lawyer was: first, a thorough analysis of the facts of the case and a logical and systematic analysis of the evidence. Then an exhaustive preparation of the law as applicable to the case. In every case when called for trial, he was "semper paratus." As an advocate he was more distinguished by a logical and clear presentation of the case to the honest convictions of the jury than by an oratorical appeal to their feelings and prejudices.

Judge Williams' career as a justice of the Supreme Court, best illustrates his intellectual and moral character. His industry and capacity for work are remarkable. His consideration of the cases tried before him is exhaustive, and the decision is, in all important cases, almost always accompanied by an opinion showing a thorough examination of the evidence and the law. So careful is he in this respect that it has become proverbial in the profession that it is very difficult to reverse his decisions. No one will dispute the fact that during his occupancy of the judicial office no other judge on the bench in this State has excelled him in the extent, importance and variety of his judicial work.

Many of his decisions in civil cases have been original in jurisprudence, and his opinions have been adopted by the Court of Appeals. The famous Wilkinson cases, and his interpretation of the statutes as to preferences in assignments (though opposed by decisions of judges in New York city at the time, was adopted by the Court of Appeals), may be given as illustrations of his powers.

But it is in the trial of criminals that Mr. Justice Williams is easily the most eminent judge in the State. He presided at the trial of Roxalana Druse, for murder at Herkimer; at the trial of Calvin McCoops at Utica, for the killing of Theresa Johnson; at the trial of Frank Mondon, for murder at Herkimer; at the trial of Morrity Richter, for the murder of Professor Smith, at Herkimer; at the trial of Susan Hart, charged with killing her child at Evans Mills; at the trial of Clement Arthur Day, for murder, at Rome; at the trial of Frederick Life, for murder, at Rome; at the trial of Morris Congdon, for murder, at Cortland (which trial was not in Judge Williams' district, and he presided at the special request of Justice Smith, of Elmira); at the trial of Roselle William Mitchell, for murder, at Utica; at the trial of Louis Layes, for murder, at the same time; and also at the same time at the trial of Samuel T. Newell, for murder; at the trial of James A. Platts, at Herkimer; and at the trial of Norris Pebles, at Lowville.

In the trial of criminals, Justice Williams is careful that every right the law affords is given the prisoner; yet so masterful is his conduct of the trial that it is not known that any guilty one has escaped the just punishment for his crime.

Mr. Justice Williams' reputation for fairness and thoroughness in criminal trials had



Engraved by J. H. Smith

J. H. Smith

become so well established throughout the State, that Governor Flower specially designated Justice Williams for the trial of Bartholomew Shea, at Troy, this last summer. This was a perilous position for any judge, owing to the political prejudices and intense feelings existing in Troy, and, for that matter, throughout the State.

Judge Williams conducted the trial with such distinguished ability and fairness as to greatly increase, not only his reputation as a judge in criminal trials, but to win the praise of all parties who participated in or were observant of the trial.

It is no encomium, but the simple statement of a fact, to say that Judge Williams to-day is the most eminent Justice of the Supreme Court in this State, to preside over criminal trials. Time has proved the fact that Judge Williams has realized the advice of Lord Bacon on swearing in Justice Hutton, when he said: "Fear no man's face, yet turn not stoutness into bravery. Be a light to jurors to open their eyes, not a guide to lead them by the nose."

In closing this sketch, it may not be improper to express a few reflections, and to peer through the veil of the future with prophetic vision. The writer believes in the old classical system of education, and he was once delighted to hear Judge Williams say: "In my work as judge, I find by digging to unravel the intricacies of the Latin and the subtleties of the Greek, I prepared myself for the patient study that the consideration of cases requires."

It is well known that philosophical philologists, from the study of language alone,

discovered that the race which made the literature of India was of the same race that has made European civilization; both are branches of the old Asyrian race.

In the same manner the philosophical anthropologist can discover from the name of Judge Williams' father, (to wit: William Williams), that he was of Welsh origin—from a people that defied Roman power, the Norman conquest and the Saxon invasion, and is honored by England's royalty in naming the male heir-apparent to the throne, the Prince of Wales. This brave Welsh people gave to America Thomas Jefferson and many another illustrious name, and in modern times that race has given to the world and to Gladstone that noble woman whose fidelity, devotion and wealth made possible the marvelous career of William E. Gladstone. Who will dare to define the exact influence of the Welsh blood in the making of the character of Judge Williams?

The vision of the prophet is always entrancing; but there is a concatenation of causes in the affairs of men and nations, so certain that the philosopher can be a prophet if he will take to himself the imagination of the poet.

Judge Williams is now at the zenith of all his powers. In him centre the vigor of youth and the discretion of wisdom and age; and so wise and strong in body and mind is he that the writer turns prophet and predicts that in the next eighteen years Pardon C. Williams will attain to an eminence in the judicial office second to none in the long and honored history of the jurisprudence of the Empire State.

TALCOTT HALE CAMP,

Who was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1817, is now in his 76th year, but he would pass anywhere as under 60, being remarkably well preserved in every respect, mentally as well as physically, attending each day to his various duties as the country people's general financial adviser, and president of two banks. He came to Sackets Harbor with his father when an infant, and remained there in his father's family until the time of his majority. But the Harbor had begun to show evidences of a decline in its business prospects, and Mr. Camp, as well as many others of its bright young men, left that historic town for a more promising field. Providentially he was directed to Watertown, where he came in the spring of 1840. He opened a drug and paint store in the Paddock block, fronting the Square, and his engaging manners and spirit of friendly accommodation soon made him customers and fast friends. In this store he grew into the confidence of the community, and earned a fair fortune, which has been increased by judicious investments. His liberality and public spirit are well known. For the past 30 years the business he established has been managed by Mr. George B. Massey

and Mr. Camp's son, Walter Hale, under the firm name of Camp & Massey.

Mr. Camp has been identified with numerous enterprises and corporations, which have been influential in advancing the material, educational and moral growth of Watertown. At an early day he advocated and assisted in building the long-needed railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent, and in 1863 was chosen one of the directors of the road, which office he held about 25 years, during 7 of which he was its vice-president. The office of the treasurer of the corporation was located in Watertown, and its financial transactions were largely under the care and direction of Mr. Camp, and were so well supervised by him as to meet the hearty approval of the directors and stockholders. He has been connected with several manufacturing enterprises, but more intimately associated with the Watertown Steam Engine Company, continuing as one of its trustees for many years, and has aided in its growth until it has now become a large and flourishing concern, with one of the most extensive plants in the United States.

The Black River Literary and Religious Institute, founded in 1837 by the Presbyterians

and Congregationalists of the county, and for many years affording advanced educational advantages to the youth of both sexes, found in Mr. Camp a reliable friend and supporter. For 40 years he has been one of its trustees.

He has been connected with the Jefferson County Savings Bank for about 30 years as one of its board of trustees, and is now president of the institution. His services, like the services of every member of the board, have been rendered without compensation, their sole aim being to build up a strong and safe institution, where depositors could leave small sums of money to accumulate for future use in time of need.

He has been president of the Jefferson County Bank, the oldest bank in the county, since 1856. This bank, since its removal to Watertown in 1821, has never closed its doors for a single business day, nor ever failed to pay all it owed. An extraordinary record, credible to its long line of distinguished presidents, including Orville Hungerford, Robert Lansing, N. M. Woodruff and Talcott H. Camp.

Mr. Camp has not been desirous of political preferment. As a citizen he has always sustained the institutions of his native land; but in no sense has he been a narrow-minded partisan. Although eminently qualified, by business and executive ability and unimpeachable integrity, to fill any position of trust or

responsibility within the gift of the people, he has left the race for office to others. From the time of his coming to Watertown he has been a member of the first Presbyterian Church, a Christian institution long recognized for its beneficent influence and generous charities, to which Mr. Camp has been a liberal contributor. On June 3, 1847, Mr. Camp was married to Ann Elizabeth Sewall, daughter of Henry D. Sewall, a man noted for his public spirit and mental ability. Her mortal life ended June 3, 1888, just 41 years from the day of her marriage, and her memory is cherished by her devoted husband and three worthy sons, namely: Fred Sewall, who resides in Norwich, Conn., and is interested in a large cotton-mill there; Walter Hale, who resides in Watertown, and is of the firm of Camp & Massey; and George Van-Santford, who also resides in Watertown, and is connected with the Jefferson County National Bank.

Mr. Camp is still not only active and engaged in many business pursuits, but is also prominent in social and literary circles. He is a charitable and kind-hearted Christian gentleman, ever ready to offer counsel and substantial aid to the numerous deserving ones who seek his advice. His physical and mental activity warrant the belief and hope that he has many more years of usefulness before him.

SOME FAMILY HISTORIES.

STILLMAN MASSEY was born in Vermont, April 10, 1800, and came to Watertown with his father, Hart Massey, in 1801. He was a farmer. He married Almira Ingalls, and they had two children, one of whom, Sarah A. (Mrs. Timothy Smith) survives, and resides in this city at 221 Arsenal street. Mr. Massey died June 10, 1882. His widow, who was born February 19, 1806, is still living, and resides at the old home, No. 6 Massey avenue.

Joseph Kimball came to Watertown from Massachusetts, about 1806. After a few years' residence here he removed to Sackets Harbor and served as an officer in the war of 1812. He was a contractor and builder, had a distillery and kept a store, and after the close of the war received the contract for building the barracks at Sackets Harbor, where he remained a few years, finally returning to Watertown. He married Prusenda Huntington, of this city. Their son, Joseph C., resides here, and has been a directory publisher since 1864.

Stephen Boon was born in Manchester, Vt., in 1804, and in 1819 he settled in Watertown. He married Miss Mary A. Wilcox, and they had three sons and one daughter. Mr. Boon was largely interested in real estate, and owned about forty houses in this city. He built the City Hotel, on Court street, and for ten years was a director of the old Union Bank. In

1856, in company with other persons, he organized the Quincy Bank, of Quincy, Ill., and was president of that institution in 1860 and 1861. He died in 1890.

Samuel Adams was born in Jaffrey, N. H. After the close of the war in 1812, in which he did faithful service for his country, he bought a farm in Watertown, and here resided several years, dying Dec. 18, 1854.

Elisha Harvey came to Watertown from Connecticut about 1826, and here followed the occupation of carpenter and joiner. He married Esther Rogers, of this city, and they had two sons and two daughters. In 1832 he located at No. 8 Mechanic street. He died March 12, 1874, and his wife March 22, 1880.

Benjamin Jackman, a native of New Hampshire, located in the town of Philadelphia in 1818, and was a hotel-keeper there and elsewhere in Jefferson county for 55 years. He had six children, four sons and two daughters. Miss Abi S. Jackman, daughter of Daniel, was born in Champion, May 29, 1868, and when 16 years of age showed a decided talent for literature, and wrote her first book, *A Silver Ray*. She has since written *Evening Star*, *A Golden Sunset*, *Fatima*, a book of essays, and *Dreams and Fancies of a Twilight Hour*. Benjamin Jackman died in Watertown, Sept. 4, 1889, aged 87 years.

Chauncey D. Morgan came to Watertown about 1825, and settled upon a large farm in

the southern part of the town. He was subsequently employed by the R. W. & O. Railroad several years. He was a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was deacon a number of years. He had two sons, Homer Bartlett and Lothario Donaldson. He died April 24, 1872, and his wife, Almena Bartlett, Aug. 10, 1877.

Harry Mann, son of Curtis, was born in Saratoga, N. Y., in 1798. In 1802 he removed with his parents to Rutland, and in 1827 located in Watertown, where he built the first house on the north side of the river, which is still standing.

James R. Ryther was born in Whitestown, N. Y., December 8, 1803. He learned the blacksmith and machinist trades, and in 1830 settled in Watertown, where he married Clarissa Dean. Mr. Ryther died Oct. 30, 1870.

Peter Haas was born in the city of Hobilgheim, Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, whence he emigrated to this country, and in 1830 settled in Watertown. He was a brewer, and carried on that business here for 38 years. He married Nancy Failing, and they had six sons and six daughters. He died in 1868.

Augustus J. Peck, son of Rev. Phineas, was born in Lyndon, Vt., September 29, 1805. He came to Watertown in 1831 and opened a store on Public Square. In 1839 he built two stores, which were burned in 1849. After the fire he built three stores on Court street, and there carried on business about four years. He married May Eliza Utley, of Wilbraham, Mass.

Dr. John Binsse, of French parentage, was born in New York city, November 14, 1808. He was educated at the Bancel Lyceum, in New York, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in that city, with high honors. He practiced his profession in his native city until 1837, and in 1838 located in Watertown, where he had charge of the LaFarge estate. He died January 7, 1879.

Rev. Gardner Baker was born in Minden, N. Y., September 11, 1802. He was a Methodist clergyman and preached for 50 years, and was presiding elder for 35 years. He died at Thousand Island Park in 1877, and the Black River Conference has endowed a chair in Syracuse University, known as the Gardner Baker professorship. Mr. Baker's was the first death to occur at that place after the organization of Thousand Island Park. Mr. Baker owned at Utica and sold to John A. Haddock the first cylinder printing press run in Northern New York, for the Democratic Union.

A Palmer Smith was born in Oneida county, N. Y., in 1824. He married Mary A. Smith, also of Oneida county, and in 1848 settled in Watertown, on the farm where he now resides. He served as alderman of the Third Ward two years, and as assessor five years, and has been an extensive dealer in real estate. He is a farmer, and raises about 10,000 pounds of hops per year. Timothy A. Smith, brother of A. P., settled on the farm he occupied until 1846. Timothy A. is now dead.

William Rouse came from Utica, locating in Clayton in 1815. He was a member of the Legislature three years, and a justice of the peace about 20 years. He helped to organize the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and some time was its president. He was a deacon of the Freewill Baptist Church, and superintendent of its Sunday-School for more than 40 years. He died in 1886, aged 93 years. Collins Rouse, brother of William, came on in 1818, and settled on an adjoining farm. He married Dolly Sexton, and they had nine children. He was a successful farmer, and was one of the first six men in Orleans who voted the abolition ticket. He was a man of influence and ability in the community in which he lived, and was a member of the Freewill Baptist Church. Four of his sons are now successful business men in California. His son George was brigade inspector under General Rosecrans, and was killed by a shell. Abner enlisted at the age of 17 years, was captured in the battle of the Wilderness, and starved to death in Libby prison. Daniel Rouse, brother of William and Collins, was sheriff of Jefferson county, general of State militia, and a justice of the peace for many years. The Rouse family was a much respected one in this county.

Frederick T. Story was born in Cherry Valley, Otsego county, November 30, 1825, and in 1844 he located in Watertown, and established a wholesale and retail crockery store, and was quite extensively engaged in importing crockery. Here he continued until 1852, when he organized the Watertown Gas Light Company, in which business he has since continued.

Hiram Becker came to Watertown from Rochester, N. Y., about 1849. Previous to that time he had sold nursery stock for Ellwanger & Barry, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of the business. He established the Jefferson county nurseries. He was superintendent of the laying out of Brookside Cemetery, and put out most of the shrubbery and ornamental trees in this city. He died in 1865.

Samuel North was born in Leeds, England, August 24, 1820, and has been a resident of Watertown since 1849, and during a great part of that time has been foreman of the works of Bagley & Sewall. He owns five houses in this city, and is an industrious and enterprising man.

DeWitt C. Middleton was born in Rutland, April 11, 1850, and educated in the Watertown High School. For four years he was clerk in the store of J. & A. Bushnell, and has since been engaged in the shoe business in this city. He was mayor of Watertown in 1884-85, and was a member of the Board of Education two years. In 1885 he organized the Watertown Electric Light Company, of which he is now the President.

Elisha Andrus came from Kinderhook, N. Y., to Rutland, about 1803. He married Mary Fish, and they had three children. His son, Merrit Andrus, was

born in Rutland, December 9, 1823. In 1842 he came to Watertown and studied law with Joseph Mullin, and in 1846 was admitted to the bar, although he never engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1848 he opened a grocery store, with W. N. Woodruff as partner, under the firm name of Woodruff & Andrus, which continued until 1851, when the firm was dissolved. Mr. Andrus then took as partner Francis R. Lamon, and for three years continued the business at No. 8 Woodruff House block, under the firm name of Lamon & Andrus. After 1854 Mr. Andrus has carried on the business alone. He married Ella F. Dickinson, and their children are Ella, Grace, Sherwood, Seward and Maud. Mr. Andrus died in 1892.

C. L. Schuyler was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, in 1849. In 1866 he entered the employ of R. S. Rhodes, photographer, in Gouverneur, and in 1868 engaged in that business at Parish, Oswego county, where he remained until 1879, when he entered the employ of the Davis Sewing Machine Company, in this city. In 1889, with his brother, G. D., under the firm name of Schuyler Brothers, he engaged in the sale of musical instruments, and as agent for Davis Sewing Machine Company. In January, 1890, his brother withdrew, and he has since continued the business alone.

Joseph A. Hinds came to Watertown in 1880, and since that time has been engaged in the upholstering business. In February, 1889, he opened a shop at No. 3 Cooper block.

Andrew P. Baltz (son of Philip, who emigrated from Germany about 1829, and located in Orleans), was born in the town of Orleans, December 7, 1837. In 1858 he commenced, in a small way, the manufacture of Limburger cheese, and was one of the first in this part of the State to engage in that business. He has since, in one year, sold \$130,000 worth of cheese, the most of which was of his own manufacture. In 1869 he located in Watertown, where he now has a grocery store at No. 70 Court street.

Tomlinson & Allen started a lumber yard at 54 Court street, and continued it one year, when it was purchased by Starbuck & McCarty, Henry M. Allen acting as agent for one year. March 1, 1876, the present company of Starbuck & Allen was formed, and has since continued. Mr. Starbuck resides in Gouverneur, and Mr. Allen is a resident of this city. They handle about 2,000,000 feet of lumber, 1,500,000 shingles, and 1,500,000 lath annually.

John Hose, architect, is a native of Herkimer county, where he was born in 1821. Mr. Hose, early in life, learned the carpenters' trade, and subsequently began the study of architecture, for which art he has natural abilities of high order. For many years he was also contractor, during which time he built the court house, the Stone Street Presbyterian Church, the Agricultural Insurance Company's building, and other public structures in Jefferson county, besides many of

the best private residences. During the years 1867, '68 and '69, he was superintendent of construction of the Hospital for the Insane at Middletown, Conn., and previously, in 1865, had served as prison architect for Auburn State Prison. He has also been superintendent of various other public enterprises outside of Jefferson county. Mr. Hose has been a resident of Watertown since 1841.

Patrick Phillips was born in Ireland in 1837, and in 1849 he located in Watertown. He is a contractor and builder, and previous to the death of George Flower was his partner in business from 1875 to 1881. Mr. Phillips built the armory in this city, the barracks at Sackets Harbor, and also the church and school of the Sacred Heart, and other buildings. He also built the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad extension from South Norwalk to Wilson's Point, in Connecticut.

John Hardiman was born in Ireland in 1843, and in 1866 he located in Watertown. In 1881 he engaged in the business of contracting and building. He built the County Clerk's office, the Cooper street and Academy street school-houses, and several other prominent buildings.

Almon Parker, son of John, was born in the town of Lyme, N. H., April 22, 1832, and when two years of age removed with his parents to Lewis county, N. Y. At the age of 10 years he came to Watertown, and his father died here in 1844. Almon, in 1864, enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. Heavy artillery. After the close of the war he engaged in contracting and building and has since erected the Utica & Black River depot, the county house, Union Carriage and Gear Company's shops, and it is said a larger number of dwelling houses than any other contractor in the city.

Daniel Kieff was born in Franklin county, N. Y., in 1847, and in 1859 came to Watertown, and here learned the carpenters' trade. He has been a contractor and builder for several years, and employs about 100 men. He built the Times building, Smith block, Dillon block, Tubbs block, Opera House block, thermometer works, Nill & Jess' bakery, Babcock buggy works, Watertown Spring Wagon works, Remington Paper Company's mill, and was engaged in erecting the extensive buildings of the Watertown Steam Engine Company.

Addison M. Farwell has for over thirty years been identified with the manufacturing, banking and commercial interests of Watertown. He was born in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1819. In 1859 Mr. Farwell came to Watertown, and in association with Frederick Baker, established a tannery under the firm name of Farwell & Baker, and this firm continued for twenty years. Their tannery was on Newell street. Mr. Farwell conducted the business after the retirement of Mr. Baker until 1888, when he retired from active affairs.

Alfred Coolidge was born in Nelson, Madison county, March 7, 1800. February 27, 1819, he removed to Philadelphia, and for two years worked upon a farm. In the fall of

1820 he bought his time of his father, for which he paid \$100, and took up fifty acres of wilderness land, upon which he cut the first tree, and made a clearing the same year, and the next year built a log house, in which he lived alone for three years, during that time working out among the farmers clearing land. He bought a farm of Joseph Bonaparte, and drove to Bordentown, N. J., with a pair of horses, which he sold to obtain money to pay for the farm. He owned at one time 500 acres of choice land. In 1853 he located in Watertown.

Thomas M. Kenyon, son of Lodrick, was born in Galway, Saratoga county, December 29, 1842. His father died when Thomas was eight years old, and in 1855 he located in Watertown. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. G, 32th N. Y. Volunteers, and served two years, and then re-enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Veteran Cavalry, and served to the close of the war. He was the first superintendent of the Henry Keep Home, where he has been since that institution was opened.

Henry C. Baldwin settled in Antwerp about 1808, on a farm one-half mile south of Antwerp village, where he followed the dual occupation of carpenter and farmer. He had six children, four of whom are living. David W. Baldwin, son of Henry C., was born September 2, 1816, and when 13 years of age entered a store in Antwerp, where he clerked three years, and the next three years were spent in the land office of George Parish, in that village. He then removed to Rossie, St. Lawrence county, where he resided 27 years. About 1858 he came to Watertown, where he was employed with Mr. Hoard until the close of the war. He was then for several years Secretary and Treasurer of the Portable Steam Engine Company, of which company he has been a director since its organization. At one time Mr. Baldwin owned five cheese factories, and now owns two in Antwerp. He served two years as supervisor.

Abner W. Baker, son of Artemas, was born in Theresa. Mr. Baker was elected sheriff of Jefferson county in 1858, and held that office three years. He died May 11, 1888.

Elijah and Sterling Graves removed from East Haddam, Conn., and took up a farm in the then wilderness of Antwerp, in 1820, where they built a log house. Sterling came to Watertown, where he died September 16, 1881. His wife died May 3, 1859. Otis S. Graves, son of Sterling, was born in Antwerp. Mr. Graves was in Middletown (Conn.) University two years, studying for the ministry, but on account of poor health was obliged to abandon his studies. He was for three years a teacher in Gouverneur Seminary, and is now a farmer.

Alexander Campbell emigrated from Scotland, and located in New York city about 1825, subsequently locating near Amsterdam, N. Y. Peter Campbell, son of Alexander, was born in Montgomery county in 1834, and when nine years of age located with his mother in Pamela. He married Philena C. Watson, and they have five children living.

James B. Campbell, brother of Peter, enlisted as captain in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, was promoted to major, and was mustered out as lieutenant-colonel. Alexander, another brother, was a merchant in Watertown for many years, and another, Ebenezer, resides in Alexandria.

Nelson Burdick, son of Adam, was born in Lyme, December 28, 1820. In 1867 he came to Watertown and engaged in manufacturing, and in 1870, with M. Horton, he commenced the manufacture of carriages and wagons at his present location. In 1874 Mr. Horton retired from the firm, and Mr. Burdick continued the business alone until 1877, when he took his son, W. W. Burdick, as partner. Mr. Burdick was mayor of this city in 1882-1883.

John C. Rhines came to Jefferson county, from Schenectady, about 1800, and located in the town of Orleans, where he engaged in farming. Mr. Rhines died in 1867. His son, Foster P., resides in this city, and is of the firm of Farwell & Rhines, millers, in which business he has been engaged thirty years. He was alderman of the First Ward in 1887, and has served as supervisor.

Henry C. Normander is a large land owner, and for many years was proprietor of the Harris House, of Watertown. He was born in Rutland, and is a son of Charles and Lucy (Robertson) Normander. His father came from Canada about 1809, and settled upon a farm in Rutland, where he resided until his death. Henry C. followed agricultural pursuits until he came to Watertown, in 1867. He became proprietor of the Harris House, and conducted it until 1889.

David Satchwell located in Watertown in 1869, and engaged in market gardening and the growing of small fruits. Mr. Satchwell has received a prize each year he has exhibited vegetables at the county fair. He is the inventor of Satchwell's seed and phosphate garden drill.

Oscar A. Freeman, son of Jedediah, was born in Adams in 1840. He married Betsey G. Millard, and they have two children. In 1870 he located in Watertown and was foreman of the inspecting room of the Davis Sewing Machine Company for eighteen years. In April, 1888, he took charge of the Jefferson County Orphan Asylum.

Frank A. Fletcher, son of Lewis A., was born in the town of Bennington, N. H., Feb. 23, 1838. At the age of 13 years he was apprenticed to the papermakers' trade, at Newburg, N. Y. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Co. G, 2d Regt. N. H. Volunteers, from Antirim, N. H., participated in eighteen general engagements, and was discharged in June, 1864. In 1874 he came to Watertown and entered the employ of Knowlton Brothers, and continued with this firm until 1885. In 1888, in company with Ida A. Fletcher, F. X. Zapf, and E. H. Thompson, he purchased the Great Bend paper-mills of L. H. Mills & Co., and is now president of that company.

Horace Whitney came to Jefferson county from Vermont, about 1830, and settled in the

town of LeRay. He died about 1846. After his death his widow, Mary, married his brother, Riley. George R. Whitney, son of Horace, was born in LeRay, March 12, 1844, and until he was 18 years old he resided upon a farm in that town. He was engaged in farming until 1875, when he located in this city.

Curtis Goulding was born in Holliston, Mass., August 10, 1776. In 1805 he removed to Eaton, N. Y., and in 1808 settled on a farm at Pamela Four Corners, where he died July 11, 1857. Amos Goulding was born May 28, 1816. He married Mary Stuart, of LeRay, September 19, 1843, was a farmer in that town for 33 years, and served as highway commissioner two years. He has been a resident of Watertown since 1876.

William Stuart, jr., located in LeRay about 1810. He married Lucy Cole and they had two children, Mary and Sanford. He was a farmer, and died August 9, 1853. His widow survives, and resides with her daughter Mary (Mrs. Amos Goulding), in Watertown. Sanford Stuart died May 13, 1844.

Charles M. Paris was born in Lewis county. He began life as a farmer, and was also early engaged as a tanner, in Copenhagen. In 1847 he removed to Jefferson county and engaged in farming in Rutland. In 1875 he removed to Watertown, where he engaged in the grocery trade, and subsequently embarked again in the tannery business. His works were located on Fairbanks street, and were carried on by him for a period of over four years. In 1882 Mr. Paris was elected justice of the peace.

Horace Wilder was born in Worcester, Mass., in January, 1804, and about 1830 located in the town of Rodman, in this county. He had four children, two of whom, Solon and George H., survive him, and are proprietors of the Crowner House in this city. Mr. Wilder died April 10, 1890, at the Crowner House, where had resided for 12 years.

Roswell Bosworth, from Massachusetts, settled near Smithville, in the town of Adams, about 1811. Reuben S., son of Roswell, was born in 1819, and was educated in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. Mr. Bosworth has been a lecturer on natural science, was a teacher in the Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, ten years; in the Normal school, Terre Haute, Ind., one year; in the Watertown High School, and in the Adams Collegiate Institute several years. President Harrison was one of his pupils at Terre Haute. He is now a manufacturer of telescopes, and resides in Brownville.

Oscar P. Haddock was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, in 1838. He was a school teacher for ten years, and also a farmer. In 1870 he bought a hardware store in Copenhagen, which he carried on for six years, and then engaged in banking for one year. He was clerk in the Assembly in 1880. He then located in Watertown, where he has since resided. He was secretary of Jefferson County Agricultural Society three years, was alderman of the Second Ward in 1888, and was

treasurer of the Thousand Island Park Association for three years.

F. A. Bennett's greenhouses, at 83 Massey street, were established in 1879 by the present proprietor. In 1882 his brother, Thomas E., became associated with him, the firm title being Bennett Brothers, which continued five years, when Thomas E. withdrew. Since 1887 F. A. has conducted the business alone. He makes a specialty of cut flowers and floral designs and decorations. His greenhouses cover more than 3,000 square feet of land.

Samuel and Sabrina Haddock were born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1804, married early, and in 1822 came to Watertown to found a home. Samuel's father had been sheriff of Herkimer county, and had fair opportunities for education in the public schools of those days. Sabrina was a daughter of Rev. Asahel Barnes, an old-time preacher-without-pay Methodist minister, and it is somewhat singular that for over a hundred years continuously, there has been some one of this family in the Methodist itinerancy. To Samuel and Sabrina were born six children, four boys and two girls. Their father educated them at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, when his pay as a journeyman blacksmith was only from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day. He was Wm. Smith's blacksmith foreman for nearly twenty years. His youngest son, George Channing, was that Dr. Haddock who was murdered by the whisky and brothel gang in Sioux City in 1886. [See his biography on page 15 of this History]. William, the oldest son, was major of an Iowa cavalry regiment, who served with Sherman on the historic march from Chattanooga to the sea. John A. is the author and publisher of this History. Orison was accidentally drowned from the U. S. frigate Congress, in 1844. One of the daughters was the wife of Dr. W. W. Allport, the distinguished Chicago dentist, and Elizabeth is the wife of Henry Wilkins, of Anamosa, Iowa. This is a family who were early instilled into all the economy and hard work of the era in which they lived, and have made useful members of society.

A conspicuous and deserving family in Watertown for many years, were the Lords. Judah Lord was the proprietor, with his nephew, Gilderoy, of an extensive foundry and plow manufactory on Beebe's Island. Gilderoy died in 1892, a wealthy and honored citizen. Judah, brother of the distinguished Colonel William Lord of Brownville, began his business life with his brother in that village, but removed to Watertown in the forties; was prospered in his business, and recognized for many years as a skilled inventor and mechanic, and a much respected citizen. He died in 1876, and his widow died in 1884. They left three daughters, Miss Lydia, well known and beloved, and Mrs. James DeLong and Mrs. Judge Scott, two ladies who are well known as exemplary and charitable. Mr. Lord and his three children, as well as the daughters' husbands,

have been long identified with the M. E. Churches of Watertown.

The DeLongs have been, from an early day, identified with the progress of Watertown. There were six brothers, Milton, Stephen, James, George, Homer and Bingham. All have passed away except James and Bingham. They were a hard-working, intelligent pushing family, contractors and builders, and their handiwork can be seen all over the city. James DeLong was one of those men caught in the Partridge factory fire-trap, in 1848, and saved his life by dropping from a height which intimidated his fellows, who perished right in sight of a horror-stricken crowd. A thirty-six foot ladder would have easily saved them. Mr. DeLong quickly recovered from his injuries, and has survived that thrilling experience these many years, a useful, respected, Christian citizen. Later in life he has been a prominent insurance man, and though past 70, is yet active and industrious, seen upon the streets almost any day.

Ira Inglehart settled in Ogdensburg before 1812, served in the American navy, and in 1815 removed to Hounsfield. Cornelius W., son of Ira, married Emeline Foote, and they had six children. He was a Republican, took an active part in politics, and in 1861 was appointed collector at Sackets Harbor. He was also a railroad commissioner for the Sackets Harbor and Carthage Railroad. Hiram F. Inglehart, son of C. W., was born in Hounsfield, March 28, 1846. He has been a merchant in Watertown several years, was one of the original stockholders of the Westminster Park, is treasurer of that association, and has been proprietor of the hotel there since 1884, and of the hotel at Thousand Island Park the past year. In 1888 he was elected alderman of the 4th ward. He married Nettie Blodgett, and they have six children. He is now mayor of the city of Watertown.

John Lansing, son of Robert Lansing, was born at Watertown, November 18, 1832. He was educated at Poughkeepsie and later in Watertown, studied law in the offices of George C. Sherman and Alexander Wilson, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. From 1855 to 1863 he was a member of the firm of Lansing & Sherman, his partner being George H. Sherman, now president of the National Bank and Loan Company. In 1860, Charles A. Sherman was admitted to the firm, and he and Mr. Lansing remained as partners under the same firm name until 1878, when the partnership was dissolved, and from that year until 1889 Mr. Lansing has practiced alone. He married the only daughter of Judge Edwin Dodge, of St. Lawrence county, in 1864, and has a son and two daughters living, the former now a partner of his father, the firm being known as Lansing & Lansing.

Myron Beebee, though not at present in the jewelry business, he having taken up insurance for a livelihood, was for many years the leading watch and jewelry dealer in Watertown. His wife was one of the beautiful Symonds girls, so popular in Watertown in the forties.

He came into Watertown in 1827 with his uncle, who built the great cotton mill on Beebee's Island, and whose departure from the town did not fall far short of being a public calamity. Mr. Beebee has been for more than half a century a modest, gentlemanly citizen, whom it is a pleasure to know, and is one of the very few now upon the streets who knew Watertown when it had no pretensions beyond being the successful rival of Sackets Harbor and Brownville—when its ambition to become the city it is to-day was yet an unthought of, undeveloped factor. In all its growth, Mr. Beebee has been an unpretending sharer and active participant, and in his old age he enjoys universal respect.

Among the many industrious men who have made Watertown's mechanical reputation so complete and satisfactory, we may mention Mr. William Montgomery, who came to Watertown 26 years ago from the city of New York—his ancestors being both Irish and Scotch. For 13 years he was in the employ of Mr. George W. Wiggins, in his merchant tailoring establishment. He has for years been in business for himself, and now holds forth at 81½ Court street, in his own building. He owns what was once the old Peck & Welch dry goods store, where his store is located. He is a successful man, and has worked his way up to the respect of the community by long years of patient industry. In addition to his store building he is the owner of two good dwelling houses, after having reared a family of seven children. Such men are of that progressive class who raise higher year by year the standard of mechanical excellence in America. We need more men like Mr. Montgomery.

Dr. E. A. Holbrook, author and poet, was born in Madrid, N. Y., October 9, 1817. He obtained an academic education at the St. Lawrence Academy and Clinton Liberal Institute, and studied medicine two years, but relinquished its practice because of a broken constitution caused by the epidemic of 1843. He married Lucinda Richardson, of Madrid, in 1839, who died in 1842. During this period he learned the art of dentistry. He taught school seven seasons, commenced preaching the faith of Universalism in fellowship with that denomination in 1844, which he continued until 1857, when he relinquished his letter of fellowship, and attended more to the practice of dentistry. To the latter profession he devoted over 50 years. He moved to Watertown in 1852. Much of his time has been devoted to lecturing on various subjects, and writing for different journals—the question of capital and labor, the canals, railroads and kindred subjects being the most prominent. His poems, published and unpublished, would cover more than 1,000 fair-sized pages. Of his published works is a book of poems, entitled "Life Thoughts," of 500 pages, which met a ready sale. It was published in 1875. In 1882, a book of 160 pages entitled "The Light of Prophecy," and in 1888, a small volume entitled "The Soul, or Life's Problem," were published. The

latest work of Dr. Holbrook is the third edition of a poem, 112 pages, entitled, "The Light of the Future, or the Evolution of Religion." In 1846 he was married to Anna Melissa Hazelton, of Fowler, St. Lawrence county. The first seven years of his preaching were in Malone, Franklin county. He has four sons—all prosperous men.

Dr. Holbrook has been the artificer of his own fortune, being 15 years of age when his father died, leaving a wife and twelve children in straightened circumstances, their needs absorbing a portion of his first earnings. For the past 42 years he has been considered one of the prosperous citizens of Watertown, and is a man it would be hard to replace.

Mrs. E. A. Denny, now residing on Pad-dock street, Watertown, was born in the city of New York in 1840. In 1860 she married J. Perry Denny, a native of Ohio. They removed to Syracuse in the year 1870. After many years of married life her husband died in that city in 1885. Four years afterward she removed to Watertown, to be near her son. The five children reared by Mrs Denny are still living: Mrs. E. L. George, Dr. F. P. and Miss Ida May Denny, all of Watertown, and Harry N. and W. W. Denny, of Syracuse.

Dr. Frank Perry Denny, now a successful dentist of Watertown, was born in 1863, in New York city. He began to study dentistry with Dr. Nearing, of Syracuse, in 1884. Was matriculated at New York College of Dentistry and University Medical College of the city of New York, in 1885, whence he graduated in 1887 with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. After graduating he entered into partnership with Dr. S. M. Robinson, Watertown's oldest dentist. In April, 1891, he relinquished his interest in the firm of Robinson & Denny, and has since pursued his professional labors at No. 8 Doolittle block. Dr. Denny is a skillful, conscientious and industrious practitioner. In 1879 he married Miss Minnie L. Chapman, and they have one dear little girl.

Isaac P. Powers, son of Lorenzo and Diadema (Caldwell) Powers, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence county, in 1826. His father died in Gouverneur, in June, 1886, his mother having died in 1844.

Isaac P. was reared upon a farm, and after attaining his majority, engaged in mercantile pursuits in Denmark, Lewis county. In 1852 he came to Watertown, where he has since resided. In 1868 he became secretary and treasurer of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, serving about six years, since which time he has been in no active business. He is a director in the Watertown Spring Wagon Company, and Watertown Thermometer Company, of which he is also president, and has been a director of the National Union Bank for many years, and is a member of the firm of D. S. Miller & Co.

Frank A. Hinds, civil engineer, was born in Watertown. His parents, Earl B. and Almira (Allen) Hinds, were natives of Northern New York. After a year in the engineer-

ing department at Yale College, he spent a year with the engineer of New York city. On Christmas, 1867, he was married to Miss Mary R. Thompson, of Watertown, daughter of William Thompson of that city. In 1868 he was engaged on the early survey of the Black River & St. Lawrence Railroad. He was chief engineer of the Carthage, Watertown & Sackets Harbor Railroad, which position he held to the completion of the road. Later he laid out and mapped the Thousand Island Park of the St. Lawrence river, and the numerous summer resorts in that locality, and also for a time had charge as engineer of the construction of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway, of Canada. Besides other important positions he has served as city engineer of Watertown for several terms. He formed an association with J. F. Moffett, H. E. Hodgkins and J. V. Clark, and under the firm name of Hinds, Moffett & Co., established water works in many cities and villages. In 1866 he sold his interest to his partners, and the firm became Moffett, Hodgkins & Clarke.

Mr. Hinds' official positions have been numerous and important. He is yet in the prime of life and good for many years of hard work. His residence, on a suburban farm, gives him all the enjoyments of a country life.

Ross C. Scott, surrogate of Jefferson county, was born in Rutland in 1838, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Pierce) Scott. He attended Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary and graduated at Lima, Livingston county, in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and been in practice since, except when holding office. He has served as justice of the peace, town clerk, and in the common council of the city; was elected surrogate in 1877, and has been successively re-elected, and is serving his third term.

General Abner Baker was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1791. He traced his lineage back unchallenged to those who helped Gov. Winthrop form his colony on "bleak New England's storm-tossed coast," in 1630. About 1808 the General came to Watertown and began life with Abraham Jewett, as a "hand" in his brickyard. In 1811 he married Miss Eunice Hull, beginning housekeeping, and continuing his relations with Mr. Jewett as his foreman and adviser, the yard being maintained in that classic precinct still called Goodale's lane, an original path or cross-lots course from Sterling street to Franklin.

While yet a young man the General was elected to some town office, which led to his being intimately connected with the politics of the county for many subsequent years, and in which, as a leading Whig, he displayed great aptitude, as well as advancing his material wealth. He was an amiable, accumulative, pleasant gentleman, well known to the writer in his youth. He was twice elected sheriff of the county, the legal intervening year having been filled by his relative, Chauncey Baker, of Sackets Harbor. He

died July 25, 1872—leaving an honorable memory and an unclouded name.

Hon. Frederick Lansing was born in Herkimer county in 1838. At 18 years of age he entered the office of Judge F. W. Hubbard, under whose tuition he remained until admitted to practice in 1859. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K., 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was chosen 1st lieutenant of his company. In June, 1863, he was promoted to adjutant of the 8th N. Y. Cavalry. At Bristow station in October, 1863, he was dangerously wounded by a musket-ball, which disabled him from further service. He resumed the practice of his profession until he was elected to the 51st Congress, in 1888. From 1881 to 1885 he served as State Senator.

Charles H. Walts was born in the town of Pamela in 1839. He was educated at the common schools of the county, and attended the Jefferson County Institute. He commenced the study of law in the office of Clark & Calvin, and subsequently entered the Albany Law School, receiving his diploma in 1861, with the degree of B.A. He commenced practice in Theresa, but soon removed to Watertown and formed a partnership with Judge F. W. Hubbard, with whom he was associated until he formed a partnership with Wilbur F. Porter, under the name of Porter & Walts.

He was elected to the bench in 1877 and re-elected in 1883. At the expiration of his term a new firm was formed, and it is now known as Porter, Walts & Porter.

Daniel G. Griffin, son of Maurice and Margaret (Flynn) Griffin, was born in Wilna in 1848. He attended the district schools, the High School of Watertown and the Antwerp Academy. He studied law in the office of Hubbard & Walts, and in 1876 he was admitted to practice. At the present time he is a member of the firm of Mullin, Griffin & Walker.

Wilbur F. Porter is a native of Herkimer county, where he was born in 1832. His parents, Andrew and Sally (Parkhurst) Porter, came to Jefferson county from Herkimer about 1842, and located in the town of Theresa, where they resided until the close of their lives. Wilbur F. Porter received an academic education, and commenced the study of law while teaching at Cape Vincent. His studies were continued in the office of Bagley & Wright, of Watertown, and in 1857 he was admitted to practice. In 1860 he located in Watertown, where he established himself, and has since retained a leading position as a lawyer. Mr. Porter was in the office of Bagley & Wright for a number of years, and for 10 years was a partner with E. B. Wynn. In 1877 he formed his present co-partnership by admitting Charles H. Walts, ex-county judge. Mr. Porter is a popular citizen, and has been elected mayor of the city four times. He is now one of the judges of the Court of Claims, an appointment lasting six years.

Joseph Mullin was born in Watertown in 1848, and is a son of Judge Joseph Mullin,

whose sketch appears on p. 264. He was educated in the schools of Watertown, and in the Polytechnic Institute of Troy, N. Y. His preliminary studies of the law commenced in the office of his father, and were continued in Judge M. H. Merwin's office. He was admitted to practice in 1871, and for a time was associated with Judge Merwin. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Daniel G. Griffin, under the firm name of Mullin & Griffin, which is still maintained, and is largely interested in real estate operations. Mr. Mullin is at present (1894) State Senator from the 21st district.

Thomas F. Kearns was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, N. Y., supplemented by a three years' course at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and one year at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute. During his preliminary studies he was a teacher for five terms in various places. Deciding upon the legal profession, he entered the office of Wynn & Porter in 1871, and in 1872 was admitted to practice. Mr. Kearns continued in the office of his preceptors for several years as an assistant, and subsequently was for three years in the office of the late Bernard Bagley. Since 1876 he has been in constant practice. Mr. Kearns has served as a member of the board of health, and as an excise commissioner, and has served ten years as supervisor from his ward.

Henry Purcell, son of Michael and Susan (Keon) Purcell, was born in Wilna in 1848. He was reared and educated in the county, having the advantages of the Watertown High School, and a two years' course in the Antwerp Academy. He then became a teacher, and in 1872 entered the law office of J. C. McCartin. In the fall of 1872 he was elected school commissioner of the second district of the county, and served in that capacity three years, continuing his law studies in the meantime. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and was for three years with the firm of McCartin & Williams, as assistant. He then became a partner of the late Charles A. Sherman, which association continued until the death of Mr. Sherman. In the fall of 1881 he was elected city recorder, and served the four succeeding years. He has also served the city for two years as attorney, and has been a member of the school board for several years.

Elon R. Brown was born in Stone Mills, in the town of Orleans, October 9, 1857. His father, Elon Galusha Brown, for many years a store-keeper at Stone Mills, and now deceased, was the eldest son of Rev. Parley Brown, a prominent local Baptist preacher for many years in this county, and the grandson of Ebenezer Brown, who came from Killingsly, Conn., and settled in the town of Lorraine about the beginning of this century. His mother, Lucretia R. Brown, is the daughter of Daniel C. Rouse, sheriff of this county in 1852, commissioned as brigadier general of the State militia in the Patriot War, and for many years a leading Democratic politician, and the grand-daughter of

William Rouse, who came from Stonington, Conn., but earlier from Rhode Island, and settled in the town of Clayton among the first settlers. Elon R. moved with his parents to Watertown in 1868; graduated from the Watertown High School in 1874, Brown University in 1878, and was admitted to the bar in 1880. Soon after his admission he formed a co-partnership with L. J. Dorwin, which continued until recently, and he is now in partnership with C. L. Adams. He has been actively engaged in his profession, and, with the exception of minor local offices, had not held office until his selection as a member of the Constitutional Convention. He married Ettella B. Green, daughter of Monroe and Frances M. Green, of Adams Centre, in 1882, and three children have been born to them.

Joseph Atwell, Jr., was born in Theresa in 1858. He was educated in the schools of Watertown, and was a law student in the law office of Mullin & Griffin. He was admitted to practice in January, 1881, and for some time was managing clerk in the law office of McCartin & Williams. He has served as city attorney two years (1881 to 1886), and for several years has represented his ward in the board of supervisors.

Brayton A. Field, son of Safford E. and Phoebe (Allen) Field, was born in 1853 in Hounsfield, his parents' native town. His grandparents were natives of Vermont, and his father's father located at Field's Settlement in 1806. On his mother's side his ancestors were descendants from the old Ethan Allen stock; on his father's side they were a branch of that family of which David Dudley and Stephen Field are members. Brayton A. graduated from the Watertown High School in 1873, and from Dartmouth College in 1878. He then became principal of Proctor Academy, Andover, N. H. In 1883 he began the study of law with O'Brien & Emerson; was admitted April 20, 1886, and has since been in practice in this city.

Hon. Russell B. Biddlecome, son of Charles and Rhoda Biddlecome, was born in Deerfield, Oneida county, March 19, 1822. Upon the death of his father, in 1829, he went to live with an elder brother, and in 1835 he emigrated to Orleans, where he formerly resided, with the exception of the years 1857-60, when he held the office of county clerk. He later on removed to Watertown, where he died in June, 1894. He received a good common school education, with the addition of three months at Belleville Academy. His school days were alternated with work on his brother's farm. Commencing at the age of 18, he taught school for about 12 years. He was appointed colonel by Governor Morgan, and assisted in organizing artillery companies in Lewis and Jefferson counties, and during the term of his service nearly 2,400 men were enlisted and sent to the front, comprising 16 companies, which were formed into heavy artillery regiments. He served at the front one year, and was discharged for disability. In 1865 he represented the third Assembly district in the State Legislature, and the

Second Assembly district in the same body in 1866. In politics Mr. Biddlecome was a Whig until 1855, when he became a Republican and assisted in organizing the Republican party in Jefferson county.

Dennis O'Brien was born in Ogdensburg, March 13, 1837. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Meyers & Magone, of Ogdensburg; was admitted to the bar in May, 1861; and in November of that year removed to Watertown to reside permanently. From that time his business, and reputation in his profession, rapidly increased. From 1869 he was an alderman in the city for some years, and afterwards was elected mayor. His judicious management of these offices won the respect and confidence of the substantial portion of the city's population. His success in his profession gave him a high reputation throughout the county. In 1880 he succeeded the late James F. Starbuck, as a member of the State Democratic Committee. This gave him an opportunity of extending his reputation for ability and fidelity beyond the bounds of his county, and generally over the State; and he improved it. For four years he held this position. In November, 1883, he was elected attorney-general, and was re-elected in November, 1885, his term of office terminating January 1, 1888. He is now serving his first term as judge of the Court of Appeals.

George Farnham, the father of the well-known Farnham family, of Watertown, was born in Connecticut, May 16, 1794. His father, Nathaniel Farnham, removed to Richfield, Otsego county, N. Y., and established himself in a tannery, where he died in 1803, the mother following in a few months. Thus at the age of 9 years George was left an orphan. Although not having the advantages of an early education, he became a great reader of such literature as he could obtain. He was a ready and accurate writer, and acquired enough of arithmetic to transact business. Before reaching his majority he succeeded to the business left by his father. In 1819 he married Miss Maria Loomis, a daughter of one of the early settlers of Otsego county. He was early put forward, being elected supervisor of his district, and colonel of his regiment almost as soon as he attained his majority.

In 1828 he removed with his family to Leonardsville, Madison county. He purchased a lot and erected a tannery on a large scale. In 1836 he was induced to undertake the manufacture of a large quantity of planes. These he sent to New York city to be sold. They arrived the day before the bank suspension of 1837, and the venture was a total loss. The tannery, which was left almost entirely in the hands of the boys, suffered by the withdrawal of the funds necessary to carry on the plane business, so that when that failed it was deemed advisable to close the tannery also. After a temporary residence on a small farm near Unadilla Forks, the father removed with his family, which now consisted of five sons and two daughters, to Watertown, where they arrived in March, 1842. Nathaniel had

preceded them, and had found work with Jasan Fairbanks, where the father also found employment at his trade until 1847, when he was elected a justice of the peace, holding that office until his death, in October, 1858. His widow survived him, with five sons and one daughter.

Nathaniel Farnham, eldest son of George, was born in Richfield, January 5, 1821. He came to Watertown in advance of the rest of the family. Being the eldest of the children, he seemed to take the lead in all their enterprises. After working with Fairbanks for a time, he and his brother Thaddeus engaged together in the tanning business on Beebe's Island. After this business became thoroughly established the tannery was burned. It was rebuilt and they continued the business for some time, when they formed a partnership with Mr. A. D. Button, and changed the whole plant into a box and pail factory. This establishment was also burned, and as they failed to get the insurance, the result was eminently disastrous.

In March, 1852, Nathaniel married Melvina Hulbert. Abigail, the only sister living was married in 1853 to Henry Scribner, (the brother of Charles Scribner, the publisher,) remembered as being in the book and drug business in one of the stores under the Baptist Church. Selling out his store, Mr. Scribner and Nathaniel, with their wives, removed to Des Moines, Iowa, then a small town an hundred miles from a railroad. Here they went into business together, and continued till about 1860, when Nathaniel removed with his family to Warren, Herkimer county, N. Y. There he resided until his death, in December, 1889.

George Loomis Farnham was born January 9, 1824. As a child, he had little aptitude for learning, but a few months' tutelage under a Mr. York, opened his mind to a new field, and he began to realize that there was a relation between books and realities. Working by the month on a farm in summer, and attending school in winter, before attaining his 17th birthday he obtained a certificate from the town superintendent and taught a term of three months. Coming to Jefferson county with his parents, he attended a term at the Belleville Academy, following it with several terms at the Black River Institute. While principal of the Factory street public school, he was offered by Lotus Ingalls the appointment to a scholarship in the State Normal School, at Albany. Graduating in 1847, he taught one term in Adams, and then returned to the Factory street school. In February, 1850, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Benedict, who assisted him in teaching. He was a year at Syracuse, whence he was called to a female seminary at Indianapolis, Ind.

The climate not agreeing with him, he returned to Syracuse, and the board of education of that city tendered him the position of superintendent of city schools. It was during his connection with these schools that his work as an educator began to attract attention.

In 1857 he was elected president of the New York Teachers' Association. This year his beloved wife died. She had been his most earnest assistant in all his work. In September, 1861, he was married to Miss M. Annette Hubbard, of Watertown. In 1869 Mr. Farnham was called to the superintendency of the schools of Binghamton, N. Y. In 1880 he was called to Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he at once put in practice his radical notion of teaching. The people were so well pleased with his methods that at the end of the first year he was appointed to a three-year term. At the end of three years he resigned his position to accept the principalship of the Nebraska State Normal School, a position he occupied for nearly 10 years, resigning in June, 1892.

In the summer of 1893, he and his wife visited Southern California. They purchased an orange grove in Riverside, and took up their residence there in January, 1894, and there they still reside.

Warner Failing and Stancel (Pickard) his wife, were the progenitors of so large and important a family in Watertown that proper place should be given to their history and their rescue from oblivion by the printed page. They came into the Black River country from Montgomery county in the winter of 1831-32, and succeeded Jacob Cramer in the well-known hotel on the Pamela side of what is now known as the city of Watertown. They had then a family of nine children. Here they established themselves in the regard of the people to such an extent that their hotel became one of the best known and most popular in the county, and in that hotel three more children were born to them, making 12 in all. Their names were: Catharine, who married Dr. John Spalsbury, and they are both dead; Josiah, who is still living in New-ark, N. J.; he married Julia Blount, who is now dead. Nancy, who married Peter Haas; Mr. Haas died about 1866, but his wife survives him, and is yet a resident of Watertown; Walter, well remembered as a bright physician, who married Caroline Holmes. After serving through the civil war as a surgeon, he died at Evansville, Ind., and his wife is also dead; Harvey, so well known and so much respected in Watertown as the mail contractor and hack owner; he married Eliza Hall; they are both dead. Oliver, who never married, and also is dead; Mary Jane, who married the distinguished civil engineer, E. C. Ferris, who is yet in the active practice of his profession, after being engaged in several important enterprises. His wife is also spared, and they are an interesting couple. George Henry, who married Pamela Webster; he is dead but his wife is still living in Watertown; Elizabeth, who married Louis W. Sandiforth; she has been dead for nearly 30 years; Ellen M., who married Joseph Reade. She is still living, but her husband died a few years since. William S., who now resides in Oregon; he married Helen Hathaway, who is also living; Walstein A., who now resides in Redwood, this county; he married Martha

Thompson, who is still living. This is a numerous, respected, well remembered family.

The Failings were relatives of the old Herkimer family, the head of which was wounded at the Revolutionary battle of Oriskany, and taken home to die in the old Herkimer house, about 16 miles west of Little Falls, N. Y. Alfred Conkling, father of Roscoe and Frederick A., was also a relative of the Herkimers, which made him also a relative of the Failings—the two families standing in the same relation and remove from the Herkimer stock.

Warner Failing was fortunate in having made some purchases of real estate, while his business was good. He had purchased 10 acres north of the hotel as well as 100 acres on the Mayo road, both of which proved valuable investments. He died in 1865. His wife dying in 1864.

THE BALL FAMILY.

We are under obligations to Mr. Henry M. Ball, an honored citizen of Watertown, for permission to use the muster roll of the artillery company in which his grandfather, Nehemiah Ball, served through the Revolutionary war, which bears, as will be observed, the date of 1788, being probably made up after the company had been mustered out, as the American Revolutionary army were all discharged in 1783. We are also indebted to Mr. Ball for a copy of the Watertown Daily Times, dated January 24, 1876, containing the following pathetic and interesting article:

THE OLD MEN'S RE-UNION OF FIVE YEARS AGO.

Five years ago to-day (which would be Jan. 24, 1871), there was a social gathering of old gentlemen at the residence of Lewis Palmer on Washington street. It was a surprise and dinner party given to H. D. Cadwell by Mr. Palmer and his daughter, it being on his eightieth anniversary birthday. The party numbered six—Dr. Reuben Goodale, Elihu Ball, Jasan Fairbanks, Philo S. Johnson, William Wood and H. D. Cadwell. Mr. Cadwell being the youngest. Their united ages were 504 years, averaging 84 years. Dr. Goodale (the eldest) was the life of the party. He related a great many interesting anecdotes and repeated a great deal of poetry. Mr. Fairbanks gave a very interesting description of the Whittlesby affair, by relating all the minute incidents connected with it. After dinner, a short time was spent in having a little old style music from the violin and piano, such as "Washington's March," "Hail Columbia," "Star Spangled Banner," "Hob or Nob," and "Come, Haste to the Wedding," which was a favorite tune of Dr. Goodale's. After enjoying a very pleasant time, at about 8 o'clock the company dispersed. Mr. Ball and Mr. Johnson being infirm, were taken home in a sleigh. Dr. Goodale was urged to ride, but said, "No, he was able to walk," and would not even be assisted in putting on his overcoat. Mr. Palmer on his return (after assisting Mr. Johnson home) met the doctor, who bade Mr. Palmer a vigorous good night. The doctor arriving home, became faint, sat down on the door step and had to be helped into the house, where he lay down on a lounge and expired immediately. Within a few minutes a message came to Mr. Palmer's saying that Dr. Goodale was dead. A few weeks thereafter Mr. Ball was found dead in his bed in the morning. He retired apparently well the night previous. Since that time Mr. Fairbanks, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wood have passed away; also Mr. Palmer, who died very suddenly, as he was found dead in his bed in the morning. His age was 64 years. The only remaining one now left out of the number is Mr. Cadwell. The average age of those that have died, at the time of their deaths, was 87. Dr. Goodale was 87, Mr. Ball was 86, Mr. Fairbanks was 89, Mr. Johnson was 86 and Mr. Wood was 87.

Having said this much relating to the Ball family, who have held such close and honorable relations with the society of Jefferson county for almost one hundred years, and yet retains upon our streets one of our most enterprising and active citizens, we will here append a bit of their early history, prepared by Mr. Elihu Ball, father of Henry M. It should be remembered that this county was settled by just such people as are here spoken of, varitable "heroes of discovery," to whom the writer accords his undying admiration for them all, "their names remembered or forgotten, who first explored, through perils manifold, the shores, lakes, rivers, mountains valleys and plains of this new land; to the brave settlers, who leveled forests, cleared fields, made paths by land and water, and planted commonwealths; and to the brave women, who in solitude, amid strange dangers and heavy toil, reared families, and made homes"; to these, all these, be honor and eternal praise.

Writing in his 70th year, Mr. Ball says:

I, Elihu Ball, was born in Elizabethtown in the State of New Jersey, July 25th, 1784, and on July 2nd, 1796, my father and mother started with eight children, of whom I was the second in age and the oldest son, for the interior of the State of New York, to find some land that he had previously purchased but had never seen. We spent the 4th of July, Independence Day, in New York City, and on the 5th started in a sloop, heavily laden, up the Hudson River, and, for the want of wind favorable to us, we were a week getting to Albany. Our family and goods were then put on to wagons and carried to Schenectady, then put on board of a boat called a "batteau," to ascend the Mohawk river, which was rowed and pushed with poles, taking a week to get where the city of Utica now stands, then known as Fort Schuyler.

My father found his land lying in the northwest corner of the town of Frankfort, Herkimer county, a perfect wilderness, within about six miles of Utica, which city then contained some half dozen houses. He procured a deserted log hut, about one and a half miles from his land, where we stayed until we cleared some of the land and built on his own premises.

On the 22nd of November, 1804 I married, and being disposed to emigrate, in September, 1805, came to Rutland, and bought the land now (1854), owned by E. Churchill, and on the 6th day of March, 1806, started from Herkimer for Rutland, and was four days in reaching it with a severe fatigue; the country then being entirely new; Watertown village then containing perhaps ten quite indifferent houses.

I cut the first tree that was cut on my land, built a log house and barn, cleared 25 acres, lived on it three years, sold it and bought the land I now own, then entirely new, built me another log house and in the spring of 1810 moved into it.

These times, just previous to the war with Great Britain, and the country new, was the time to try men's souls, ah! and women's too. Great were the privations to be endured in a new country near the lines, on the breaking out of the war, which took place on the 14th day of June, 1812. In the December following I volunteered for three months in the cavalry, having a sergeant's commission, and served the time at Sackets Harbor and Cape Vincent.

In June, 1814, I went to Buffalo with a regiment of troops with my team. In September thereafter, I went into Sackets Harbor and kept a boarding house till March, when peace was proclaimed. I then returned to my farm, built my first frame barn in 1817 and my house in 1822.

Anna, the wife of Elihu, and daughter of William Pelton, was born the 25th of August, 1743, in the State of Connecticut, town of Saybrook, near the mouth of the Connecticut river. She came with her father, who emigrated to Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y., in the winter of 1795, driving four yoke of oxen attached to two sleighs, being three weeks performing the journey.

Muster-Roll, for

the Company of.

ARTILLERY

Commiss^d

Officers.

CORNELIUS WILLIAMS. Capt.

JOHN SALL. 1st Lieut.

Serj^t

William Ball.

Joseph Bennet.

David Bennet.

Private.

Timothy Wade. Drum.

David Rogers. Fifer.

- 1 John Meeker.
- 2 Joseph Davis.
- 3 John Townly.
- 4 Isaac Wade.
- 5 Moses Wade.
- 6 Robert Wade. Jun^r.
- 7 Daniel Wade Jun^r.
- 8 Uzial Wade.
- 9 Timothy Woodruff.
- 10 Benjamin Woodruff.
- 11 Benjamin Meeker.
- 12 Moses Thompson.
- 13 Daniel Stookey.
- 14 Daniel Baker.

MAILED
JAN 10 1788

Alexander Parker was born in the Green Mountain country of Vermont, Sept. 3, 1787, educated in the common schools, and came to Watertown in March, 1801, with his father, carrying packs upon their backs and on foot from Vermont. Built their shanty in what has always been called the Parker neighborhood, near the old district school house, so long known and actively used. The following winter Alexander lived in Deacon Bartholomew's family and attended the nearest school, three miles distant, on the Keyes farm, south of Watertown. His father returned to Vermont that winter to bring on the family, and they came in upon a sled drawn by oxen all the way from Vermont. In 1807 he married Betsey, daughter of Deacon Bartholomew. In company with his father he became interested in the manufacture of the solid rock millstones, then the only stones used in grinding grain, and in use throughout the whole northern country, eventually superseded by the French burrstone. He settled upon 70 acres of land, half way between Watertown and Brownville, where he lived and died, after raising a large and long-lived family. At different times he purchased adjoining lands until his farm at last comprised 240 acres of valuable and productive land. He died in June, 1871, aged 84 years. Probably no one of the early settlers effected more in the settlement of the county than Mr. Parker, for his large family all remained in the county and themselves raised families and made homes here. He has left a grand memory as an industrious, persevering and substantial farmer. His faith in Democracy was sublime.

William H. Wilson, a native of the town of Rutland, was the son of Samuel Wilson, who came into Rutland in 1803, being one of the earliest pioneers of that town. He was from Massachusetts. He raised seven children. William H., the eldest son, retained a part of the ancestral estate, and lived and died upon the land his father had acquired. He lived to a good old age, being 83 when he died. One of the sons of William H. is Frank E. Wilson, who has been connected with the Grange organizations in Jefferson county for many years, a patriotic and popular citizen. He inherited the farm of his father, on the river road from Watertown to Black River, above Huntingtonville. He has one child, a daughter, who has received the best education possible in the High School of Watertown. Mr. Wilson's residence in town is at 7½ Winthrop street.

V. K. Kellogg, district attorney of Jefferson county, was born March 17, 1858, in the town of Rutland. He is the son of Sylvester (born January 21, 1808, at Martinsburg, N. Y., and moved to Rutland in 1822). Attended county district school some, and a short time both at Watertown High School and Hungerford Collegiate Institute, Adams. He entered upon the study of law June 27, 1879, in the office of Levi H. Brown. Admitted to the bar in October, 1882, at Rochester; went to Carthage in November, 1884, and formed

a business connection with Hon. A. E. Kilby. In 1892 was elected district attorney by a plurality of 2,678 votes over John Conboy, Democrat. Opened an office in Watertown, January 1, 1893. He is a Republican, and always has been. The writer regards Mr. Kellogg as one of the brightest young men at the Jefferson county bar at the present time. He has been unusually successful in his position as district attorney, being one of three who have procured convictions in murder trials during the hundred years of the county's corporate existence. He is well grounded in the law, is a close student, and has underpinned his legal learning with a good classical education. His success in a marked degree is confidently predicted.

Amasa Trowbridge was born in Pomfret, Windham county, Conn., May 17, 1779. He worked on his father's farm in the summer, attending the common schools in the winter season, until 14 years old. After that he acquired an academic education. At the age of 17 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Avery Downer, of Preston City, New London county, Conn. When 20 years old he was admitted to practice, receiving a diploma from the State Medical Society of Connecticut. He then spent a year with Dr. Thomas Hubbard; then moved to Lanesboro, Mass., and practiced in company with Dr. Jarvis. He came into this State and settled in Trenton, Oneida county, in 1805, entering into company with Dr. Luther Guiteau. In 1809 he came to Watertown and was a partner of Dr. Paul Hutchinson. War breaking out in 1812, he was commissioned surgeon in the militia of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties. Under orders from General Brown, he organized hospitals at Sackets Harbor during the winter of 1812-13. On returning to civil life he was appointed assistant justice, under the first constitution, serving from 1815 to 1818, in which last year he was appointed judge. In 1819 he was made sheriff. In 1834 he was appointed professor of surgery and medical jurisprudence in the Willoughby University, Ohio, where he gave annual lectures of eight weeks. In 1838, giving up his practice to his son Amasa, he moved to Painesville, Ohio. In 1841 he returned to and again settled in Watertown, where he remained until his death, April 11, 1859. He had a large and extensive practice, and was known as a bold and skillful surgeon.

Gordon P. Spencer was born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn. He was educated under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Crossman, of his native town, and Ammi L. Robins, of Norfolk. He entered Williams College in 1807, graduating from that institution with honors, and obtained his diploma from the Medical Society of New London in 1812. War with Great Britain having been declared, he sought and obtained a commission as surgeon from the Secretary of War. He was actively engaged in 1812-13, during the campaign in Canada; was present at the bloody battles of Lundy's Lane, Chippewa, and the

blowing up of Fort Erie. Soon after this latter catastrophe, the army returned to winter quarters, and he was detailed to the hospital at Sackets Harbor. Peace having been declared, Dr. Spencer, on his way home, passing through Champion, was called in by Dr. Durkee to assist in dressing the leg of a man, which had been crushed.

He arranged with the Doctor for a partnership, and began practice with him. He had an iron constitution, was indefatigable in the pursuit of his professional duties, and rode on horseback by day and by night, fording streams, with his clothes strapped to his horse's head, as I have heard him relate it. In pursuing his extensive and extending practice, as long as his health would permit, he was called to visit patients and in council, and in both medical and surgical cases, into Lewis, Oneida, Oswego and St. Lawrence counties, and Canada, riding one horse over twenty years. In 1854 he was attacked by a malignant congestive fever, and it was about four months before he could resume his practice. Finding his health was so much impaired as to prevent his attending upon his numerous professional engagements, he concluded to change residence, and moved into Watertown in the summer of 1857, and here he continued to reside until his death, from heart disease, March 25, 1859.

Dr. James K. Bates was born in Killingly, Conn., June 24, 1806, and died in Watertown, N. Y., June 30, 1872, in the 66th year of his age. His mother was a sister of Jasan Fairbanks, of Watertown. His early life was spent on a rough, stony Connecticut farm till he was nearly 18 years old. He had the advantage of a common school, in the district in which his father resided, and made the most of his opportunities. He developed such proficiency in his studies that his father decided to give him a collegiate education, and with this end in view he was sent to a preparatory academy at Monson, Mass. During his first year at Monson his father died. This made it necessary for him to go home. Not long after the death of his father, his uncle, Jasan Fairbanks, of this city, went to Connecticut to look after the affairs of his family, and while there had some intimations that James would like to be a physician. Just as his uncle Fairbanks was about to start for home again, he said to James: "So you want to be a doctor, do you?" "I have sometimes thought I would," he replied. "Well, go home with me," his uncle said, "and I will see what I can do for you." Accordingly he came to Watertown, and entered his name as a student of medicine in the office of the late Amasa Trowbridge. He was licensed to practice medicine by the County Medical Society, and practiced under this license until 1840, when he received an honorary degree of M. D. from the medical college of Castleton, Vt. In February, 1831, he married Miss Serina L. Massey, of Watertown, and for 10 years practiced in Brownville. In 1848 he removed to Watertown, where he took a good position, very soon

working into a large and lucrative practice. To this his best energies were given for 10 or 12 years. He was an active politician, and in 1861 was elected inspector of State prisons, which position he held for six years.

Mr. W. W. Greene, this well-known florist, comes of a well known Jefferson county family, his father (Jacob Greene) coming to Perch River about 1814. John Caddington Greene, the father of Jacob, was a first cousin of the celebrated Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame. Jacob Greene held various local offices, such as coroner, justice of the peace, etc. His brother, Dr. Alphens S. Greene, was a well known physician in early days, being also prominent as a politician, a Mason, and a leader in the Baptist church, to which he subscribed considerable sums of money. Dr. Greene's medical studies were completed under the celebrated Dr. Willoughby, of Fairfield, Herkimer county, (who was the uncle of Mr. W. W. Greene) and whose name was signed to nearly all the diplomas of the Jefferson county physicians of the early part of the century. Dr. Greene represented Jefferson county twice in the State Legislature, was a member of the Constitutional convention of 1846, and was appointed postmaster at Watertown, a position which he held until 1843. In 1839 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, but failed of election. For many years he resided in the house on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, now occupied by Mr. George Smith. He died in 1851. Mr. W. W. Greene established himself in the nursery and garden business in Watertown, in 1853, a business which has since grown to great dimensions, and is now carried on under the firm name of W. W. Greene & Son. His marked success has been largely due to prompt business habits and strict integrity. In all his efforts he has been aided by his faithful wife, a descendant of the distinguished Ingham family. John Ingham, her father, was the son of Capt. Joseph Ingham, a native of Bermuda, N. Y., whose mother was Sarah Starr, a direct descendant of Dr. Comfort Starr, who emigrated from Ashford, England, in 1634, settling in Boston. John Ingham, Mrs. Greene's father, was born in Middletown, Conn., May 21, 1794, and settled at Flat Rock, Jefferson county, about 1814. After serving as quartermaster during the war he took up the business of building, and most of the buildings in Alexandria Bay, erected prior to 1830, were his work. The old school house still standing in good repair at Flat Rock, was also built by him. In 1823 he married Harriet Tulley, of Adams, and their union was blessed with a family of three boys and six girls, all of whom are either dead or living in other States, excepting Elizabeth, wife of W. W. Greene, of Watertown. Mr. Ingham passed the latter years of his life in Watertown at the home of his daughter, and died there in 1879 at the age of 85, rounding out a life of unusual self-denial and great usefulness. Mrs. Greene is well known and much respected in Watertown, an

unflinching advocate of temperance, of the duty of giving the ballot to women, and of every cause that shall lift up the poor and oppressed. She possesses unusual ability as a manager, and has been of great usefulness in building up the large floral business of W. W. Greene & Son.

Edmund B. Wynn was born in New York city, April 8, 1827, and was the only child of Arthur Wynn, of Wynnstay, in Wales. He was of English descent on his mother's side. His first appearance in Watertown was as a student in the office of James F. Starbuck. He was admitted to the bar in 1846, and soon thereafter opened an office at Three Mile Bay, and practiced there a few years, when he returned to Watertown about 1850 and established an office and practiced until his death. In 1851 he married Sarah Schuyler, daughter of D. J. Schuyler, of Three Mile Bay. He very soon became an attorney for the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, and continued such attorney while he lived, being general counsel of the road at the time of his death. He was a candidate for the office of justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth district some years ago. Mr. Wynn died February 15, 1892, much lamented, for he was an honest man, an able lawyer, a man of much versatility of attainments, and would have been successful in almost any pursuit calling for enlarged intelligence, perseverance and knowledge of mankind. Perhaps his true calling would have been a journalist, for he had a natural genius towards literature, art and science. Mr. Wynn was of commanding stature, with a most intelligent and genial face, a man easily approached, and showed his appreciation of friends by being himself friendly. The writer knew him well, and loved him.

Hannibal Smith was born November 29, 1839, at Vermilion, Oswego county, N. Y., and moved with his parents to Bridgewater, Oneida county, when three years old. He prepared for college at West Windfield and Cazenovia, entering Hamilton College in the fall of 1860, where he remained one year, when illness compelled him to leave. He returned in the fall of 1863, and graduated with the class of 1866, standing third in his class. The faculty conferred upon him the honor of delivering the head prize oration. The subject was "Alexander Hamilton, as an Expounder of the Constitution." He also received the Hawley medal for excellence in classical culture. Hamilton College conferred upon him the A. M. and L. L. B. degrees. He was married to Amelia March, September 13, 1866, at Whitesboro. He entered the law department of Michigan University, and for a year had the benefit of the lectures of the eminent faculty of law of that institution, including Judge Cooley.

In the fall of 1867 he became principal of Little Falls Academy, resigning at the end of the school year, and in 1868 resumed his law studies at Hamilton College, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. In February, 1870, he was elected principal of the Watertown

High School, and superintendent of schools for the city of Watertown. He resigned at the end of the school year of 1874, and formed a co-partnership in law with Gen. Bradley Winslow, under the firm name of Winslow & Smith, which continued until 1877. He practiced law alone till 1892, when he formed a co-partnership with his son, under the firm name of Smith & Smith. In church relations he is a Presbyterian; in politics a decided and emphatic Republican, and has been a member of the Republican State Convention three times—in 1882, 1888 and in 1894.

His family consists of two sons and two daughters. His eldest son graduated at Hamilton College in 1890, and at the Buffalo Law School in 1892. His eldest daughter is at present a senior in Vassar College.

Mr. Smith is a leading and influential citizen of Watertown, and a leader in his party. His patriotism and forceful ability are unquestioned—a man of the people, he understands their wants and aspirations, and his life has therefore been devoted to disseminating sound ideas in education, morality, and even in politics. A safe, sound man.

Roswell D. Murray was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, April 30, 1800. His father's family moved into Lewis county at an early period, and young Roswell was either apprenticed to or voluntarily took up the trade of a brick and stone mason. Among the early jobs on which he was engaged in Jefferson county were the building of the John Felt mansion at Felt's Mills, and the barracks at Sackets Harbor. Of the many historic structures on which the handiwork of Mr. Murray appeared, and still appears, in this city, are the Kirby House, Colwell's carriage factory, on Factory street, now occupied by York & Son, the old Jefferson County Bank, the old American Hotel, the Woodruff House, the Knowlton stone dam; besides these his work appeared in many private residences in this city and in the towns of Rutland and Rodman. As old age and rheumatic infirmities were creeping upon him, Mr. Murray and his son, Leonard R., bought the wholesale crockery store of F. T. Story & Co., in which he was interested the balance of his life. He married a Miss Clarissa Dodge, daughter of a Methodist clergyman, with whom he lived for over 50 years, and to them were born four children, three daughters and one son. Of his four children, Elvira, the oldest, died of consumption at about the age of 21. The second daughter, Miranda E., married Hon. L. Ingalls, now residing on Mullin Street, and the third daughter, Alice, married Samuel Adams, the music dealer, of this city, and Leonard R. Murray, his only son, married the daughter of Dr. Ralph Rogers.

Among other writers of considerable prominence and of decided ability in Watertown, we enumerate Mr. R. A. Oakes, a gentleman whom we never had the pleasure of meeting. He is a native of Rutland, but is of so reserved and studious a character that his abilities have not been made generally

known. His facile and graceful pen could have made a more enduring impression upon the public mind if he had been more pushing and persistent.

Mr. Zeruah Fish, widow of Merrit A. Fish, who died in 1884, is the daughter of Jenery T. Gotham, who was the son of that John Gotham who lived upon and owned in the thirties a large farm of several hundred acres, now bordering upon the eastern limits of the city of Watertown. He was drowned while crossing from Horse Island to the main shore in a blinding snow storm, the team having deviated from the narrow road of gravel which connected the island to the shore, west of Sackets Harbor. John Gotham came into the Black River country in 1804, being contemporary with Massey, Coffeen and Cowan. He walked from New Hampshire, carrying his earthly possessions in a handkerchief slung over his shoulder on a stick. John Gotham died in 1840. His son Jenery married Caroline Hutchinson, and they reared three children—John H., Zeruah and Darwin B., who is now a resident of Watertown, but he does business in Brownville, in the old Lord foundry. Mrs. Fish was married in 1859, and has reared four children, one son and three daughters. One daughter is married to Mr. R. Hall, of Antwerp, and one to Dr. Cramer, of South Rutland, and Miss Bertha is unmarried. Mrs. Fish's son manages the farm in Rutland. John Gotham received from the Jefferson County Agricultural Society a silver pitcher as the premium for the best farm in Jefferson county.

Miss Harriet B. Fairbanks, (daughter of Mr. Andrew Fairbanks, and granddaughter of that Jasan Fairbanks who left a more vivid impression upon his times than any other man in Jefferson county), is one of the few remaining descendants of that important and well remembered family. Like all the descendants of the original Jasan, she has received an excellent education, showing fine artistic capacity. She has an art store in the Smith block, patronized by the best families of the city, who appreciate her skilled embroidery and needle work and those varied feminine belongings she keeps for sale, and in which that wonderful sex take so much pride. Miss Fairbanks' work is very superior, and her judgment and skill are receiving just recognition.

Charles P. Woodruff, was the son of Simeon and Rosanna (Adams) Woodruff, who came into Watertown in 1799, and were also the parents of Theodore T., sleeping-car inventor (see p. 32), and of Jonah, the artist. Charles P. has always resided in Jefferson county, excepting four years in Ohio. He was born December 25, 1814, and remained upon the paternal acres until about 18, when he was apprenticed to George Tripp as a carpenter and joiner. He married Miss Mary Ann Clark, in 1850, and they have reared five children, four of whom are yet living. For many years he was a manufacturer of brick, passing the business, in 1880, over to his son, who now conducts it. Mr. Woodruff

has always been an exemplary citizen, respected by all his neighbors and acquaintances. In his 80th year he is a sufferer from internal disorders, but is bright and cheerful.

SOME CLOSING REMARKS.

The excavation through the Public Square for the great central sewer, which has been so marked a feature of the season of 1894 in Watertown, has developed much discussion relating to that locality, and it may be well to place upon the page of history a general description of that small plot of earth, as observed by those who were contemporaneous with the earlier growth of Watertown—at a time when the demands of progressive civilization began to shape the earth itself into changed forms, to bring the soil and all its environment under the dominion and control of egoistic MAN, whose greatest function seems to have been, in all ages, to magnify himself, seeking, perhaps, to thereby half forget that he is, after all, essentially an animal, his race perpetuated, largely, even as those we call brutes are perpetuated, and himself only partially a civilized and Christian creature, delighting, each year, to become a nomad, to dwell in tents and cuddle around a camp-fire to toast his legs, even as in darkest Africa the observant traveller sees the same essential habits there as here, marking man's progress towards civilization, and development into a thinking creature, endowed with a conscience and a will.

We might still further illustrate man's affinity to the lower animals by some remarks upon his indifference to his ancestry—a trait entirely unknown among brutes—but most strikingly illustrated in its application to man, observable by any student of history who will go down to the old Trinity Church cemetery, which Mayor Inglehart has developed into an illegal and desecrating wood-yard and general street-scraping depot.

Leaving these abstruse distinctions to be worked out by others, we find at the rear of this cemetery an abrupt descent to the roadway, which runs along the present river bank. Observe that the trend of this bold escarpment is decidedly to the south-east. Continued in that direction, that ledge or former river bank struck the Square almost exactly where the Iron block now stands, and continued across the upper Square almost south to the Washington Hall corner, where it deflected abruptly to the eastward, and lost itself in a bank of clay where now stands the Smith block, once denominated by the elder Pad-dock as "Fort Peck," for there a worthy man, Mr. A. J. Peck, long resided, perched upon an eminence which developed itself, when excavated, to be just a big pile of clay. Farther up State street, this clay bank "petered out" into a level space, as is seen to-day. A peculiarity of this high clay deposit was that it did not rest upon the gravelly moraine of all this region, as does nearly all the out-cropping soil, the result of glacial action, but was just a great pile of



T.H.H. WATERTOWN POST OFFICE.

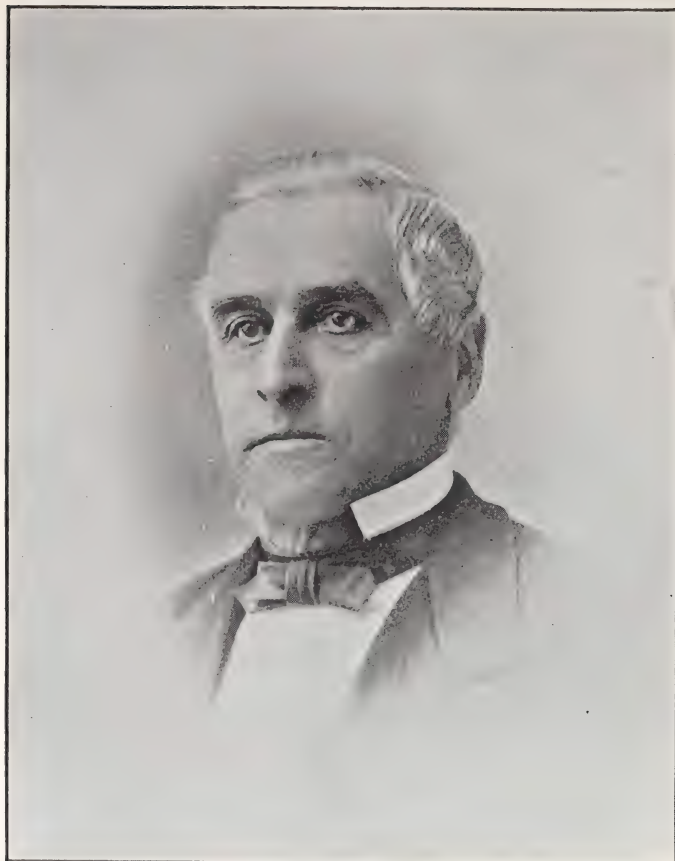
clay, resting upon a bed of limestone. At the Washington Hall corner this clay deposit was several feet thick, and increased until its highest point was at "Fort Peck." The half-moon formed by the high river bank, continuing south and east, as we have described bordered a low, sunken, later river bank, where now stands the Doolittle & Hall block, and clear down to the Streeter block, where the gradual slope amalgamated itself with the present river bank, and so continued up Factory street. In other words, the lands where all the north side of the Public Square now stands, were 20 feet below the Washington Hall corner and the lands now covered by the Henry Keep Home purchase, as well as by the Arcade and the bank building, up Washington street, upon both sides. To be brief and concise—the present Public Square stands almost entirely upon what may be called a "cove," where the Black river had probably

tried to form a bay, enabling it to comfort itself with a bit of rest after its descent from Carthage. Where Mr. Cook's soldiers' monument stands, the ground was 12 to 15 feet below the Washington Hall corner, and where the Doolittle & Hall block stands, the land was considerably lower still, being in fact nearly down to what we now designate as the natural bank of the river. A good illustration would make this clearer to the average mind. But if the reader follows our description closely, and then examines the cutting for the sewer which traverses the northern edge of this ledge, he will find no trouble in understanding the relative position of the ground under consideration—as it was seen by the writer, by Jonathan Cowan, by Henry Coffeen and by Hart Massey and those other heroes of discovery, who planted schools and churches, and made the basis of our present municipality.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS BLACK RIVER AT WATERTOWN.

JOHN GUY HARBOTTLE



Was born in Trenton, Oneida county, June 4, 1819, and was of English parentage. His father was the late John Harbottle, and his mother, Sophia Vassar, sister of Matthew Vassar, the founder of Vassar College, at Poughkeepsie, an institution which is the pride and glory of the State, devoted to the higher education of women. The late John Guy Vassar, of the latter city, was a cousin, the name of Guy being handed down for generations in honor of a distant relative who founded the justly celebrated Guy's Hospital in London. John Guy Harbottle's parents came to Watertown, June 13, 1833, and this city has been the scene of all his active and wonderfully useful life. He was the architect of his own fortune, commencing his business life without any property, but possessing habits of industry and a character for fidelity and honor, which were better than money. For 13 years he was foreman of the tin shop of Norris M. Woodruff, afterwards Cooper &

Woodruff, until 1849, when the shop was destroyed by fire. He then worked for C. H. Wright until 1852, when he started business for himself, under the Baptist church, as a hardware merchant.

Through the influence of Matthew Vassar, his uncle, he obtained credit with Phelps, Dodge & Co., of New York, to the extent of \$500, and this was the only assistance he ever received in his business career. In 1859 he purchased the block where he afterwards conducted his business, and in 1861 he built the dwelling, No. 7 State street, where he resided until the time of his death.

In 1866 he formed a partnership with William Howard, in the hardware business, which continued until March, 1887. This firm was one of the strongest and most reliable business concerns of the city. After its dissolution, Mr. Harbottle continued the same business at the same place in connection with his sons, under the firm name of Harbottle &

Sons. He was one of the principal organizers of the Round Island Park Association, and was for nine years its President.

Mr. Harbottle was twice married. His first wife was Victorine R. Huntington, whom he married October 31, 1841. She died June 19, 1843; their son, George Vassar Harbottle, died November 30, 1856, at the age of 14 years. His was a beautiful character, and his father tenderly cherished his memory. May 28, 1848, he married Marcia A. Crydenwise, who survives him. Their three sons, John Clark, Edward Guy, and Frank Vassar Harbottle are all, out of a family of 11 children, who remain to mourn his death.

Mr. Harbottle was eminently religious. He was a member of the Baptist church from 1838 to the time of his death. May 10, 1891, and he held almost every office of trust in his church. He was ever active and efficient in whatever he undertook, and in church matters very liberal. He anticipated much pleasure in witnessing the completion of the new church edifice, but he was not to be spared to join in the ceremonies of that dedication. Only his most intimate friends knew and justly proved the depth and refinement of his religious life. His faith in his Saviour was

untouched by the blight of doubt, and it sustained him amid every trial, lifting him above any atmosphere of uncertainty.

For many years he led the choir in the public worship of song. His agreeable manner, joined to his beautiful Christian character, made him always a popular leader—he always had a harmonious choir.

Mr. Harbottle was pre-eminently a patient man. He deliberated before taking any important action, and the result almost invariably demonstrated the correctness of his judgment. He was not of a pugnacious nor even an assertive nature, but under his calm demeanor he carried a world of determination and reserve power, which made him a forceful character. His Christianity was of a diffusive nature, that permeated the surroundings of his life. His was a character unique and useful—for it affords a striking lesson of the importance, 1st Of adhering to one line of business. 2d To have a sufficient baptism of Christianity to cause it to permeate, influence, control all one's life—not by beating drums, but by the quiet actions which shadow forth a heart fixed and stayed on Christ. There ought to be more men like Deacon Harbottle.

THE FREDERICK WOODRUFF FAMILY.

FREDERICK WOODRUFF was the son of Jonah, who came into the Black River country in 1799, among the very earliest settlers, when Watertown city was an entirely undeveloped possibility, shut in by a roaring river and vast forests. His route was by blazed trees from Boonville, his earthly possessions dragged along by oxen hitched to a bob-sled. He suffered all the hardships, privations and annoyances incident to pioneership in an entirely wild and unsettled country. He bought 150 acres of land in what was long known as the "Woodruff and Sigourney neighborhood," where he died in 1823.

His son Frederick, born 1788, being the youngest, was naturally the home-staying child, and on the death of his father he bought out the interest of the other heirs and continued on as owner of the farm he had managed so long and so successfully. Frederick married Lodema Andrus, and they raised eight children: George, Diadema, Gilbert, Walter, Jackson, Harriet, Betsey and Orlin H. Of these, Gilbert, Harriet, Betsey and Orlin H., alone are living.

Frederick Woodruff removed about 1839 to the farm on the State road, just east of the city limits, where he died in 1855. He was a well known citizen, who reared a large family, and they were all useful members of society. He served in the battle of Sackets Harbor, and shared all the hopes and fears, the excitements and depressions of that exciting period.

His best-known son, Gilbert Woodruff, was born November 20, 1817. He had the benefit of the common schools of that period, but had

no academic education. In 1838 he left the farm and went west, but returned in 1839. He soon purchased the business of Lawrence Hayes in the basement of the Paddock block, selling that property the same year to William B. Rogers. Returning to the old farm for a year or two, he again went into trade in Watertown. Mr. Woodruff speaks gratefully of the assistance rendered him by Loveland Paddock when starting his business. He continued in trade for several years, part of the time in partnership with his brother Walter. Building and real estate claimed a great part of his time until 1857, when he removed to Rockford, Illinois, which has ever since been his home. His transactions in real estate in the west have been quite extensive, and Mr. Woodruff is widely known as a wealthy and influential citizen. He is now in his 77th year, remarkably well preserved, and is a fair type of the descendants of those pioneers who did so much to make Jefferson county what it is to-day. He has been twice married, the first time to Nancy Fay, in 1840. She died in 1875. His present wife was Mrs. Augusta Todd, formerly a Miss Selden, whom he married in 1879. By his first wife he had seven children, five of whom still survive. Mr. Woodruff's career has been unusually successful. He has never faltered in his duties as a citizen or a patriot.

Walter Woodruff, a brother of Gilbert, was another typical son of Watertown, where he was in business many years, removing to Chicago about 1856, and becoming there an influential and prominent citizen. Before leaving for Chicago, he and his brother



GILBERT WOODRUFF.

built the Washington Hall block in 1854, it taking the place of the old public house so long a landmark on the square, as well as taking in several other adjoining properties. That building stands to-day a monument of the excellence of their work as builders. They also built the Henry Keep Home building, several dwellings on East Sterling street, and many other properties in different parts of the city. Walter Woodruff entered largely into real estate and commercial speculations in Chicago and was for a long time a wealthy man. But the hard times of 1873 deprived him of much of his possessions, and he died in 1876 at Chicago. His body is buried in Brookside beside his wife, and their monument is a conspicuous object there.

Jackson Woodruff, brother of Gilbert and Walter, also removed to Chicago after being in trade several years in Watertown. He was

in the lumber business, was a member of the Board of Trade, and much respected. He died in Chicago in 1873, and is also buried in Brookside.

In this single family we see how much of the best blood of old Jefferson has been drained away to aid in building up the great West, which contains almost as many of the sons of our early pioneers as yet remain in their native county. The philosophic student of history notes in these great movements of population the means by which the Almighty spreads over the whole earth the people who are to found States and push on the car of progress and of moral forces; yet one can but regret that old Jefferson should ever have lost a single one of these noble sons, who, as their fathers did before them, have in a new land cleared forests, made paths by land and water and planted commonwealths.

THE SIGOURNEY FAMILY.

The three Sigourney families, early settlers of Watertown, derive their lineage from a French ancestor, Andrew Sigourney, one of the band of Huguenots, exiled by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, by Louis XIV. October 22, 1685. He settled in Boston, and died there, April 16, 1727.

Anthony and Andrew settled in Watertown in 1809, in the then called Woodruff settlement, in the eastern part of the town. Here were spent the remainder of their days. To say both were prominent citizens is no exaggeration. The third brother, John, was a cotton manufacturer. He came into the town in 1818 and entered the then new factory at the eastern end of the village, in which he spent the largest portion of an active life. All were decided Democrats. John died February 8, 1872.

The sons of Anthony were Alanson P. James M., and William Harrison. Harrison left the paternal roof at the age of 17, and served an apprenticeship to the jewelry and watch repairing business with the late Calvin Guiteau. During the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan, he served as postmaster in Watertown. He sold his interest in his business to Roswell P. Flower, and his real estate in the then village, and emigrated to the city of New York, where he engaged in new enterprises—some proving satisfactory, and some not congenial or profitable. His health failing in 1892, he sold his residence in Brooklyn, and purchased No. 12 Holcomb street, where he now resides, in his 79th year, accompanied by the faithful wife of his choice (who was Miss Julia Huntington).

The second son of Anthony Sigourney was James M., who spent his minority upon his father's farm, acquiring sufficient education to enable him to teach four terms of school. Early in life he married Miss Eliza Tuell, and conducted the business of his father's farm up to 1848, when he purchased the adjoining farm. Possessing a decided taste for military life, he filled all the offices in company and regiment in the 93d regiment of rifles, and

when the War of the Rebellion broke out he was selected by the local "war committee" of Jefferson county to organize the 94th Regiment, and to rendezvous and drill the same at the barracks in Sackets Harbor.

This is not the place to detail the management by which Colonel Sigourney was deprived of the command of the 94th. He aided in raising it, but others were placed in command of that fine body of troops. He died March 8, 1888, aged 75 years.

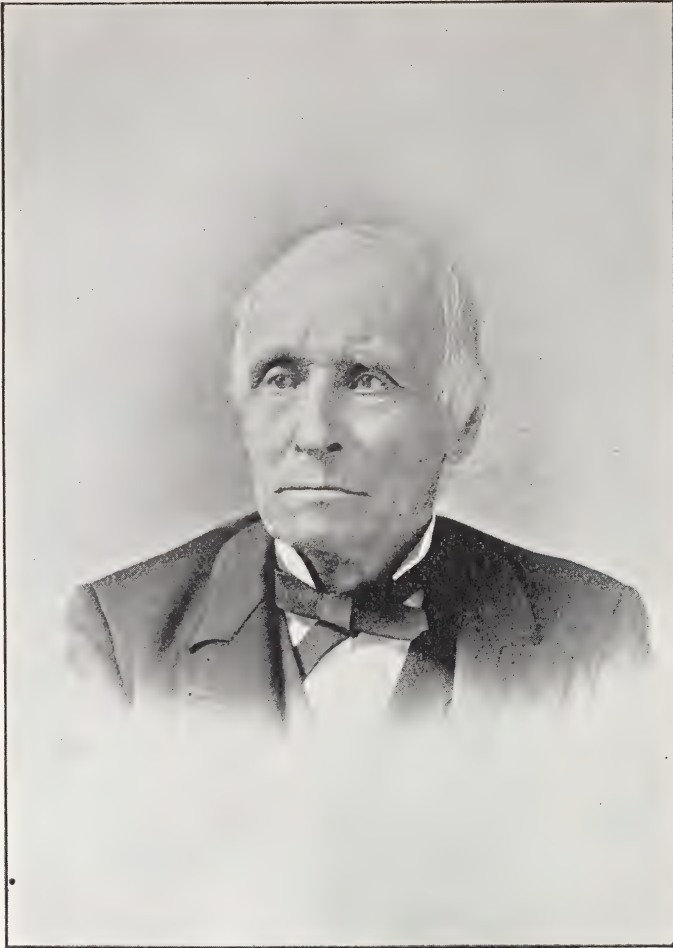
The eldest of the three sons of Anthony, Alanson P., was born and reared upon the farm he now owns, and upon which he now resides, in the original Woodruff settlement; spent his minority upon the farm, less two terms of school taught—the first in Rutland Hollow, the second at Sanford's Corners. He was a pupil of William Ruger, of Prof. Charles Brown, principal of Denmark Academy, and of M. LaRue P. Thompson, principal of the old stone academy, and there finished his academic course. While in the old academy he was called to teach the school on Factory street, which he taught eleven years, and then decided to pursue the profession no further. He spent about a year in the jewelry business with his brother. He subsequently taught 18 terms on Sterling street. He acted as inspector and superintendent of schools for the town and village of Watertown for 14 years. He spent 19 years as Secretary of Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and was its president in 1858; was clerk of the Board of Supervisors four terms; has been candidate for supervisor of the town. Mr. Sigourney retired upon his farm in 1851—where he has since resided, and is now, in his 85th year, an intelligent, very observing, reflecting, industrious man. He was one of the most influential and progressive of the early educators of the county. Unfortunately for his political aspirations, if he ever had any, he was sometimes allied with a minority party, but he followed its fortunes with distinguished courage and unequaled persistency, for he implicitly believed in its principles. J. A. H.

JUSTIN W. WEEKS

THE aged crier of the courts of Jefferson county, has been for so long an interesting character in Watertown, and is so favorably known to so many of the people of the county, that his portrait will be readily recognized and appreciated by our readers. The Weeks family is an ancient and honorable one, the name, in some of its varied forms, is of very great antiquity in England. The early emigrants to this country appear to have come mainly from the South of England, and doubtless sprang from among the yeomen and landed gentry of that fruitful section. They were generally men of enterprise—some of them men of culture and of means, who at once assumed positions of honor and of influence in this new country.

George Weeks, one of the early settlers of Dorchester, in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, was probably the progenitor of many of the Weeks family in the United States. He certainly is the one to whom the subject of this sketch traces back his genealogy.

Justin W. Weeks was born in Watertown in 1806. In March, 1831, he married Rosalinda Rogers, by whom he had three children, Mary Persis, Addison and Charles Warren. He was originally a farmer, then a teacher in Watertown and Hounsfield. Leaving the school-house, he became a clerk in Knowlton & Rice's book store; then in 1860, he was made special deputy county clerk, which position he has since held and still holds. His urbanity of manner, and the gentleness



JUSTIN W. WEEKS.

of his deportment have made him many friends. His golden wedding was celebrated in 1881, when himself and his beloved partner received many substantial tokens from sympathetic and admiring friends. His wife died in 1883, in her 74th year, rounding out a life of great usefulness. She was in every sense a Christian.

Mr. Weeks since then has resided with his daughter, Mrs. Elisha Hemenway, at 72 Franklin street. He bears the burthen of his nearly 90 years as well as could be expected, being daily seen upon the streets; but he looks upon himself as only a pilgrim, who may be called away any day to pass over and join that great but silent majority who have preceded him.

Of his three children, only Mrs. Hemenway and his son Addison are now living. The artist Gegoux, has painted an heroic sized

portrait of Mr. Weeks, which has attained deserved popularity as a fine work of art—reflecting great credit upon the artist, for he has made a picture that seems just ready to walk out of the frame, to become the very living man himself. The writer lately examined that picture with great interest. Nothing finer in the way of portraiture is seen in any of the great galleries of Europe—a thing easy to say, but which any observing European traveller will verify.

Mr. Weeks was for 35 years an exemplary member of Arsenal Street M. E. Church, and when State Street Church was set off he became an official member and trustee of the latter, a relation he holds to-day. His Christian experience and well-balanced life have been so exemplary as to entitle him to the universal respect he has so long enjoyed.



DEWITT CLINTON CUMINGS,

Now a resident of Carthage, where he was burned out in the great fire of 1884, was born in the town of Pamela in 1823. His early education was such as he could pick up at odd times in the common schools of that period in Watertown, to which village his parents had removed in his infancy. Their names were Levi and Sarah (Colwell) Cumings, who were of Scotch descent, and they came into the Black River country from Vermont. At a very early age "Clint" (as every one called him) began his apprenticeship with George Goulding in the shops now owned by the Bagley & Sewall Company. Here he was a younger worker with Theodore T. Woodruff, the distinguished inventor of the sleeping-car. He finished his apprenticeship with Goulding, and graduated as one of the

most competent workers in wood and iron the town had ever produced. He is well remembered by the writer as the constructor with his own hands of the first steam engine ever built in Watertown, long before he had completed his apprenticeship, and in his 16th year. The engine was rated for 4-horse power, and is believed to be still in use in St. Lawrence county after 50 years of service. The building of this engine demonstrated the originality of his constructive ability. This capacity has been well illustrated in many ways during his long and laborious life, some of his mechanical contrivances running into thousands in number of construction. Had he been as competent in saving money as he was prolific in inventing machines, he would be wealthy.

His mind was cast in no common mould, being another of those distinctly inventive characters who have, from first to last, rendered Jefferson county famous. In connection with T. T. Woodruff, we may here remark that Mr. Cumings well remembers hearing Woodruff tell about his invention of the mowing machine, spoken of on p. 33 of this History. This invention preceded by many years the later development of the great McCormick machine, which has been so important a fac-

tor in the march of progress and civilization. Whatever may be his financial condition, Mr. Cumings is sure of the regard and appreciation of his neighbors, who have known him so many years—and among them he is passing into the serene and yellow leaf of old age. In 1846 he married Miss Harriet Perkins, and they have reared a small family. His beloved wife still cheers him along in this earthly pilgrimage.

THE PRESS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

In introducing the subject of the Press of Jefferson county, a few remarks as to newspapers and newspaper editors, may not be inappropriate. The writer went into a newspaper office in Watertown when scarcely 10 years of age. For over sixty years he has been more or less intimately familiar with newspapers and their editors, and has had unusual facilities for observation in many cities and villages throughout the United States.

It is too often the case that newspaper editors are unappreciative of the opportunities and the responsibilities of their high position. They are much like other men in allowing familiarity with their daily duties to render them careless in what they write, looking upon the preparation of matter for publication as a sort of drudgery, to be got through with as soon as possible, and neglecting any attempt to "polish up" what they write; permitting mediocre efforts to appear in their department, when an honest attempt to do their "level best" would have produced editorials worthy of real praise. No man of active mind writes an article that he could not improve if he were to re-write it. Yet few editors attempt to make better any leader they prepare for their papers. As a result, they fall far behind when their productions are compared with even the poorest of the magazine articles, which bear more or less evidence of an honorable attempt to adhere to a natural and therefore agreeable style. We often read articles by older editors of reputation, which are so much above the usual newspaper average, that we are in doubt whether the productions could have emanated from the same source. True it is, that a great deal of newspaper work is done in more or less haste, but it is also true that much of the editorial work of the present day is done in an indifferent way, and from it grows a slipshod style, unworthy to take rank even with honest mediocrity. The direct result of this lack of care in preparation is observed in the general character of young men who find their way into editorial positions. With few requirements, either in education or in natural parts, these young aspirants have watched the newspapers, and readily perceive that the leading editorials are generally loose in construction and incomplete in style; so they feel themselves equal

to that grade of literary work. If they have a little money to back them, or political friends, they drop into positions which, but for the dereliction of their predecessors, might have been filled by abler men.

Newspaper-making, by this process of constantly lowering the standard of excellence, has become a sort of perfunctory work, and so we have now no great editors in America, excepting perhaps a single name. This is the fault of newspaper men themselves, and is well illustrated even in the composing room of a newspaper, as well as in the editorial department. In the writer's youth, none but peculiarly bright boys were accepted as apprentices in a printing office, and such boys were also required to be well grounded in the rudiments of an English education. But in these days the boys off the street, sometimes hardened by street experience, and often extremely illiterate, are taken on as helpers, and at last reach the case, and from such material have come that great army of poor compositors who infest all the cities and towns of the United States.

Type-setting has become a mere mechanical operation, soon to be generally performed by a machine made of iron and steel, presided over by some one with brains—the inevitable outcome of a condition where men refuse to do their best, but are content to just rub along and live.

THE DAILY PRESS.

In no branch of industry or mechanical ingenuity, or in that happy combination of man's mental methods with skilled inventive capacity, have any greater achievements been accomplished than in the modern daily newspaper. The writer's first sight of the process of printing a newspaper was in Benj. Cory's office on the south side of the Public Square, in Watertown, when Mr. Cory pulled the lever that gave the impression (a single page at each pull), and Frank Ottarson, (afterward night editor of the New York Tribune), beat the types with the inking balls (fine smooth leather stuffed with wool), by which the types were charged with ink. They could, by close application, get off 200 impressions per hour. That was only 60 years ago. The contrast between those primitive methods (the best then attainable in country villages),

and the regular eight to twenty-four page dailies of to day, exhibits what American skill and invention and American business enterprise have done within this period to make the newspaper the representative force of modern civilization. All branches of literature, art and science have been made tributary to it. It has brought a knowledge of the daily history of the whole world within the reach of every reader. It has enlarged the freedom of thought and independence of opinion, and advanced the intellectual standards of the people. It has quickened literature, has popularized art, has broadened the mental horizon of the nation as no other single influence has done. And where newspaper readers were numbered by thousands, they are numbered now by millions.

The advance of every daily newspaper has been also an index to the progress of the community it serves. The modern newspaper, with its abundant equipment, has given to business men a means of communication with the public, of which they have availed themselves to their own as well as to its advantage. In the many attractive pages of advertisements in each issue may be read, not only the prosperity of the paper itself, but the business activity of the city it serves.

The development of the art of advertising is a feature of the modern newspaper that has not only extended its interest and its usefulness, but has aided greatly in its progress in other directions. If there are improvements in the collection and elucidation of the news and of all topics of human interest, in telegraphy, in typography, in paper-making, in printing, in the art of illustration, that will make it better this year than last, the modern newspaper will be sure to have them.

It may be said that to entrust such a complicated and powerful instrument to the control of a single mind, is a dangerous experiment, because a bad man may make his newspaper a menace to the very civilization from whose need daily journalism has sprung. And still in a less open but insidious way, a daily newspaper may become a danger. Take a city like our own, full of active, pushing men in all professions and in almost every branch of business; a paper with limited comprehension of its duties to the whole city may, by its open flattery of its favorites—for all men have favorites of one kind or another—or by its coldness or studied indifference to those who do not admire its editor or its course, exert a distinctly mischievous influence. Such a newspaper will invite—its partiality may even demand—a competitor, and so in time it will be confronted by contemporaries that, by pursuing an impartial course, will at last displace any presumptuous rival that thought it "owned" and had a right to "run" the town.

Before leaving this subject of the daily press, it is meet and proper to notice, for the benefit of posterity, the one man of all others who, as printer and editor, made a deeper impress upon the young men of his time, than any individual the country has ever pro-

duced. Horace Greeley sprang from the humbler walks of life, to become a leader in thought and in true ideas of freedom—freedom to think and believe and reject whatever his mind declared worthy or unworthy. His writings found fruitful ground in the minds of the young men of Jefferson county and Northern New York. Formed in no common mould, he stands as the brightest illustration of what honesty of purpose and a sympathetic nature, allied to unconquerable industry, can accomplish in a free country.

The Hon. Amos J. Cummings, another newspaper man, many years in Congress, an associate editor of the greatest newspaper in America, the New York Sun, himself a young contemporary of Greeley, when called upon by his fellows to speak on Decoration Day at the unveiling of the Greeley monument in New York city, alluded to his older associate in these eloquent words:

COMRADES—The names of those who saved the Republic are forever linked with the names of those who created it. Lincoln and Grant recall Washington and Jefferson. Adams and Franklin were prototypes of Seward and Greeley. The soldier, the statesman, the philosopher and the philanthropist united in planting the tree of liberty on American soil, and were united in preserving it eighty-five years afterward. All live in the hearts of their countrymen. All are to-day honored in commemorative bronze.

Gladstone once said that "from the people of the thirteen colonies, at the close of the American Revolution, there came a group of statesmen that might defy the whole history of the world to beat them in any one State, and at any one time. Such were the consequences of a well-regulated and a masculine freedom."

There the great Englishman stopped. He should have said more. Behind this group of statesmen came a group of thinkers, authors, divines, orators, editors, inventors, artists, actors and soldiers that has challenged the admiration of the world. Both groups have passed into history. In the second group no figure stands more distinctive than the quaint personality of Horace Greeley. None filled the eye of the nation more completely and persistently; none excited more sympathetic interest, and none met a fate more sad. For thirty years his broad-brimmed hat and white overcoat were as familiar objects in America as were the cocked hat and brown surtout of Napoleon in Europe.

Like Lincoln, Mr. Greeley was born in poverty and cradled in obscurity. Like Lincoln, he was thoroughly American. Both were striking examples of development under the new republic. Although twenty-one summers have warmed the soil of freedom since Horace Greeley was laid to rest in Greenwood, his memory is still fresh in the hearts of the people. He was born twenty-nine years after the surrender of Cornwallis, and twenty years after the death of Franklin. He is frequently termed the second Franklin, but there were marked differences in the men. Franklin had wonderful intellectual energy tempered by the best judgment; Greeley had equal mental energy, but swayed by the emotions of his heart. The Greeleys were toughened in the old French war and the battles of the Revolution. Horace's matchless intellect, however, came from his mother. She was an omnivorous and retentive reader. At her knee he learned to read. She awakened in him a thirst for knowledge and a lively interest in history. From her he drew his sympathetic nature.

Like other great men of his time, he was a part of the gristle of the growing Republic. We see him at the case in Vermont, bobbing away with patient assiduity, eager for the daily feast on exchange newspapers after his stint is finished. We see him in boarding houses, awkward, uncouth, and poorly clad, and hear him participating in political discussions. He is an ardent patron of the village library. His mind is never at rest. When copy runs out he stands at the case, composing paragraphs, and puts

them in type without writing them out. He enters into metaphysical discussions in debating societies and occasionally indulges in religious disquisitions.

And then, in the fifth year of his apprenticeship, the newspaper gives up the ghost. Twenty years old and afloat in life hundreds of miles from home, without money and without friends, sick and disconsolate. Follow his footsteps across the great State of New York, into the undeveloped regions of Pennsylvania. For a year he struggles in country newspaper offices, and finally turns his face towards the metropolis. It is nearly 62 years since he landed at the Battery, with ten dollars in his pocket. For 14 months he works at the case, earning barely enough to make a living. Then, with Horatio D. Shepperd, he establishes the first one cent daily newspaper ever issued. It dies within a month, leaving its proprietors in debt. Two years afterward the New Yorker appears, devoted to current literature, but giving a digest of all important news, including a careful summary of political intelligence. Dickens was then just climbing into fame under the nom de plume of Boz. Young Greeley foresaw his success, and publishes his stories in the New Yorker. As time passes on, we find him in charge of the Jeffersonian, a Whig campaign paper, and later on, the editor of the Log Cabin. Before the campaign of 1840 is closed, it has a circulation of 90,000. It was the chrysalis of the New York Tribune.

Circumstances favored the development of the new newspaper. Henry J. Raymond made a magnificent lieutenant, and Thomas McElrath an unrivalled quartermaster. The leading editors and workmen were stockholders. It was practically the best co-operative establishment introduced into America. The news of the day appeared in a compact form, and its literary miscellany was unrivalled. The sketches of Thackeray, Dickens, Douglas Jerrold, and of other growing English authors were printed in its columns. It paid special attention to political matters. It was removed alike from servile partisanship on the one hand, and from mincing neutrality on the other. It advocated the principles and commended the measures of the Whig party, to which Mr. Greeley's convictions allied him, yet it dissented from its course on particular questions, and denounced its candidates when they were shown to be deficient in capacity or integrity.

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Despite his weaknesses, however, he grew steadily in the estimation of the people. While recognizing the absurdity of many of his theories, they respected the honesty, sincerity and ability displayed in advocating them. They recognized that his supreme object in life was to better the condition of mankind. He expressed his ideas in a rugged Anglo-Saxon, which enforced deference if not conviction. He was recognized as a philanthropist and a philosopher. Even his eccentricities endeared him to his fellow men. Characteristic stories of his integrity, abstraction of mind and kindness of heart, were freely circulated; and the old white coat and hat were familiar in every Northern State, and in nearly every Territory. His reception at Bear Valley, Cal., in his trip to the golden coast, was fairly realistic. The rough and rugged miners gathered about his hotel shouting for "Horace." He responded before breakfast. While he was speaking, every button on his old white coat disappeared. They were cut away for keepsakes.

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All this time, a slavery most horrible was recognized, and legally fostered in his own country. At heart a thorough Abolitionist, his sympathies were at first chilled by his devotion to his party. The passage of the Fugitive-slave law, signed by a Whig President, pricked him into resistance to the extension of the slave power. This resistance was intensified by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. It was not until the death of Henry Clay, and of the Whig party organization, that he was freed from party trammels. Then he asserted that slavery was the canker-worm of the Republic.

* * * * *

When the flag of Sumter fell, however, his pre-eminent patriotism put him to the front, and he struck directly at the vitals of the Confederacy. Fremont's emancipation proclamation was only the beginning of one of Greeley's editorial articles, afterward completed by the pen of Abraham Lincoln.

The ratification of the Thirteenth Amendment marked the zenith of his glory, and was the legitimate result of his aspirations and endeavors. It raised him into the foremost niche of the temple of fame. It made him a colossal figure in popular estimation. No man loved his country and his countrymen more than he. When the war closed, his was the first hand outstretched to his vanquished brethren. His appeal for universal amnesty rang throughout the land on the morning after Lee's surrender. His sympathies were freely extended to the ruined Confederates.

The rugged patch of ground which Greeley cultivated at Chappaqua, was to him a miniature world. It was his preserve. In a broader sense he played over the whole surface of humanity. When he came into the world, Webster, at 29, was mounting the ladder of fame in all the grandeur of his wonderful attributes. They were from the same State, sons of the same granite soil. New Hampshire produced no competitors for the place they fill in American history. Webster was called the Godlike; simplicity was Greeley's characteristic. Ample endowments made Webster's rise easy, while Greeley, to all appearance indifferently furnished, had to battle with all the darker aspects of life's struggle. Both aimed at the highest political station. Greeley came nearest to it. Webster's obsequies were simple but sincere. The heads of the nation were bowed over Greeley's coffin. Apparently the men had changed places. Posterity will tell which was greatest, but indisputably these striking contrasts were New Hampshire's mightiest sons, and among the nation's greatest idols.

Comrades, men are great practically, and great theoretically. Mr. Greeley's mind was not executive. It was pre-eminently speculative. His exceptional mental power and his sympathetic heart were the motors of his life. There were no currents in his early life to bear him into the iron realm of religious bigotry, or to confine his great heart within the narrow domain of selfishness.

Fellow-feeling was his gilding star. Calvinism could have no root in his being. The soil was uncongenial. He abhorred intolerance. His conceptions of right and wrong were rooted in a sympathetic heart and nursed by an analytical mind. The logic of events alone could change them.

Comrades, it is to our credit that war veterans should take the lead in erecting this monument to his memory. A true patriot, he merits the attention of men whose patriotism has been tested on the field. Brothers of New York Typographical Union No. 6, it is more than fitting that you should assist in the erection of this statue. It is the second tribute of your love and esteem. Horace Greeley was your first President.

THE LATEST HELPS IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES.

In Col. Evans' excellent article (see p. 42), he makes a more extended allusion to improved machinery for setting type, than he does to the daily newspaper itself. These intricate and now fairly developed machines seem to have sprung up from the necessities of daily morning newspaper offices, which demand a large amount of type-setting in the hours between 7 p. m. and 2 a. m. To accomplish the required results by the comparatively slow process of hand work, called for a small army of trained men, and in newspapers like the New York World or the Philadelphia Press, the force required to do this work became so large as to be almost unmanageable, for type-setting by hand is a complicated matter of detail, and the hurry and push of a daily paper greatly enlarge the opportunities for errors, to say nothing of the labor and expense of overseeing the 100 to 200 men needed for so large a work. These new machines threaten to revolutionize the business of type-setting, for each machine can set as many type as five experts, thus not only ex-

pediting the process, but lessening the cost of production, besides giving brand-new type for each issue, as is done by the Mergenthaler solid-line machine.

To get a fair idea of how the Mergenthaler machine works, it is only necessary to stand behind the operator for a few minutes and watch him. Then one realizes that the linotype is only a sort of overgrown typewriter with a melting pot and type mould attached.

The operator sits down in front of his little key-board, which very closely resembles that of a typewriter—differing only in having a larger number of keys for fractions, punctuation marks and various signs. He slips his copy under a little clip at the top of the key-board, reads a line and goes to work precisely as a typewriter. Every time he touches a key, a matrix—a thin piece of brass about an inch and a quarter long, by an inch wide and an eighth of an inch thick, bearing on its edge an imprint of the letter touched on the key-board—drops down from the magazine at the top, and slides into the place where the line is assembled. As fast as his fingers move over the keys, new matrices drop into place until the line is full, when a bell rings.

Between each word the operator has touched what is known as the space-bar, and for every time he has touched this, a thin bar of steel about a sixteenth of an inch thick at the bottom, and tapering up to a sharp edge at the top, falls into place between the matrices. When the bell rings, the operator pulls a lever, and these space-bars are forced up until the line is tightened, or justified. After that the operator has nothing more to do with it. The machine works automatically, carrying the line of matrices to a point in front of the metal pot, which has a long, narrow opening just the length and width of the face of a line of type. The metal pot, containing molten type metal, is slightly tilted forward so that the metal runs into the impressions in the line of matrices, and at once hardens into a complete line of type.

By this process, instead of having a number of separate pieces like the old-fashioned hand type each line is one solid piece, with the faces of the letters cast on the edge.

So nearly perfect is this machine, that with ordinary care there is very little danger of its getting out of order; no matter how fast the operator may strike the keys, it is not possible for him to bring the letters down in the wrong order. This provision in the mechanism is absolutely necessary, as an expert operator will often have four or five matrices on the way from the magazine to the assembling point at one time, and these must be brought to the assembling point at the same time, or there will be a transposition of the letters. The space-bars are delivered to the assembling point from a magazine much closer than those containing the matrices, and to retard their delivery, the channel into which they drop is supplied with a stop lever which effects delay enough to make the time of movement of the spaces of the matrices equal.

As soon as the line has been cast, the melting pot is tilted backward and the cast linotype is trimmed off perfectly smooth by a rapidly revolving knife.

The completed linotype is then pushed out by a plunger on a frame, beside the line just previously completed.

The metal used is an alloy of lead, antimony and bismuth, which has a low melting point, and solidifies very quickly. The outside of the pot is covered with a jacket of asbestos, and between the jacket and the pot circulates the heat of the Bunsen burner, which is especially directed at the nozzle.

To secure perfect casting, the metal must not be so hot as to take an appreciable time to solidify in the mold. To keep the metal at the proper temperature, an automatic mercury governor is attached to the gas-jet, which controls the supply of heat.

Meanwhile other portions of the machine have been attending to the distribution of the line of matrices from which the cast was made. Two slender arms reach up to the top of the machine at the left. The right-hand one of these swings forward and down, and holds still while other mechanism places the line of matrices within its grasp. Then it swings again, taking the matrices, but leaving the space-bars which are promptly swept into the magazine, from which they are taken by a latterly moving hook.

The matrices elevated by the arm are held in line with the distributing channel, and are pushed into it one by one. At the close of this series of movements the mechanism which drove those complicated operations is locked, and no further movement is possible until the operator again pushes the lever. This whole series of operations is done in about ten seconds.

The mechanism for distributing the matrix into their respective magazines is remarkably simple. Each matrix contains at the top a notch with toothed edges, a special number or arrangement of teeth being appropriated to each character. A distributor bar extending over the mouths of the magazine channels, is provided with horizontal ribs or teeth varying in number and arrangement, over the respective channels. When the matrices are raised by the arm from the casting mechanism, they are presented between two revolving horizontal screws which cause them to travel along the distributor bar, suspended by their teeth. As each matrix reaches a position over its proper channel, its teeth are released from the bar, and it falls into its magazine, ready to drop down again to the place of assembling, as the operator may desire to use it. So perfect is this system of distribution that no letter can get into the wrong channel, and the matrices are in constant use.

In this way the operator is relieved from the work of distributing the type, which, under the old system of hand-setting, took two or three hours every day, and he can give his whole attention to the making of new matter. In the setting of type he also gains time, as there are no errors resulting from faulty distributing, because the machine cannot make a mistake. It cannot set a letter upside down, neither can it get a wrong font.

The same machine can use matrices for any of the ordinary sizes of type, and can cast lines from one inch to five inches in length.

If the operator desires several casts of a single line, he simply moves a long lever, and the machine goes on making cast after cast from the matrix instead of distributing the line.

The machine is also automatically "self-protected" in case of accident. If the casting process should be begun with no matrix in the mold, a movable jaw closes the front of the mold. Should a matrix catch in the distributing mechanism, a clutch is instantly detached, stopping this part of the machine until the injury is remedied. Provision is made that one movement cannot begin until the previous movement is completed.

Having thus in a degree "cleared the way" for a fair understanding of the whole subject, we now proceed to notice the newspapers of Jefferson county:

Since 1846 there has been a demand for a daily paper in Watertown, as is evident from the repeated efforts made to bring one into existence.

The Watertown Daily News was started by A. W. Hall, as publisher, in January, 1861. It was edited for a few weeks by L. J. Bigelow, who was succeeded by George C. Bragdon, on March 13. Mr. Hall continued to publish, and Mr. Bragdon to edit the paper until February 21, 1862, when it was sold to Ingalls & Brockway, publishers of the Reformer, and called the Daily News and Reformer, and a few years later to the Daily Times. The News was the first daily of any significance published in Watertown, and from the beginning received the telegraphic news of the New York State Associated Press, which had just been organized. It reached a circulation of 2,500.

The Daily Jeffersonian, issued from the office of the Weekly Jeffersonian. Initial number dated May 10, 1851; was published two and a half years.

A campaign paper, called the Daily Republican, was issued from the office of the Re-

former, by Ingalls & Stowell, from May 1, 1856, to the close of election in that year. It was devoted to the interests of the Republican organization, Charles B. Hoard then running for Congress.

The Daily Telegraph was started in 1858, after the successful laying of the Atlantic cable, by J. D. Huntington, who then had charge of the telegraph office in Watertown. The enterprise was aided by John H. Rice, William Farwell and others. It was succeeded by the Daily News, as above.

The Daily Reformer was commenced April 22, 1861, while Ingalls & Brockway were the publishers of the Weekly Reformer. The name of the daily paper was changed to the Watertown Times, January 4, 1870. It was then a small sheet with less than 1,000 subscribers, but now has a circulation aggregating 3,000.

The Daily Republican, also a morning paper, was started in July, 1888, by Ingalls, Shepard & Dewey. It lived six months.

The Daily Standard was started March 21, 1894, by a stock company, of which J. P. Douglas is President. It is well conducted, and has become a serious competitor with The Times.

THE WATERTOWN WEEKLIES.

The American Eagle was the first paper published in Watertown; founded in 1809 by Henry Coffeen. Its politics were Republican [Democratic], supporting President Monroe. In 1807, however, there had been started at Martinsburg, Lewis county, by James B. Robbins, the Black River Gazette. Robbins soon gave up the paper and removed to Watertown, and it is conjectured that the material for starting the Eagle was the same as that used by Robbins at Martinsburg. It is said that Robbins once brought a bundle of paper from Utica on his back, for use in printing his newspaper. In 1812, Jairus Rich purchased the plant from Coffeen, changing the name to the American Advocate, and continued in it until 1817. He was the father of Capt. Henry D. Rich, well known as a local politician from 1850 to 1868, and as a soldier in the Union army. In the spring of 1817, Seth A., and Dorephus Abbey came to Watertown from Albany, and finding the Advocate for sale, bought it, and started the Jefferson and Lewis Gazette. This name was continued until 1819, when Dorephus Abbey went to Oswego, and S. A. Abbey started the Independent Republican, continuing until 1825, when both the home and office of the proprietor were burned, and the paper suspended. Previous to this disaster the Watertown Freeman had been started by W. Woodward, under the backing of Perley G. Keyes. This paper survived until 1833, when, on the death of Keyes, its name was changed to the Democratic Standard, with T. A. and A. L. Smith, editors and proprietors. In this office John A. Haddock began his apprenticeship, following the Smiths to Syracuse, where they removed in

1835. Soon after, the Standard was consolidated with the Watertown Eagle, that had been started in 1832 by John Calhoun, who afterwards printed the first newspaper in Chicago, and whose wife's short biography may be found on page 152. The new paper was called the Eagle and Standard, and Alvin Hunt was the editor, it becoming the organ of Orville Hungerford, and holding undisputed sway as a Democratic newspaper for many years, its name being for a time the Jeffersonian, and uniting at last with the Democratic Union. It would be a hard task to identify any of its belongings with any newspaper now in existence—though if any such could be traced they would most likely be found in the Re-Union.

Under date of March 2, 1841, the Jeffersonian contained the following account of a "talking machine," then being used in England, which suggests the idea that the telephone was in use before its introduction in America:

RAILWAY TALKING-MACHINE.

"A late English journal, in referring to the London and Blackwell Railroad, mentions a 'talking machine' constructed with galvanic wires, by means of which conversation could be carried on between London and Blackwell, with the greatest ease and precision. By way of illustrating the efficiency of this talking machine, Mr. Stephenson said that he went to the station in London one day to inquire for one of the assistants. He was not there, but the attendant said that he could inquire if he was at the other end; he did so. In a few seconds the answer was that he was not there. But about five minutes afterwards the talking machine informed him in London that his assistant had arrived at the Blackwell terminus; upon which he instructed the attendant to say by the same agency: 'Tell him to come here directly.' In ten minutes he arrived; the distance being seven miles. If the distance were 100 miles, the conversation could be carried on just as readily, for the conversation traveled at the rate of twenty miles a second."

December 5, 1851, J. W. Tamblin became the associate of Mr. Hunt. March 15, 1853, J. C. Hatch purchased Mr. Tamblin's interest, but re-sold the same in the following September.

August 29, 1846, the first number of the Democratic Union was issued, Thomas Andrews and James Swindells, publishers; Lysander H. Brown, editor. Swindells was in the paper only one week. April 15, 1847, Stephen Martin became an associate publisher. September 2, John A. Haddock succeeded Martin. In June, 1848, Mr. Brown withdrew from the paper, J. C. Hatch taking his place, when the politics of the paper were changed from the support of Cass to that of Van Buren, for the presidency. It subsequently passed into the hands of Charles A. Stevens and John A. Haddock. In the great fire of May 14, 1849, the office was destroyed, but in one week the publication of the paper was resumed, Haddock having become sole proprietor and publisher. October 15, 1851, Lysander H. Brown again became connected with the paper, and continued with Haddock till November, when he became sole publisher. January 9, 1853, Lysander H. Brown and E. R. Pollard became the publishers. Mr. Brown continued in the con-

cern till 1854, when Haddock again obtained possession and soon after transferred it to Elon Comstock, who consolidated it with the Jeffersonian, styling the combined papers the Jefferson-Union. In December, 1855, Mr. Comstock sold the Jefferson-Union office to J. W. Tamblin, who, in May, 1856, sold two-thirds of the concern to John A. Haddock and Royal Chamberlain, of St. Louis. In the fall of 1856, E. J. Clark purchased this establishment, and changed the name to Jefferson County Union, associating with him Royal Chamberlain. Three years subsequently he purchased Chamberlain's interest, and was sole proprietor until January 1, 1865, when he sold the paper to R. A. Oakes.

January 20, 1862, Hall & Bragdon had founded the Weekly News, which they sold to J. W. Tamblin. January 19, 1865, Stephen Canfield purchased the interest of Tamblin in the News, and the paper was merged in the Jefferson County Union. July 1, 1865, Mr. Canfield bought the interest of Mr. Oakes. The name of the paper was changed to the Democrat; and, in August, Henry S. Munson bought the interest of Mr. Canfield, and a daily was started called the Daily Democrat, with Young & Munson editors. It was continued till February, 1866, when it, with the weekly edition, was suspended. This left the Democracy without an organ. In May following, however, Anson B. Moore purchased the plant, and with H. H. Young as editor, revived the Democrat. In 1868 A. H. Hall purchased the paper and changed the name to the Re-Union, and continued the paper till 1870, when he sold to George Moss and Walter A. Boon. In 1872 they started the Morning Dispatch (daily), and it was continued until May 7, 1881, when the plant was sold to D. Kelley and Charles W. Clare, who run the daily one year, when Kelley retired and the daily was discontinued. The Re-Union has since that time been under the management of Mr. Clare, who has made it an entire success.

When the Abbeyes came into possession of the American Advocate, there was very little party feeling. Mr. Monroe had been chosen President the previous year, and there was little opposition to the Democratic, then styled Republican, party. It was therefore up-hill work for a purely party paper, and their paper stopped at the end of two years. Another, however, was soon after started by one of the firm, Seth A. Abbey, which was called the Independent Republican, probably because there were men of adverse political views. This paper, it is believed, was the first one in Watertown which ventured to avow sentiments antagonist to the Republican organization, though there was one at Sackets Harbor, established in 1817 by George Camp, (father of Mr. P. H. Camp and Col. W. B. Camp) which was undisguised in its opposition to so-called Republicanism. The Republican was kept running until February, 1825, when the office was burned. The next year Theron Parsons & Co., established Thursday's Post, and continued it until January 17, 1828, when

H. L. Harvey purchased the establishment and changed the name of the paper to the Register. May 1, 1830, he took Benjamin Cory into partnership with him. Two weeks later the name of the paper was changed to the Watertown Register and General Advertiser. In May, 1831, Mr. Cory became sole proprietor. Up to this date the paper had been neutral in politics, but soon after became the organ of the party opposed to President Jackson. In the meantime, in 1828, a paper was started which was called the Independent Republican and Anti-Masonic Recorder, which lasted until the Censor was removed to Watertown from Adams, January, 1830, and was called the Watertown Censor, published by Abner Morton, and anti-Democratic in politics. It was succeeded by the Anti-Masonic Sun, published by Enoch Ely Camp. It was soon changed and published 39 weeks by Dr. R. Goodale, as the Constitution. Subsequently it passed into the hands of Mr. Morton, who called it the Jefferson Reporter, and published it from 1832 till 1834, when he removed to Monroe, Michigan, taking his press with him.

September 19, 1831, Mr. Cory dropped the words General Advertiser from the title of his paper, and it appeared as the Watertown Register till 1835, when it was changed to the North American, with John Haxton, editor. Under this cognomen the paper continued until 1839, when H. S. Noble became the publisher, and restored the name of Watertown Register. Noble kept in the Register until March 12, 1842, when he sold to Hugh Hough. On the 9th of April, Hough sold to William Welch, who conducted the paper until 1843, when he discontinued it. Subsequently Joel Greene purchased a half interest in the concern, and the paper was continued until 1845, when Welch sold out and went West.

In the spring of 1846, Joel Greene commenced the publication of the Daily Journal, ran it a short time, then changed it to the Watertown Tri-Weekly Journal, and as such it was continued till 1846, when A. W. Clark became the purchaser, and established the Northern State Journal. Two years later, George W. Smith and H. S. Noble became the publishers, the firm being styled Smith & Noble. John Fayel subsequently bought into the concern, and was joined by A. W. Clark, Smith & Noble retiring. In 1856 Clark & Fayel sold the paper to the "American party," but after a few months it came back into their hands.

Clark & Fayel continued in the paper until 1863, when the partnership was dissolved. Indeed, Mr. Clark paid little attention to the paper after taking his seat in Congress in 1861. When Mr. Fayel retired from the paper he took a position in the Postoffice Department at Washington, but failing health compelled him to relinquish the same, and he died at Saratoga, where he had gone in the hope of obtaining relief, July 12, 1864, at the age of 39, after a service of twelve years as associate editor of the Journal. The paper

then passed into the hands of J. Budlong and Orison L. Haddock. After one year, however, Haddock sold his interest to Budlong, and Budlong sold the same to H. H. Smith, September 16, 1865, and under his management the Journal was continued most of the time as a semi-weekly until 1867, when it was sold to Solon M. Hazen, and continued by him until it was finally disposed of to the Reformer, May 15, 1868, and the journal was discontinued. In August 28, 1850, L. Ingalls, A. H. Burdick and L. M. Stowell started the New York Reformer, independent in politics. Mr. Burdick retired from the paper, October 16, 1851, and Mr. Stowell left it March 11, 1858. From this date to August 26, 1858, Mr. Ingalls had no partner. At that time John A. Haddock bought into the concern. March 22, 1860, Beman Brockway was associated in the conduct of the Reformer. September 27, in the same year, Mr. Haddock retired from the paper, and Isaac M. Beebee became interested in the same. He remained in the paper until October 10, 1861, when Ingalls & Brockway became the publishers. December 17, 1863, Lafayette J. Bigelow became connected with the paper, and continued his interest therein until his death, which occurred January 13, 1870. On the 1st of June following, Charles R. Skinner came into the establishment as a partner, the firm name being Ingalls, Brockway and Skinner. December 12, 1873, Mr. Brockway purchased the interest of Mr. Ingalls, at public sale, and at private sale the interest of Mr. Skinner, August 1, 1874, since which time the organization has been owned by a stock organization. Mr. Brockway died in 1893.

Besides the foregoing, there have been numerous newspaper ventures in Watertown. Among them may be mentioned the Herald of Salvation, a Universalist semi-monthly magazine, by Rev. Pitt Morse, commenced Nov. 30, 1822; first year printed by S. A. Abbey; second, by W. Woodward. It was then united with a magazine in Philadelphia.

The Phare des Lacs (Beacon of the Lakes), commenced in May, 1858, by C. Petit, editor and proprietor, was published several years in Watertown, then removed to Buffalo, and from there to Toledo, where it was discontinued.

The Watertown Post was originally started July 16, 1870, by Bragdon & Co. November 2, 1871, Bragdon retired and the firm name was changed to Hanford, Wood & Plumb. In 1872 Mr. Plumb retired from the paper, and was succeeded by J. H. Treadwell. In June, 1874, R. A. Oakes succeeded Treadwell, and the following September the paper was purchased by L. Ingalls, who has since sold it to Mr. Chase, the present successful editor.

In 1883 the Republican was started by Gen. Bradley Winslow, who edited and published it until 1884, when it was merged in the Watertown Post.

The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, is a monthly magazine of general Catholic literature, and official organ of the

Arch Confraternity of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart. It was established in 1877 by the Rev. J. F. Durin, then Superior of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, at Watertown, the first number appearing in June, from the printing house of C. E. Holbrook, out of whose hands the typographical part of the work was never taken. Thanks to the skillful management of its founder, the small 24 page publication struggled on triumphantly through a host of difficulties until it definitely took its place among permanent Catholic periodicals. The Annals has since remained under the editorship of the Missionaries of the Sacred Heart, and is now as fine a specimen of magazine-making as one would wish to see, reflecting credit alike on publisher and printer. The main object of the magazine is to promote devotion to the Mother of God, venerated under the title of "Our Lady of the Sacred Heart." It is, however, by no means restricted to devotional articles, but devotes most of its pages to wholesome fiction, instructive essays, original poems, accounts of missionary adventures in uncivilized countries, particularly in the South Sea Islands, and other items of news from the world over; also to notes on current literature.

The Watertown Advocate was established in the city of Watertown, February 7, 1884, under the title of Temperance Advocate, and changed to its present name in 1887.

The Advocate originated at a conference of leading prohibitionists, held at the office of Dr. J. D. Huntington, in the fall of 1883, when the necessity for a paper to represent the principles of the Prohibition party in Northern New York was clearly seen and expressed by those present. George E. Satchwell, a graduate of the Watertown High School, and a teacher of experience, was chosen to undertake the task of securing subscribers for such a paper. This he successfully accomplished, becoming its first editor and publisher, and the paper has continued to the present under his management, having appeared regularly every week since its first issue in 1884.

The Advocate has proved a vigorous supporter of the principle of Prohibition, but giving its aid to all forms of true temperance effort.

The Watertown Herald came into existence on the 4th of July, 1866, and in keeping with the day on which it was born, it proclaimed independence, and has maintained it ever since. The starting of the Herald was a bold move, and so far as the history of the press of the Empire State is known, it is the only instance where four newspapers were combined at once. The Carthage Leader, the Clayton Free Press, the Copenhagen News and the Jefferson County Herald were all purchased and merged into the Watertown Herald. The only notice the subscribers of the various papers had of the change was the announcement in their home journal that the paper had been sold to Jere. Coughlin, and the subscribers would thereafter receive their papers on Saturday, instead of the day of

publication. The next Saturday the Herald appeared, double the size, with the home news, and sold at the same price. Its editor and publisher began his apprenticeship in the Carthage Republican office, on the 17th of March, 1874, and worked through the various stages, from the washing of rollers in a country newspaper office, to the editing of a city daily, before starting in business on his own account. There is a certain dash and fearlessness about the paper, characteristic of its editor, which makes it a welcome visitor to thousands of homes Geo. P. Rowell & Co's. newspaper guide accords the Herald the largest circulation of any paper in Northern New York.

We have not burthened the reader with "all and singular" the many "alleged" newspaper enterprises in Watertown, a few of them too short-lived to have earned scarcely a name, and some of them uncalled for by any rational or sustained demand. Through the whole list we have given, the reader will note that the old Whig and Democratic animus was well maintained until 1846, when the Democrats broke into two factions, the great body of them becoming Free-soilers, and affiliating with such Whigs as had anti-slavery proclivities. These turned their support towards Mr. Ingalls and his Reformer, and, after he lost his interest in that paper, towards the establishment he had founded. His impress upon the reading public of Jefferson county has been of longer duration, and of a more permanent character than that of any of the many bright young men who have from time to time been connected with the Watertown newspapers—clearly demonstrating that staying qualities are better than brilliancy, or even special facility in writing. The influence of others who have remained connected with the Watertown newspapers has been much less marked, but the next 25 years may reveal the name of some one even now in the newspaper harness, who will have achieved wealth and honor in his calling. It is a laborious profession, but men who have once been newspaper writers, notwithstanding the unpleasant experiences they may have been called upon to endure, feel ever a desire to be back again in the ranks, as old cavalry or artillery horses will prick up their ears and begin to cavort upon hearing a bugle call.

As a striking illustration of the indifference shown by many intelligent people as regards their interest in a proper presentation of their business status in a local history, the author mentions that he forwarded to each newspaper publisher in Jefferson county a request for such a description of his paper as he would like to have appear for the information of posterity. But four of them have made any response, both of the dailies having made no sign. It may be surmised that the men now conducting newspapers in Jefferson county are hardly as ambitious as was that one who carried a bundle of paper on his back from Utica, early in the twenties, rather than miss an edition of his paper.

SACKETS HARBOR.

The first printing office in Sackets Harbor was established by George Camp, who issued the first number of the Sackets Harbor Gazette, March 18, 1817. The following year the title of Advertiser was added, and by that title continued till the close of its third volume, 1820. Subsequently, Matthew Cole, Elisha Camp and others became owners, and changed its name, February 9, 1821, to Jefferson Republican.

The Republican was continued for a year or more, when its publication was suspended. In the spring of 1824, Truman Haskall started the Freeman's Advocate, which continued to the close of 1828. These papers advocated Federal principles, and the last was strongly anti-Masonic.

Between this date and 1837, the Sackets Harbor Courier was conducted with considerable credit by James Howe.

Edward H. Purdy began the publication of the Jefferson County Whig in September, 1837. This continued only one year, though it is pleasantly remembered by the old inhabitants. In October, 1838, Edmund M. Luff published the Sackets Harbor Journal, edited by D. N. Burnham for a season, after which Mr. Luff conducted the paper until the spring of 1841.

On Mr. Luff retiring from the Journal, Joel Greene became proprietor. The Journal was enlarged under his management. The spirit that had pervaded the previous papers passed away with the new element, and it did not presage success. After his second year as publisher, Joel Greene's interest passed to Calvin Greene, who, in 1843, discontinued the paper.

No paper was afterwards published in Sackets Harbor till O. H. Harris issued the first number of the Sackets Harbor Observer, March 20, 1848, and under that head continued with its Whig proclivities until 1842, when Mr. Harris and John D. Huntington were then associated in the Jefferson Farmer, which was published as a neutral sheet. Mr. Harris restored the former title of Sackets Harbor Observer, and with his removal from the village, the newspaper enterprise ended.

ADAMS.

The first paper at Adams was started July 1, 1828, by Theron Parsons, which was called the Censor. It was removed to Watertown after 26 numbers had been issued. The Censor was anti-Masonic, and probably anti-Republican (Democratic). Abner Morton was the editor. A reasonably perfect file of the Censor, from the time it was commenced at Adams, July 1, 1828, to the time it was sold to Abner Morton, in Watertown, January 5, 1830, has been presented to the Jefferson Historical Society, by Justus Eddy, of Syracuse, and handsomely bound for its use. The first issue of the paper under Mr. Morton's management, is "number 70, of volume 2," indicating an unusual way of numbering, as in the regular way the highest number for a weekly issue would be 52, after which the

volume would change, and the numbers of the issues would begin at 1 again. When the Censor was removed to Watertown, the Anti-Masonic Recorder was discontinued, the Censor taking its place as the organ of the anti-Masonic party. When Abner Morton announced his connection with the Censor, in Watertown, January 5, 1830, there were two papers in the village—the Freeman, (Republican), and the Register (anti-Republican).

The Censor was published about 5 months (till June 8, 1830), when Enoch Ely Camp was announced as the editor. He is said to have been concerned in the paper from the beginning. He changed its name to the Anti-Masonic Sun. It was afterwards published 39 weeks by Dr. R. Goodale, commencing December 12, 1830, as the Constellation, and subsequently it passed into the hands of Mr. Morton, who called it the Jefferson Reporter, and published it from September 11, 1832, till January 21, 1834, when he removed to Michigan.

There was no other paper at Adams until 1844, when Josephus C. Hatch, a practical printer, started the Jefferson County Democrat, which he continued until 1847, when the paper passed into the hands of E. J. Clark, who continued the publication of the paper 8 years, when he removed to Watertown. After the removal of Mr. Clark, the Democrat came into the hands of Justus Eddy. Mr. Eddy changed the name of the paper to the Jefferson County News, and made it independent in politics. It had hitherto been Democratic, belonging to the Free-soil or Barn-burner wing of the party. This was in 1855. Mr. Eddy was the publisher of the paper about eight years. In 1863 D. A. Dwight, an Adams bookseller, was associated with Mr. Eddy, and the paper was continued by them until April, 1865, when it was sold to George C. Bragdon, who changed the name to the Adams Visitor, and was burned out a day or two before his first number was to have been printed. He immediately purchased new type and presses, issued the following week, thus skipping only one number, and continued to publish the paper over three years, when he sold to Babcock & DeLong, who conducted it till 1868. The next year S. R. Pratt purchased Mr. Babcock's interest, and on the 15th of April, 1869, the form of the paper was changed to eight pages, and the name to Northern Temperance Journal, becoming the organ of the Good Templars. It was continued as such until October 20, 1870, when Pratt & DeLong changed the name to the Jefferson County Journal, and made it an independent sheet. In 1871 William J. Allen purchased Pratt's interest, and four months later S. W. Hatch bought DeLong's interest, the new firm being Hatch & Allen. The paper was continued by these gentlemen until the health of Mr. Hatch gave out, when he sold his interest to Mr. Allen, who has since been its efficient and gentlemanly conductor. He is now the oldest continuous newspaper editor in Jefferson county, and publishes a model sheet.

CARTHAGE.

On December 19, 1839, the first paper appeared in Carthage, the most of the funds being furnished by H. McCollom, then the leading business man of the place. It was named the Carthaginian, and David Johnson was the editor. It was a weekly Whig paper, but principally devoted to the Black River Canal. June 18, 1840, Wm. H. Hough became the editor. It was a six-column folio. C. A. MacArthur of the Troy Budget, and John A. Haddock finished their apprenticeship in this office.

In April, 1843, the paper appeared under the name of the Black River Times, reduced in size, with the same editor. It was only continued a short time.

January 1, 1847, Myron F. Wilson began the publication of the People's Press, a semi-monthly neutral paper. In the third number W. H. Coulston became associate editor, and, in September, L. Jones took charge of it. It was soon discontinued.

In January, 1858, W. R. Merrill and E. R. Cole, who were publishing a paper in Constableville, were prevailed upon to bring their press and material to Carthage, and A. W. Allen started the Carthage Standard. W. R. Merrill became proprietor soon after the paper was started, and in a few months it was published by Merrill & Cole, with Charles T. Hammond as associate editor.

The Standard was succeeded in December, 1858, by the Black River Budget, which was published by Almont Barnes and Alva Wilson. This paper was continued for a little over a year. Mr. Barnes became sole proprietor after it had run eight months.

In the spring of 1860, Marcus Bickford commenced the publication of the Republican, with O. T. Atwood, associate editor. In September, 1865, James H. Wilbur became proprietor, and Mr. Bickford was retained as editor. In September, 1866, M. M. Williams became a partner, and in 1872 the sole proprietor, Mr. Bickford retiring on account of severe and prolonged illness. It was during his administration that the paper was enlarged to its present size, the old hand press discarded, and the power press introduced. Mr. Bickford was an able editor, succumbing at last to a very painful disease. In January, 1873, S. R. Pratt became proprietor. Mr. Pratt started, in connection with the Republican, the Farmers' Journal, as an organ of the State Grange, and sold it to John O'Donnell, of Lowville, in 1876.

In August, 1876, Lloyd G. Chase became proprietor of the Republican, with Jere Coughlin as associate editor. Mr. Chase is now proprietor of the Watertown Post.

In April, 1875, Durham & Gillett started the Northern New Yorker, and in the fall Wesley Barr became proprietor. In the April following, Jere Coughlin became editor, and continued so until the paper was consolidated with the Republican.

In 1879 E. D. Bates moved his press and material from Copenhagen, and started the Carthage Democrat. It lasted three months.

In March, 1876, B. G. & C. E. Seamans started the Carthage Leader. In June, of the same year, it was purchased by Jere. Coughlin, who combined its list with three other papers in starting the Watertown Herald.

In October, 1887, the Carthage Tribune was started by a stock company, with Wm. B. Kesler as editor and business manager. The paper continues, and is prosperous.

Theresa.

The Theresa Chronicle was started in Theresa, January 14, 1848, and continued 28 weeks, published by Elisha Church Burt, brother of Benjamin Burt, of Ox Bow. The press was subsequently removed to Madrid, St. Lawrence county, whence it was taken to Canton. The Chronicle was to a large extent edited by William Fayel, who went from Theresa to Lockport, and was engaged in the conduct of the Lockport Journal something like two years. He then removed to St. Louis and took a position upon the Republican, which he still holds.

When Major Durham started his paper in Carthage, in 1875, he proposed to print an edition for Theresa, to be called the Theresa Journal, and to contain the local doings of that thrifty village. The enterprise, however, was short-lived, and Theresa again found itself without a newspaper of any kind.

In 1881, or thereabouts, W. S. Saunderson, a practical printer, went to Theresa and started a paper, which was called the Theresa Advertiser, and which was continued about two years. The materials were finally brought to Watertown, and were employed in the newspaper commenced by Gen. Bradley Winslow, called the Northern New York Republican, and Mr. Saunderson officiated as foreman in the office.

The next effort to give the Theresa people a newspaper was made by Mr. Van Slyke, of the Antwerp Gazette, who dated some copies of his paper at Theresa, calling it the Sentinel. That arrangement is continued by Mr. Van Slyke's successors.

CAPE VINCENT.

The Cape Vincent Gazette was started by Paul T. Leach, and the first number was dated May 8, 1858. It was succeeded by the Frontier Patriot, May 10, 1865, with P. H. Keenan as editor and proprietor. The Cape Vincent Eagle appeared on the 10th of April, 1872, established by Ames & Hunt. Hunt soon after sold out to his partner, who continued as publisher till the spring of 1877, when Mr. Ames disposed of his paper to Charles B. Wood, who subsequently changed the name to the Democratic Eagle, and has since conducted it with success. It now bears the name of the Cape Vincent Eagle.

CLAYTON.

The first paper published in the town of Clayton was started in May, 1873, by two young men, William D. Clark and George Beden, styled the Clayton Independent. Mr. Beden retired from the partnership after the

first issue, and Mr. Clark continued the business for two years and then sold to W. H. Rees, a young lawyer, and a native of that place. Mr. Rees ran the paper for about a year, when he sold the plant to Warren W. Ames, of De Ruyter. He soon sold out to George A. Lansing, who did not make a financial success of the business. Mr. Ames again having control of the paper, sold a half interest to Frank D. Rogers, then of Chaumont. In about a year Frank D. Braun purchased the interest of W. W. Ames, and for two years the paper was published by Rogers & Braun. E. C. Rogers, a younger brother of Frank D., purchased the interest of Mr. Braun, and a power press was added. For three years the business was carried on, and a large circulation was secured. In the winter of 1882-83, owing to disagreement in the management, the publication was stopped.

June 26, 1883, the first number of the Clayton Standard was issued, with C. E. & F. G. Hocknel as editors and proprietors. In Nov., 1883, C. E. Hocknel purchased the interest of his brother, and two months later changed the name of the paper to On the St. Lawrence. A year later, Ratchford, Phillips & Slate purchased the paper.

On the St. Lawrence, after several mutations in ownership, having been originally known as the Clayton Standard, is now edited and managed by F. J. Walsh, under the ownership of the Thousand Islands Publishing Company, limited. A weekly paper is issued during the year, and a daily during the season of summer. The daily is a six column folio, and the weekly is a six-column quarto. The advertising rates in the weekly are nearly as high as those of the New York and Philadelphia dailies.

In the spring of 1884 the Clayton Independent was again started by Frank D. Rogers, but after six months was discontinued.

In the spring of 1885, E. D. & W. M. Vincent began the publication of a seven-column folio, called the Free Press, but it soon suspended publication.

ANTWERP.

The Antwerp Gazette was commenced by James M. Beaman, September 1, 1873. He sold to James W. Van Slyke, December 24, 1874, who conducted it till December 12, 1888. He then sold to H. M. Bent. Mr. Van Slyke started the Philadelphia Monitor, May 1, 1883, and the Theresa Sentinel, November 1, 1886. Both papers are still published, and issued from the office of the Gazette, which is now published by Duane W. Fuller.

BLACK RIVER.

The Black River Herald, weekly, formerly the Croghan News, was established in Black River in May, 1889; proprietor and editor, P. B. Mereness; independent in politics. It is now named the Press.

So far as we know, after much inquiry, the above may be regarded as all and singular the newspapers of Jefferson County.

THE STANDARD STAFF.

ORLO B. RHODES, son of Schuyler and Amanda M. (Sherman) Rhodes, was born in Scriba, Oswego county, January 14, 1849. He was reared upon a farm, prepared for college in the Oswego High School, and graduated from Brown University in the class of 1870. The same year he became vice-principal of Hungerford Collegiate Institute, with Prof. A. B. Watkins, principal. He continued in this capacity until 1876, when he became joint principal which position he held until 1878. He then engaged in teaching in Morgan Park, Ill., and in the fall of 1882 returned to Adams and became principal of Adams Collegiate Institute. He married Alice G., daughter of Simeon and Mary O. (Rice) Osborne, in 1873, and she died June 5, 1884. He has a daughter, Alice Bertha, born in 1884. Mr. Rhodes is now the chief editorial writer upon the Standard, and is proving himself a success, though, as a general thing, men who have been "school masters" do not make good editorial writers. That class of men worried the lamented Horace Greeley exceedingly by their importunities to be taken upon the editorial staff of the Tribune. Horace had more faith in men like himself, who began first in the practical department of a newspaper, and thence germinated into full-blown writers, and thereby "justified the honors they had gained."

John P. Douglas was born in the town of Brownville, N. Y. He received his early education at district and select schools, and began teaching at the age of 17. When 24 he was elected town superintendent of schools, which office he held three years. In the meantime he engaged in mercantile pursuits in Limerick, N. Y., but shortly sold out to accept a position with a large wholesale commission house in New York city. About this time he married Miss Henrietta Hughson, daughter of L. P. Hughson, Esq., of Pulaski, N. Y., and for five years resided in Watertown, N. Y.

During this time he made his first purchase of land in the town of Theresa, N. Y. He then removed with his family to Brooklyn, N. Y., and soon became prominent in business circles, and took an active part in politics, in 1871 becoming alderman of the 11th ward of Brooklyn. He was also made a director of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad, the East River Savings Bank, and in two or more insurance companies. His health failing, he was compelled to sell out his city interests, returning to Jefferson county, where, in the meantime, he had added to his early purchases.

Mr. Douglas is a very popular and influential man, often named in connection with the office of representative in Congress. He retains the friends he makes, and their name is legion. He is by far the largest land-owner in Jefferson county, his possessions numbering 3,000 acres of good farming land.

Mr. Douglas and wife have an interesting family, a son and daughter, who share the popularity of the parents.

Daniel Chamberlain Douglas, son of the president of the Standard Company, was born in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y. When he was five years of age his parents moved to New York city, where his studies were pursued until his 14th year, when he went with his family to Stuttgart, Germany, and entered a German institute, remaining about two years. On his return to America he entered Stevens High School, New Jersey, where he studied two years. He then spent three years in Colgate Academy and Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y.

On account of ill-health he was obliged to give up his studies, and from that time till he entered the Watertown Standard office as treasurer, in the spring of 1894, he acted as private secretary to his father, John P. Douglas. He is a young man of much ability, an extensive traveller in this country and in Europe, and has taken advantage of his many opportunities in storing his mind with history and memories of personal experiences. His amiability and good looks are his sure passport to public favor.

Charles S. Adams was born April 27, 1863, being the son of George Adams, a merchant of Watertown, and an Englishman by birth, who had attained a merited reputation as a poet of no inconsiderable ability. His mother was Isabella M. (Skinner) Adams, daughter of the late Austin R. Skinner, who conducted a brass foundry at Factory Square, Watertown, for many years. Mr. Adams received his education at Lamon street and in the High School, in this city. Entering the employ of the Daily Times at the age of 14 years, he was a faithful worker in various departments for many years, unbroken except by employment of two years on Rochester papers. He is a practical printer, having a thorough knowledge of the business in all departments. He was agricultural editor of the Times for two years, and later occupied a reportorial position on that paper, having charge of the city department in the absence of the city editor. Twice he has been nominated for chamberlain on the Democratic ticket, in 1888 and in 1893, and in 1893 was appointed deputy postmaster of the city of his birth. He chose to resign the position, however, from political reasons. Upon leaving the post office, he engaged with A. W. Munk and others in the arduous task of organizing a stock company to publish the Daily Standard, and getting the same into operation. It required ability and persistence, and was accomplished only after months of the severest toil. Meanwhile Mr. Adams was local editor of the Watertown Weekly Post. Upon the Standard being started, March 21, 1894, after he had been one of the leading spirits in securing an Associated Press franchise and selecting the material for that paper, he

THE STANDARD STAFF.



ORLO B. RHODES, *Editor,*

CHAS. S. ADAMS, *City Editor.*

JOHN P. DOUGLAS, *President Standard Publishing Co.*

ANDREW W. MUNK, *Com. and Agricultural Editor.*

DANIEL C. DOUGLAS, *Business Manager.*

entered upon the duties of city editor, which position he now holds.

Andrew W. Munk was born in the city of Oswego, March 28, 1850, of German and American pedigree. His parents were Adam and Susan Munk, who came to Oswego from Watertown. He was educated in the public schools of Watertown. At the early age of 16 years he entered the army as a musician, and was educated for such at Governor's Island, New York harbor, belonging to the drum corps at that station. He was finally assigned to the 17th U. S. regular infantry, headquarters at San Antonio, Texas. A battalion of the 17th regiment had a fight at Benham, Texas, and burned half the town. He was discharged at Fort Conscho, Texas, after finishing a three years' campaign.

Returning to Watertown in 1869 he entered the Times and Reformer office, where he remained nearly 25 years, completing his trade as a practical printer, mastering every part of the business, both practical and editorial. In 1894 he was one of the two who raised the capital for starting the Daily Standard, a paper that has proved successful from the start. It has filled a place long desired by the people of Watertown. The construction of its mechanism in the news department enables it to have a fresh and complete impression for each issue. It marks, by its neat appearance and judicious make-up, a distinct departure in journalism in Watertown. The Standard has come to stay and is worthy the liberal support it is receiving.

ELIJAH J. CLARK.

PERHAPS no man has been longer connected with the press of Jefferson county, and has continuously maintained a residence in that county, than Mr. E. J. Clark. John A. Had-dock is the oldest man now living who has been both a practical printer and an editor in the county—his apprenticeship beginning in 1833; but he has for 30 years been a resident of a distant city. Though not now connected with any newspaper, Mr. Clark, from his honorable career, is entitled to mention in connection with the newspaper men of Jefferson county. Mr. Ingalls, also a retired veteran editor, has a separate biography on p. 54 of this History.

Mr. Clark was born in Denmark, Lewis county, September 30, 1823. He was the son of Elijah and Elizabeth (Parsons) Clark, who early in the present century settled upon a farm in Denmark, where they resided through life. Twelve children were born to them. Elijah was the eleventh child. Two of the brothers died in infancy, one at the age of 20, the other brothers and sisters lived to marry and have families, but they are all now dead; three, Samuel, Milton and Stephen being residents of Watertown, where they died.

Mr. Clark received his education at the common schools, and at the Institute in Watertown, teaching district schools four winters. In 1844 he went to Adams with J. C. Hatch when he started the publication of the Jefferson County Democrat, and in 1847 bought that establishment and published the paper eight years alone, when he sold it and moved to Watertown in the spring of 1855, and engaged in the milling business with his brother Samuel. The business not proving profitable, he sold his interest to his brother, and in December, 1856, in company with Royal Chamberlain, purchased the Democratic Union printing establishment, which then had a circulation of about 1,200. Within a year, mostly by Mr. Clark's exertions, the circulation was increased to 3,500. After three years, Mr. Clark bought his partner's interest and continued the publication five

years, when he parted with his newspaper. Jefferson county gave Fremont over 4,400 majority in 1856. During the eight years Mr. Clark had control of the only Democratic paper in the county, the majority was reduced one half, and he flatters himself that this result was aided by his labors. During the war, the publication of weekly newspapers was an unprofitable business. Business men curtailed their advertising, subscribers to weekly papers changed to daily, and the price of printing paper rose from 6 cents a pound to 25 cents. On returning from Virginia, where his business had called him, the business outlook for newspapers was not very promising, and as the oil fever was then raging, Mr. Clark eventually sold his printing office at a sacrifice, and went to the oil regions, where he spent a year and a half, but did not "strike oil." In the spring of 1866 he moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., where he spent four years in the insurance business, and was also a partner in the publication of the Democratic paper of that village.

In the spring of 1870 Mr. Clark returned to Watertown, where he has since resided, and engaged in the insurance business, besides having editorial charge of the Daily Despatch and Weekly Re-Union, as during part of the time three papers were published by the Watertown Printing Company. He served three years as assessor of the city of Watertown, to which office he was unexpectedly elected in 1890. Mr. Clark is still engaged in the Industrial Building and Loan Association business.

In June, 1847, Mr. Clark married Jane A., daughter of David and Anna (Williams) Wright, in Adams. They have two sons, Jay M., civil engineer, residing in Hamilton, Madison county, and George F., assistant cashier of the National Union Bank of Watertown.

Probably no man connected with newspapers in Watertown, with perhaps a single exception, has had a more varied experience than Mr. Clark. He has always been an

enterprising and hard-working Democrat, coming to the front in every close contest, as the ablest worker his party has ever known in the county. His labors, as is usual among politicians, has been poorly rewarded. This was the case with Alvin Hunt, the pioneer Democratic editor of the county, as well as with Mr. Ingalls, a life long Republican leader and worker, rewarded officially by one term in the Legislature. Joseph Fayel, of

Theresa, is another illustration of the manner in which partisan leaders are rewarded. But Mr. Clark appears unsoured by the ingratitude of his party, upon whose darkening future he is able to see the rainbow of promise well defined. That rainbow is not just now apparent to the average beholder, though it may shine bright enough on the other side of the cloud.

J. A. H.

THE TIMES STAFF.

W. D. McKINSTRY, editorial writer of the Watertown Daily Times and Semi-Weekly Times and Reformer, was born in Fredonia, Chautauqua county, Oct. 1, 1850. His father, W. McKinstry, is proprietor of the Fredonia Censor, now in its 75th volume, and with which he has been connected over 50 years. The subject of this sketch has therefore been connected with newspapers since his earliest recollection. In 1872 he purchased the Journal, of Dunkirk, N. Y., a Republican weekly paper, which he conducted for 11 years. Selling that property he came to Watertown as news editor on the Times, in 1886, and soon after was assistant editor under Beman Brockway. On the death of Mr Brockway in December, 1892, McKinstry became editor, and at this writing occupies that position.

Charles E. Cole is the city editor of the Watertown Daily Times and secretary of the Brockway Sons' Co., publishers. He was born in the province of Ontario in 1861. He was bereft of his father in infancy, and his mother died at her parents' home in Albion, this State, when he was but 6 years old. After a long period of separation from the other four children of the orphaned family, during which he received some schooling and paid for it in work of various kinds, he was started by his brother, the late William H. Cole, at the printer's trade, progressing from the case to the position of counting room assistant and latterly to editorial work. He has served on the Utica Observer as reporter and on the Auburn Bulletin as telegraph editor. Since 1887 he has held his present position on the Times.

Mr. H. A. Brockway, treasurer of the Brockway Sons Company, is the sole remaining newspaper representative of the family of that name, which has, for over three decades, been closely and most prominently related to the management and control of the Watertown Daily Times and Semi-Weekly Reformer.

Mr. Brockway was born in Brooklyn in 1854, was educated in the schools of Watertown, held a position as clerk in the post-office and, twenty years ago, began his newspaper career in the Times counting room, where he has continued ever since, and most of the time as the chief business man of the concern. He came into this important position within a short time after entering the office, while yet a very young man, and at a time when, although the volume of

business was much less and the methods necessary to transact were much simpler than now, there were many serious financial problems to be solved, and much wise, patient and persistent work to be done to carry the business through the trying crises of those early years. Mr. Brockway proved himself fully equal to that task, as he has to the increasing responsibilities of later times, and, while still in the prime of manhood, has a record for business sagacity which is a pillar of strength to the Times establishment and the large interests which have become connected with that journal.

Charles W. Clare was born in Utica, September 4, 1854. He was educated in the city schools and in the old Utica Academy. His father was John H. Clare, an Englishman, who came to Utica from Southampton, and who for 33 years was bookkeeper for the forwarding firm of Thorn & Pomeroy. Watertown's postmaster began his newspaper experiences as a carrier of the Utica Daily Observer. When 15 years old he did reportorial work on the Utica Daily Bee, a newspaper venture launched by Thomas F. Baker, who saw it die on his hands.

Mr. Clare's father died when he was 17 years of age, compelling him to leave school. He took his father's place as bookkeeper for Thorn & Pomeroy and held that position for several years until something better was offered in the office of the Utica Sunday Tribune. Afterward he had something to do with the business end of the Utica Daily Republican. Thirteen years ago he came to Watertown, and in company with D. T. Kelly bought the Watertown Morning Dispatch and Weekly Re-Union. The concern had been losing money for a long time, and after running the paper for a year it became evident to the new proprietors that the field for a morning paper in Watertown was too limited, and the daily was dropped. Kelly sold his interest in the office to Clare, who has since conducted the paper alone. Under his management it has grown and prospered and earned a building of its own instead of being a losing investment, as it had always been to former proprietors.

The Re-Union has always supported the regular Democratic nominees and upheld the declarations of State and national platforms. This conservative course has made a host of

THE JOURNALISTS OF WATERTOWN.



H. A. BROCKWAY.

C. E. COLE.

W. D. MCKINSTRY.

C. W. CLARE.

L. G. CHASE.

friends for the paper as well as for its editor. He is one of the most genial, agreeable and accommodating men in the city. He is careful, methodical and successful in the newspaper business, and displays the same qualities in his official position. Mr. Cleveland never made an appointment in this or any other county that so nearly meets with the unanimous approval of the people.

Mr. Clare has a wife and two interesting children at his pleasant home on Orchard street, whose society is more attractive to him than official honors.

Lloyd G. Chase, editor and publisher of the Watertown Post, was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 13, 1850. On the 22nd day of July, 1862, he entered the office of the Herkimer County Journal, which was then published by Mr. Jean R. Stebbins, now president of the Agricultural Insurance

Company. He remained in the employ of Mr. Stebbins until August 8, 1876, when he purchased the Carthage Republican, and published it continuously until January 18, 1892. September 1st, 1892, he purchased the Watertown Post of Hon. Lotus Ingalls. Mr. Chase was chairman of the Republican County Committee of Jefferson county in the years 1888 and 1889. He was appointed postmaster of the village of Carthage by President Arthur to succeed Jesse E. Willis, February 15, 1882, and served until May 15, 1886, when he was succeeded by a Democrat. Mr. Chase served three years as Worshipful Master of Carthage Lodge, No. 158, F. & A. M., and the same length of time as High Priest of Carthage Chapter, No. 259, R. A. M. He is at present captain general of Watertown Commandery No. 11, K. T., Oriental Guide of Media Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Watertown.

JERE. COUGHLIN.

THERE are some newspaper men who strike you, on being introduced, as much out of place, resembling merchants or business men more than editors. But once in a great while you strike one who is a newspaper man pure and simple,—in every action, in habits of thought, in general make-up, betraying the "something" that is within. Such a one is Jere. Coughlin, born in Farmersville, Ontario, in 1854. He was fortunate at the beginning of his apprenticeship to the "art preservative" in the office of the Carthage Republican, to have attracted the notice of the Hon. Marcus Bickford. From that office, dating back to the forties, came the Coulston boys (Henry and Edmund), the Hon. Charles L. MacArthur, now and for many years editor and proprietor of the Troy Budget, and Major J. A. Haddock, author of this history. From such surroundings have emanated more bright and successful newspaper men than from any other printing office in Jefferson county. Brought up, as he was, under the eye of the able and kind Mr. Bickford, and mixing in readily with the local politicians of progressive and wide-awake Carthage, Jere. soon blossomed into an expert printer and newspaper contributor, for his natural genius was of the best, his industry indomitable, his will ever leading him onward and upward.

Yet the road he was forced to travel was not an easy one. He invaded Carthage in 1865, taking a 12-year course in the Union school in four years of actual attendance, coming in during the last few weeks of the term and easily passing the examinations. He worked at anything he could get to do; with Manley Loomis at wagonmaking, then at carpentering and even carried the hod for his brother, who was a mason. He taught school in a country district; worked in the Otter Lake tannery a year at grinding bark; but all this time he was keeping up his studies, preparing for a college course, meanwhile

materially assisting to care for his widowed mother, who had a large family. He also took a four-year course in Latin, aided in his recitation by the Catholic priest in charge of the church at Carthage. This last course was taken after he had begun his apprenticeship, which was in March, 1874.

Jere. began writing for the Republican when his apprenticeship was scarcely six months old, and before the second year elapsed he was the local editor. He was afterwards editor of the Northern New Yorker at Carthage, and continued until its consolidation with the Republican, when he became associate editor of the Republican, and so continued until he came to Watertown as political editor of the Daily Times. He thought he saw the necessity for a strong weekly paper, published at the latter part of the week, but he desired a large circulation to start with, and accomplished this by purchasing four weekly newspapers and consolidating them. He bought the Carthage Leader, Copenhagen News, Clayton Free Press, and the Jefferson County (Theresa) Herald. Thus the Watertown Herald was launched on the eve of Independence Day in the year of Our Lord, 1886. It has been a financial success from the start, and its editor has come to the front in the journalistic field of Jefferson county. Mr. Coughlin married Marian Montgomery, in Carthage, July 18, 1878; they have five children, one girl and four boys. His home is at No. 80 Washington street, Watertown.

Viewed in almost any light Mr. Coughlin is an unique character. His early life was of the humblest, his early struggles surprisingly harsh and forbidding, but he has worked himself up to a position where his character and abilities are appreciated. His pen is a little caustic at times, but his efforts have always been to uphold the dignity of labor and the rights of man. His paper is actually an independent sheet, owing fealty to no earthly



EDITOR COUGHLIN AT HIS DESK.

power, and bowing down neither to organized labor nor to the monopolists. His course is a straight one, but he is usually correct, and always in earnest. It should be remembered that he rose by the force of his own merits, not by political "pulls" nor by aid from rich relatives. Through it all he is the same lovable Jere., the idol of his family, and the admiration of his friends.

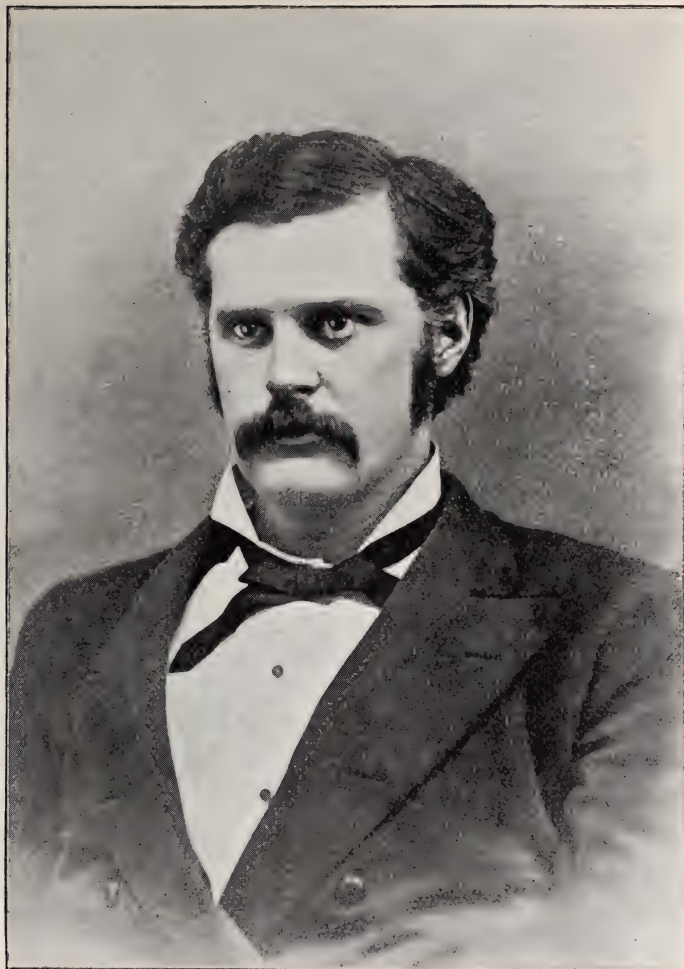
Mr. Coughlin has introduced many new features into local journalism, his latest being a photo-engraving plant, to illustrate prominent men and local events; in fact, to make a feature which few journals out of the great

cities can introduce, because of the expense. He sent his brother to New York to perfect himself in the art, and into his hands he has entrusted this branch of the business.

This, however, is only one of Editor Coughlin's achievements in the line of progress. His mind is eminently speculative, yet never leading to hap-hazard methods. He examines, reflects, decides, acts—sometimes doing all four in one day—but his successes greatly exceed his failures. One thing is certain, the competitor who is in business with Jere. has everything to fear, for he has a rival most capable and energetic.

J. A. H.

GEORGE W. DICKINSON.



GEO. W. DICKINSON, editor of the Carthage Republican, was born in Jerusalem, Yates county, N. Y., November 14, 1847, the son of Nathan and Catherine Dickinson. He was educated in the common schools and at the Penn Yan Academy. He was apprenticed to the "art preservative" in 1863, in the office of the Yates County Chronicle. He graduated from that office into that of the Angelica Reporter, one of the oldest papers in the State, which had been purchased by his brother. Here he remained 12 years, having become a partner with his brother, who purchased the Olean Times, and George W. then became sole proprietor of the Reporter, which he removed to Belmont, the county seat. On the death of his brother, Charles F., Mr. Dickinson purchased the Olean Times from

his widow, and ran it in conjunction with the Reporter for several years. In 1877 he removed the Reporter to Wellsville, and united it with the Wellsville Times, thus conducting both papers simultaneously. At the expiration of one year he sold the Reporter to Enos W. Barnes, thenceforth devoting himself solely to the interests of the Olean Times. This paper he published until 1882. In 1879 he had started the Daily Times, and continued it until 1882, when he sold his newspaper to a stock company, and retired temporarily from journalism.

The several papers he had edited and published were Republican, and they were important factors in their localities, possessing the entire confidence of that organization. He removed to Lowville, N. Y., about 1883,

where he had previously married Miss Mary A. Bickford, niece of the founder of the Carthage Republican, and through her it may be said that the control of the Republican still remains a matter of pride and interest to that same family. He remained in Lewis county the succeeding four years, spending one of his winters in Florida, where he had some newspaper experience at St. Augustine.

January 1, 1889, he bought a controlling interest in the Carthage Tribune, then owned by a stock company. He remained connected with that paper for two years, at last parting with his interest to Mr. Kesler, the present proprietor. In January, 1892, he purchased the Republican from Mr. Chase, and has since then been its editor and publisher.

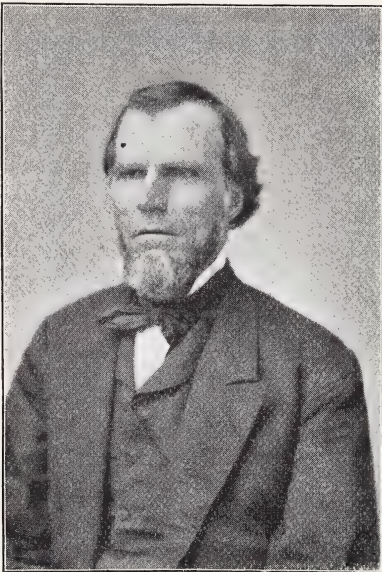
Under Mr. Dickinson's able management he has made the Republican one of the leading newspapers of the county. It is unhesitating-

ly devoted to Carthage, as it has ever been. Mr. Dickinson has an able contemporary in his estimable wife, who has taken charge of the local department, now justly regarded as the most important feature of a country journal, and together they make a newspaper that covers the whole field of usefulness. It is a pleasant thing to say that their efforts are appreciated at Carthage, where the people are very intelligent, and have a right to be critical.

Mr. Dickinson is a large man, nearly or quite six feet in height, erect and vigorous, with a fine form, most approachable and sympathetic, inviting confidence by his frankness and amiability. He is progressive and very obliging in his business. He has two children, and their home is a typical one, fully rounded out in pictures and books, and everything that can make a country editor happy.

HON. MARCUS BICKFORD.

It is a pleasant duty for the local historian to rescue from forgetfulness, by his printed page, the names of men who would otherwise share the common fate which in every century swallows up so many who possessed noble traits and performed, upon perhaps a narrow theatre, actions which were essentially great,



MARCUS BICKFORD.

and who filled a niche in the world's progress that would otherwise have been vacant. Every observing person can recall the names of a few, such as we describe, who have deserved the immortality they missed, for their acts were noble, their lives were pure, their teachings as elevated as truth itself.

Such an one was Marcus Bickford, the village editor, the honest and able lawyer, the tender-hearted, magnanimous friend, who honored Carthage by making it his early home, and to whose welfare and highest elevation in morals, in patriotism, and in every public beneficence he gave his long life. Dying as other editors die, before he could witness the full fruition of his teachings, he left a name that is rich with many sacred memories—for, as he was always near to the common people and in ardent sympathy with their ambitions and their welfare, they give his memory a place in their hearts, the highest tribute posterity can afford. True it is that it was not his to join that great army whose resistless purpose beat down secession, nor his to feel the glorious experiences of those heroes who yet thrill with joy when they hear a bugle call or the beat of a drum—nor was it his to share the imminent peril and yet supreme exaltation of actual conflict. But it was his to fill even a higher position, to advise and arouse his countrymen to a proper conception of their duty, and to urge the thoughtless to that reflection which properly preceded action. In this way he performed a higher service than if he had raised a regiment and led it through the four and a half years of actual strife.

Marcus Bickford was the son of Reuben and Mary Spafford Bickford, of Northfield, N. H., who came into the Black River country among the early settlers, taking up a farm upon what is known as the West Road, in Lewis county, and there Marcus was born, July 13, 1815. He was his father's helper on the farm, receiving the education obtainable from the common schools of that period, completing his scholastic education at Clinton, N. Y. He early began the study of law with Hon. Charles Dayan, at Lowville, N. Y., and he was moderately successful at the bar. The religious character of his mind was, however, an impediment in his chosen profession,

where "sharpness" is regarded as more valuable than erudition or unbending integrity. He had begun a promising professional career when the California gold fever swept over the country, and he became a veritable '49er, having crossed the plains with that grand cavalcade of eastern men who went,

"With hearts elate,
To found another Empire,
To rear another State."

His success in California was moderate, and on his return, in 1851, he married Miss Jane Van Horn Hammond, to whom he had been engaged before his departure for the land of gold. Two daughters were born to them, Cora Helena, who died in her 12th year, November 1, 1873, and Florence Ida, who is now the only surviving member of the family. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, and declined many invitations to fill public offices. But it was as the editor of a staunch Republican newspaper that he earned his unfading laurels and established a reputation that has happily survived him. It should be born in mind that in the patriotic North there were not a few who opposed enlistments and deprecated what they called "coercion." Mr. Greeley himself, as grand a character as he was, and much as he had done to popularize that Republicanism which was founded upon a hatred of slavery, had said in the Tribune that he could find no constitutional right for coercion, and advised that the Southern States should be permitted to "go in peace." And the Democrats had accepted the imbecile plea of President Buchanan that constitutional coercion was an impossibility. These opposing, yet concurrent political ideas seemed inevitably to point to the same end—a dissolution of the Union, and the establishment of two confederacies. To oppose this insane purpose, now meeting with no approval in any sound mind in America, became the solemn duty of every patriotic editor and citizen, and into this work Mr. Bickford threw himself with all his powers of logic and persuasion. As the purpose of the Southern leaders became more apparent and more desperate, and as their copperhead adherents in the North became more abusive in their opposition to enlistments, Mr. Bickford's Republican grew more and more severe in its denunciation of secession, and more arduous in the support of President Lincoln and his contemporaries in their patriotic efforts to preserve the government.

It must be remembered that the times were eminently exciting. Men's minds were wrought up to that point where their "true inwardness" developed itself under great excitement, and it is too true that with many of them party spirit rose above patriotism. To denounce these "copper-heads" and uphold the patriotic efforts of his contemporaries was Mr. Bickford's duty, as an editor, and he discharged that duty without fear or favor.

As an illustration of the bitterness of the "copper head" feeling, this incident is related: Manley Loomis, an estimable citizen of Carthage had consented to the enlistment

of his two sons. On the day they left for the front, a woman shouted across the street to him: "Your two boys have gone to the war. I hope they will never live to get home again." That woman, in her excitement, gave expression to her own honest sentiments and the earnest wish of every "copper-head" in Wilna. But their bitterness did not avail. That town always more than filled its quota by volunteers, not by draft, for Mr. Bickford's Republican kept up its patriotic work until every hamlet was aroused, and no fire-side was unvisited by the earnest appeals of that newspaper, and that, too, at a time when the Reformer and Journal, at Watertown, supported recruiting officers with bated breath, as if fearful of bringing before the public the real requirements of a great crisis, which demanded men and not talk.

Suffice it to say that his work at last found glorious fruition in the suppression of the rebellion, which came much nearer success than the masses of the people ever knew.

He edited the Republican for 16 years and its files bear undying testimony to the honest purposes of the man, to his independence as an editor, and to his ability as a writer.

Ill-health at last deprived the community of one of its best-remembered citizens. But before he succumbed to the disease which finally ended his life, he gave evidence of a patience in battling with its insidious approach, that was really heroic. For many years chronic rheumatism wasted away his once stalwart frame. The devotion of his wife and daughter could only alleviate his sufferings, and at last he passed away in great peace, September 19, 1876, in the 61st year of his age.

In summing up the life of Mr. Bickford, we are impressed by his earnestness in whatever he undertook. If he thought a cause was right, he served it, unquestioning, to its logical sequence. Though resident in a community far removed from the great business centres, his ability was not unknown abroad, and had his health permitted, he could have had high positions under Grant's administration. So his earnestness was appreciated even beyond his home.

His adherence to truth and its teachings, made him a devoted Christian, and he was often constrained to declare the faith that had sustained him through his early experiences and through his long sickness. Enjoying the religion of his ancestry, and happy in its possession personally, he wanted to communicate it to others. This evinced the depth of his philanthropy—a feeling ingrained, and not superficial.

Possessing, then, the logical mind, the calm judgment which enabled him to recognize truth when he saw it, he followed its teachings without fear—and that made him a patriot, and armed him for the fight he took upon himself for his country's sake. Regarded as a Christian, as the able and fearless newspaper editor, or as the kind neighbor and

the high-toned citizen, it is not to be wondered at that he left a name unsullied by any petty scandal or acrimonious controversy, and "being dead he yet speaketh."

It may possibly interest the older members of the present editorial fraternity in Jefferson

County to know that Mr. Bickford was an honored Elder in the Church of the Disciples, at Carthage, and that he honored the professions he had made by preaching often the blessed Gospel of our Lord and Saviour. His example we scarcely expect to see followed.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

FOUNDING OF ODD FELLOWSHIP IN JEFFERSON COUNTY.

MONDAY, the 24th day of September, 1894, was the occasion for a notable gathering in the city of Watertown, the event being the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the founding of the first lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Jefferson county. About two weeks previously the fact of the occurrence of the anniversary was brought to the attention of Jefferson Union Lodge by brother Past Grand Joseph Nutting and brother Past Grand John Nill, (both Odd Fellows of many years' standing, whose influence has always been exerted in every movement that had for its object the advancement of the interests and the diffusion of the principles of Odd Fellowship.) were deputed to confer with Watertown City and Corona Lodges in order to arrange for a fitting commemoration of an event of such importance and significance in the annals of the order. Committees were at once appointed from each of the Watertown lodges, authorized to take charge of the matter, and the joint committee so constituted met and measures were promptly instituted. A telegram was sent to brother A. A. Guthrie, of Albany, Deputy Grand Master of the State of New York, inviting him to be present and deliver an address, which he promptly consented to do. All the county lodges of Odd Fellows and of the Daughters of Rebekah were notified, and cordially invited to be present and participate in the celebration. In order that the principles of Odd Fellowship, as well as its objects, its growth and development and the record of its deeds of charity and benevolence might become better known to the public in general, it was decided that a public meeting should be held in the City Opera House, and that the families and friends of Odd Fellows should be invited to attend. The mayor of the city, the common council, the board of education and board of public works and the clergy were invited to occupy seats on the stage. The boxes were placed at the disposal of those venerable members of the order whose days of active membership, now long gone by, had yet been productive of lasting results, and whose labors for the advancement of the great principles of friendship, love and truth, had made it possible that Odd Fellowship should have reached its present splendid proportions in this county. A short torch-light parade

was arranged to take place before the exercises in the evening.

A reception committee was provided, and with a band of music this committee marched to the depot previous to the arrival of the afternoon trains, and extended a cordial welcome to incoming brothers and to Brother Guthrie, who was conducted to a carriage and escorted to the Woodruff House, where he held a short reception; after which, accompanied by a brother from each of the city lodges, a drive was taken through the principal streets of the city, which was highly enjoyed by Brother Guthrie, who was very favorably impressed by the appearance of Watertown and the character of its citizens, and said that the city presented as good a field for the progress of Odd Fellowship as any with which he was acquainted. Promptly at 7 p. m. the lodges assembled at their respective lodge rooms and marched up Washington street to Academy, taking their places in the line of march in the following order: First came Snell's band; then Canton Ridgely P. M., in full uniform, followed by Jefferson Union, Watertown City, visiting and Corona Lodges. At 7:30 p. m. the command "forward" went down the line, and marching to the inspiring strains of martial music and amid the glare of a thousand torches, one of the most imposing parades ever seen in Watertown moved down Washington street, around Public Square and up Arsenal street to the Opera House, which was soon filled to its utmost capacity by an intelligent and enthusiastic audience. After a pleasing overture of music, all heads were reverently bowed as Rev. D. L. R. Libby, chaplain of Corona Lodge, offered an earnest and appropriate prayer, after which the Odd Fellows' hymn was sung, led by Grace church choir, and then the chairman of the evening, V. K. Kellogg, Noble Grand of Corona Lodge and district attorney of Jefferson county, arose and after briefly setting forth the occasion of the demonstration and the principles of Odd Fellowship, gave an interesting account of the founding of the first Odd Fellows lodge in Jefferson county, 50 years ago, when the abduction of a supposed apostate from Free Masonry had aroused in the public mind a prejudice and an almost fanatical hatred against secret societies, so bitter and intense as to threaten the business and social standing, the property and even the lives of those who

had the temerity to identify themselves with such societies. The orator then paid an eloquent tribute to those devoted men, who, by incessant labor, at great personal sacrifice, and amid many dangers, laid the corner stone of what has since been built by the labor of many hands, into one of the greatest and grandest of Jefferson county's organizations. In striking contrast to the secret labors of that puny band, strong only in the greatness of their undertaking and the firmness of their resolves, are the facts that Jefferson county has now 11 lodges of Odd Fellows with a membership of about twelve hundred, and that Odd Fellows could now assemble in open meeting and proclaim their principles to the public and to the world.

The chairman then introduced Brother Guthrie, who delivered the address of the evening on the subject of Odd Fellowship, holding the attention of his audience for nearly three-quarters of an hour, and delivering what was characterized by one of the reverend gentlemen who followed him as "one of the finest orations he had ever heard from a religious, society or political platform." He told how Odd Fellowship had been instituted in the United States in 1819 by five men in the city of Baltimore (see page 188 of this history) and now has a membership of over 913,000 and a record of over \$64,000,000 distributed in charity and benevolence among the afflicted brothers of the order, their widows and orphaned children. Brother Guthrie called the attention of the Watertown brothers particularly to the fact that now, in the strength and prosperity of the order, is the time to provide itself a home, a temple, a monument worthy of the grand principles its members love; and made the pleasing prediction that, as Grand Master of the State of New York, he would soon preside at a session of the Grand Lodge, held in Watertown.

A poem on Odd Fellowship was then read by Mrs. E. R. Hatch, of Garland Rebekah Lodge, which was followed by an address by brother Past Grand John Nill, who impressed on the brothers and sisters that the permanency of the order could be insured only by strict adherence to its principles and to the promises made under solemn covenant. The principles and the object of Odd Fellowship are not new, but an application under a new method, easily acceptable to the masses, of the same principles that have been advocated by the oldest nations of the world. The earliest secret order recorded in history was Brahminism, which afterwards developed into a priesthood, and was the source from which sprung the secret order and priesthood of Medianites, extending over the desert of Arabia and other parts of Africa, including Egypt, whence it was taken by Moses and formed into the secret ruling of Judaism. The symbols of these great institutions of antiquity differed very little, and the aim and object of all of them, as well as later Free Masonry and Christianity, was the universal Brotherhood of Man. History tells us how these great institutions of the past, founded

for the uplifting and the fraternization of mankind, failed in their grand and beneficent aim, and sunk into decay when they lost sight of the original purpose, and degenerated into exclusive casts and creeds. Thus we learn that the universal law of justice laid down by the Supreme Ruler of all for a universal brotherhood of man, permits of no departure from the original plan, and only through the faithful observance, in thought and deed, of our principles, can we perpetuate our noble order and accomplish the desired end—living in an earthly Paradise, worthy subjects of Him in whose image we were formed.

Past District Deputy Grand Master W. E. A. Faichney made a short address, replete with pleasant reminiscences, and Brother Robert J. Buck, of Corona lodge, was introduced. He delivered a short but interesting address in which he said: "We are met to-night to celebrate an important event in Odd Fellowship, and I want to say to you, brothers, that the 500th anniversary of this order will be celebrated; yes, it will have celebrations until eternity, because it is founded upon principles that are eternal."

Rev. D. L. R. Libby made an interesting address, which was greatly enjoyed by the audience. He said that the first note of Odd Fellowship was sung by Jesus Christ, the sweet singer of Galilee, who, in perfect, glorious manhood uttered and exemplified the first principles of Odd Fellowship, himself the minister of Friendship, Love and Truth. The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the aims and noble purposes of Odd Fellowship.

Sister Mrs. E. S. Allen, District Deputy Grand Master of the Daughters of Rebekah, then reviewed the history of her order, which was founded in 1851, largely through the instrumentality of Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. At first merely an honorary degree was conferred on the wives of brothers who had attained the scarlet degree. The order has progressed and developed until it has now its regular lodge and annual State conventions, and all positions in the order are filled by women. Sister Mrs. J. Nutting, of Garland Rebekah Lodge, then recited a poem dedicated to the principles of Odd Fellowship.

The closing address was then delivered by brother Rev. W. H. Bown, pastor of Grace Church, and was one of the most pleasing efforts of the evening. The reverend gentleman stated that some one had said to him to "cut it short," and that he had heard so much of that about sermons that he was sick of it. Continuing, he said, "Why should we cut it short? We are Odd Fellows, and we can stay out all night if we want to; we have been waiting 50 years for this occasion, and why should we be in such a hurry to get out of this building to-night?"

The choir then sung the closing ode, and after the benediction by Rev. Mr. Libby, the audience dispersed, and a memorable day, marking the termination of 50 years of the diffusion of the principles of Odd Fellowship in Jefferson county, was brought to a close.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

In 1791, even before the Chassnais purchase, the State made its first attempt to improve the facilities for travel into the Black River country. In that year, Arthur Noble and Baron Steuben, who had land north of Utica, in Oneida county, petitioned the Legislature for a road "from Little Falls, on the Mohawk river, to the falls on the Black river, which runs into Lake Ontario." The committee in the Legislature to whom the petition was referred, reported in favor of the project, but we have not been able to ascertain that anything further was accomplished. Many of the first settlers found their way into the country by using the navigable channel of Black river from the High Falls to the present village of Carthage, and by the tedious journey through an almost trackless wilderness, on sleds, drawn by oxen.

THE FRENCH ROAD.—In anticipation of settlements, Rudolph Tillier, agent of the French Chassnais Company, had caused to be opened a route from the High Falls, east of Black River, to near the Great Bend, from which it continued in a line nearly direct to the present village of Clayton. A branch from this diverged from the head of navigation on Black River Bay, but these roads, though cleared, and the stumps removed, had no bridges, and consequently were of imperfect use to the early settlers. This road fell entirely into disuse, and it is doubtful whether a rod of it is now travelled.

THE OSWEGATCHIE ROAD.—The first travelled road in the county north of Black river, owes its origin to Judge Nathan Ford, of Ogdensburg. The road extended from Ogdensburg to Turin, in Lewis county, and thence to Albany. It entered Jefferson county at the Ox Bow, in the town of Antwerp, where it met the Black River road, on the opposite side of the river. Judge Ford, in a letter to Samuel Ogden, announced "having finished cutting the road, and all the logs turned, excepting about eight miles, and the party goes out to-morrow morning to finish that; after which, I think, the road may be said to be passable for sleighs, although there is considerable digging yet to be done, as well as crossways."

The road was first opened by a subscription among the landholders, and its continuation through Lewis county was long known as the Oswegatchie road. The sums raised by these means proved inadequate to build the road of the character which the country demanded, and narrow, sectional, and local jealousies were found to embarrass the enterprise.

It was next attempted, with success, to obtain State patronage for this work, and on April 9, 1804, a lottery was created for the purpose of raising the sum of \$22,000 to construct a road from Troy to Greenwich, and "from or near the head of Long Falls, in the county of Oneida, to the mills of Nathan Ford, at Oswegatchie, in St. Lawrence

county." The latter was to be six rods wide, and Nathan Ford, Alexander J. Turner and Joseph Edsell were appointed commissioners for making it. Of the above sum \$12,000 was appropriated for this road. The summer of 1805 was devoted to the location and opening of the road, and on October 26, 1805, Judge Ford wrote; "I have just returned from laying out the State road between Ogdensburg and the Long Falls, upon Black river, and I am happy to tell you we have made great alterations (from the old road) for the better also, as well as shortening the distance."

STATE ROAD.—An act was passed March 26, 1803, for opening and improving certain great roads of the State with the proceeds of a lottery, to be drawn under the supervision of Philip TenEyck, Thomas Storm, William Henderson, Matthias B. Tallmadge and Jacobus Van Scoonhoven. The fund so raised was intended to be chiefly applied to the opening of roads in the Black River country, and was limited to \$41,500. Nathan Sage, Henry Huntington and Jacob Brown were appointed commissioners for opening a road from Salina, and thence through Redfield to Champion and St. Lawrence county, and these were, by an act passed April 9, 1804, authorized and empowered to make such deviations on said route as they deemed proper, notwithstanding the provisions of the original act.

Jacob Brown, Walter Martin and Peter Schuyler were appointed under the act of March 26, 1803, to locate the road through the Black River valley, which, for a long time, was known as the "State Road," and \$30,000 was expended under that act. Silas Stow acted a short time as one of the commissioners, both on the Black river and the Johnstown sections, with Brown, Martin and Schuyler. By an act of April 8, 1808, Augustus Sacket, David I. Andrus and John Meacham were empowered to lay out a public road four rods wide, "commencing at such place in Brownville and Houndsfield as shall, in the opinion of the commissioners, best unite with the great road leading from Rome to the river St. Lawrence at Putnam's ferry, and pursuing such route as in their opinion shall best accommodate the public in general, to the village of Salina."

By an act of April 2, 1813, the surveyor-general was "authorized and required to sell and dispose of so much of the unappropriated lands of this State, on a credit of twelve months, lying in the county of Oneida, called the Fish Creek land, as shall raise the sum of \$4,000; and the same is hereby appropriated for improving the road from Sackets Harbor, on Lake Ontario, to the village of Rome, in the county of Oneida, being the road heretofore laid out by commissioners appointed by the State, and pay the same over to Henry Huntington, Clark Allen and Dan Taft, who are hereby appointed superintendents to take

charge of the expenditures of said sum, for the objects aforesaid."

An act was passed April 1, 1814, appointing William Smith, George Brayton and Benjamin Wright to lay out a road from Salina to Smith's Mills (Adams), to intersect at that place the State road from Rome, through Redfield and Lorraine, to Brownville. The road was completed to Adams, and was long known as the "Salt Point Road." In 1816 a State road was directed to be laid out from Lowville to Henderson Harbor, which was surveyed, but the whole of it was not opened. A road from French Creek to Watertown was, by an act of April 1, 1824, directed to be made under the supervision of Amos Stebbins, Azariah Doane and Henry H. Coffeen. By an act of April 18, 1834, Loren Bailey, Azariah Walton and E. G. Merick were appointed to lay out a road along the St. Lawrence, from near the line of Lyme and Clayton, to Chippewa Bay in Hammond. The cost, not exceeding \$100 per mile, to be taxed to adjacent lands; and 1836, 1838 and 1839, the act was amended and extended. April 4, 1841, a State road was authorized to be laid out from Carthage to Lake Champlain, which was subsequently surveyed and opened the whole distance.

The enterprise of individual proprietors led, at an early day, to the opening of extended lines of roads, among which were the Morris and Hammond road, the Alexandria road, etc. The tour of President Monroe in 1817, probably led to the project of uniting the two prominent military stations of Plattsburg and Sackets Harbor by a military road, which was soon after begun. A report of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, dated January 7, 1819, mentions this among other national works then in progress. The labor was done by relief parties of soldiers from these garrisons, who received an extra allowance of 15 cents and a gill of whisky daily. The western extremity, from Sackets Harbor, through Brownville, Pamela Four Corners and Redwood, to Hammond, and from Plattsburgh to the east line of Franklin county, only were completed. The care of the general government ended with the opening of these roads, and the portion in this county has been maintained as a town road.

TURNPIKES.—The Oneida and Jefferson Turnpike Company was incorporated April 8, 1808, for the purpose of making a road from Rome via Redfield and Malta (Lorraine) to Putnam's ferry, on the St. Lawrence. The persons named in the act were Nathan Sage, Peter Colt, Augustus Sackett, Jacob Brown, David Smith, and Eliphalet Edmunds; capital, 4,700 shares of \$25 each. A company with the same name and a capital of \$20,000 was chartered May 3, 1834, but never got into efficient operation. The commissioners named were Elisha Camp, Thomas C. Chittenden, Clark Allen, Ira Seymour, Nelson Darley and Alanson Bennet.

The St. Lawrence Turnpike Company, formed April 5, 1810, of 29 leading landhold-

ers of Northern New York, headed by J. D. LeRay, built in 1812-13, a turnpike from a point $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Carthage to Bangor, Franklin county. They were, in 1813, released from completing the termini, which had originally intended to be the Long Falls and Malone. The road was opened under the supervision of Russell Attwater, and built from the proceeds of lands subscribed for its construction along the route. During the war it was a source of great profit, but afterwards fell into disuse, and the company was, by an act of April, 1826, allowed to abandon it to the public.

The Ogdensburg Turnpike Company, formed June 8, 1812, capital \$50,000, and mainly sustained by David Parish, soon after built a turnpike from Carthage to Ogdensburg, by way of Antwerp, Rossie and Morristown. This was also, by act of April, 1826, surrendered to the public. By an act passed March 30, 1811, the Governor was to appoint commissioners to lay out two turnpikes. One of these was to pass from Lowville, by way of Munger's Mills, to Sackets Harbor.

On February 13, 1812, James D. LeRay asked permission of the Legislature to make a turnpike road from Chaumont, in the town of Brownville, to Cape Vincent, and from the Black river, opposite the village of Watertown, to intersect the St. Lawrence turnpike road at or near where the same crossed the Indian river, in the town of LeRay. The war which soon ensued diverted attention for a time from this improvement; but in March, 1815, an act was passed empowering LeRay to build the Cape Vincent turnpike from that place to Perch River. On April 12, 1816, he was allowed to extend the road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public, and with it ended the era of turnpikes in the county.

PLANK ROADS.—The first plank road in the county was completed in 1848, and extended from Watertown to Sackets Harbor. The Lowville and Carthage plank road was inspected November 13, 1849. The Sterling Bush and North Wilna plank road, connecting the last road with the village of Louisville, or Sterlingbush, in Lewis county, was finished about 1854. The Gouverneur, Somerville and Antwerp plank road was inspected November 14, 1849. A continuous line of plank roads connected this with Ogdensburg, Canton, and the depots of Canton and Madrid on the Northern Railroad, and one mile from Antwerp village with the Hammond, Rossie and Antwerp plank road, inspected October 24, 1850, 20 miles in length, passing through Rossie village, and connecting with the village of Morristown. At the village of Ox Bow it connected with the Evans Mills and Ox Bow plank road, 17 miles long, completed in June, 1852. The Pamela and Evans Mills plank road, continuing this route to Watertown, was completed in June, 1850. Antwerp and Watertown were connected by the Antwerp, Sterlingville and Great Bend plank road, completed in August, 1849, and the Watertown

and Great Bend plank road, completed late in the same year. The latter passed through the villages of Black River and Felt's Mills. At the village of Great Bend, this and the former road connected with the Great Bend and Copenhagen plank road, completed in November, 1849. This road passed through Champion village, and connected with the Rutland and Champion plank road, which extended from Copenhagen to within three and a half miles of Watertown village, and was completed in August, 1849. This line was continued to Watertown village by the Watertown plank and turnpike road, which was completed in September, 1849.

The Watertown Central plank road, two miles long, completed in August, 1849, was at first designed to connect with other roads, forming a line of plank roads to Syracuse, but the building of the railroad necessitated the abandonment of the plan. The Adams and Ellisburgh plank road was completed in June, 1849, and connected with roads to Syracuse, Oswego, etc. The Dexter, Brownville and Pamela plank road, connecting Pamela village with Dexter, was completed in October, 1850. It was continued by the Dexter and Limerick plank road to the town line of Lyme, towards Cape Vincent, completed in May, 1850. It was also connected with the Dexter and Houndsfield plank road, which ran from Dexter to the Watertown and Sackets Harbor road, near the latter place. A line of roads from Alexandria Bay to Watertown was projected, and mostly finished, consisting of the Theresa and Alexandria Bay plank road, 12 miles long, completed in December, 1849, and the Theresa plank road, towards Evans Mills, of which about four miles were completed in July, 1852. The Theresa and Clayton plank road, between these places, was completed in June, 1850. This road passed through Lafargeville.

These roads generally contributed much to the prosperity of the country for a time, until the railroad was completed, when the system was abandoned, and the lines transformed into graveled or ordinary turnpikes. Nothing now remains to remind the traveller of their existence.

RAILROADS.—The Watertown and Rome Railroad was incorporated April 17, 1832. The company was empowered to build a railroad from Rome to Watertown, and thence to the St. Lawrence River or Lake Ontario, or both, with a capital of \$1,000,000, in shares of \$100. The charter, which was repeatedly revived and amended, was never allowed to expire and after years of patient and persevering effort, the road was opened. Work was commenced at Rome in November, 1848, and soon after at other important points, and the road was so far completed as to allow the passage of trains to Camden in the fall of 1849. May 28, 1851, the road was completed to Pierrepont Manor, and a large party from Watertown, Rome and other sections, assembled to celebrate the era of the entrance of the first railroad train into Jefferson county. The first engine reached Watertown, Septem-

ber 5, at 11 o'clock at night, and on the 24th of the same month. Its completion to that place was again celebrated with festivities. On November 20 it was finished to Chaumont, and in April, 1852, to Cape Vincent. The first officers were Orville Hungerford, President; Clark Rice, Secretary, and Orville V. Brainerd, Treasurer. Mr. Hungerford died before the road was completed, and on April 10, 1851, Hon. William C. Pierrepont was elected president. The total length of the line was 97½ miles, and its total cost \$1,957,992.

In January, 1852, a company was organized to construct a road from Watertown to Potsdam Junction, a point on the Vermont Central Railroad, which latter extends from Ogdensburg to Rouse's Point, at the foot of Lake Champlain. The Potsdam branch, 76 miles in length, was completed in 1854, and up to 1860 was called the Potsdam and Watertown Railroad, when it came into the possession of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company. In 1861-62, the latter company put down a track from De Kalb Junction, a point on the Potsdam and Watertown road, to Ogdensburg, a distance of 19 miles, and the roads were consolidated and the names changed by the Legislature, to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

In 1866 the Oswego and Rome Railroad, extending from Oswego 29 miles to Richland, was put in operation and leased to the R., W. & O. The Syracuse Northern Railroad, extending from Syracuse to Sandy Creek Junction, on the R., W. & O. R. R., was completed in 1870, and in 1875 was consolidated with the latter. The Lake Ontario Shore Railroad, running from Oswego west to Charlotte (Rochester's port of entry), and to its western terminus at Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, on the Niagara River, 150 miles, was also merged in the R., W. & O., in January, 1875.

The Utica and Black River Railway was opened from Utica to Boonville, Oneida county, a distance of 35 miles, in 1855. In 1868 the line was put in operation to Lowville, Lewis county, a further distance of 24 miles. In 1872 it reached Carthage, 16 miles farther. The original plan to construct a line to Clayton, Morristown and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence River, was not immediately carried out. While the division between Lowville was in course of construction a company was organized in Watertown, under the title of Carthage, Watertown and Sackets Harbor Railroad Company, and a road constructed, in 1872, from Watertown to Carthage, 18 miles, which was completed about the time the Utica and Black River Company reached the same point. Upon the completion of the road from Watertown to Carthage, it was leased to the Utica and Black River Company.

In 1873 the Clayton and Theresa Railroad was completed, and in 1885 was consolidated with the Utica and Black River system. In 1874 the Carthage, Watertown and Sackets



Harbor Company completed a road from Watertown to Sackets Harbor, which was the same year leased to the Utica and Black River line.

The Black River and Morristown Railway filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, March 22, 1870. The capital stock was fixed at \$600,000, and Philadelphia, in Jefferson county, and Morristown, in St. Lawrence county, were made the termini of the road. The length of the proposed line was 37 miles. The railroad was opened from Philadelphia to Theresa, a distance of eight miles, in December, 1872, and by October, 1873, the work was nearly completed. On October 29, 1873, the company contracted with the Utica and Black River Railway Company to complete the road, giving that company the use of the road for eight years, and transferring to them the unexpended balance of \$500,000 in bonds issued by the Black River and Morristown Company. Under this contract the road was completed and opened to Redwood in November, 1874, and to Morristown in November, 1875. Connection was soon after made to Ogdensburg. It remained under the control of the U. & B. R. R. until the latter was leased to the R. W. & O.

On April 15, 1886, the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad leased the lines of the Utica and Black River Railroad, and since that time the lines have been under one management, the system being known as the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company.

In 1892 still another change in ownership was made, the New York Central becoming lessee and manager of all the railroad systems that traverse Jefferson county in any direction. But the organization in this county, and its connections to Utica and Rome on the south, and Ogdensburg and Potsdam Junction on the north, and Oswego and Rochester on the west, are still recognized as the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg system, with headquarters at Watertown, and operated by the following named officials:

Theo. Butterfield, General Passenger Agent; E. G. Russell, Superintendent; W. J. Wilgus, Engineer; J. D. Shultz, Roadmaster; P. E. Crowley, Trainmaster; F. L. Wilson, Assistant General Freight Agent; J. C. Webb, Supervisor of Bridges and Buildings; B. F. Batchelder, Locomotive Foreman.

THE CARTHAGE AND ADIRONDACK R. R.

This road now forms a part of the R. W. & O. system, owned and operated by the N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. Trains began running to Benson Mines under their direct public management, May 1, 1893.

The inception of this enterprise was unquestionably due to the active mind of Mr. George Gilbert, for many years, up to the time of his death, a prominent lawyer of the village of Carthage. Mr. Gilbert was seconded and greatly aided by Hon. Joseph Pahud, an esteemed citizen of Harrisville, Lewis

county. Indeed, but for Mr. Pahud's efforts, it is doubtful whether the road would have been completed. In the fall of 1866 preliminary surveys were made between Carthage and Harrisville, Lewis county, N. Y., 22 miles distant, and a report showing the feasibility of the route and resources of the country was made and published. The Legislature of that year had authorized the formation of a company to construct the contemplated road, but actual work was not commenced until April 29, 1869.

The plan at that time was to build a road from the Black river at Carthage to intersect in the town of Russell, St. Lawrence county, with another road then under construction by the Clifton Mining Company, extending from their property in the town of Clifton, St. Lawrence county, to De Kalb Junction.

The length of the proposed line was to be 38 miles. The capital stock was fixed at \$380,000, and the association was to be known as the Black River and St. Lawrence Railway Company. The necessary 10 per cent. for incorporation under the general law was paid in about the last of June, 1868, and a company of directors to serve the first year, duly chosen.

The town of Wilna issued bonds and subscribed for stock to the amount of \$50,000, as also did the town of Diana, in Lewis county. Both of these towns paid their subscriptions in full; the town of Edwards, St. Lawrence county, subscribed \$35,000, but did not follow to any great extent the example of Wilna and Diana, in the matter of payments. Numerous private subscriptions, ranging from \$100 to \$500, were also made to the capital stock. None of these subscribers, so far as the author could ascertain, has since considered this act as ranking at all conspicuously among their master strokes of finance.

The title chosen by the originators of the enterprise was doubtless euphonic and attractive, but the popular will has decreed that history shall know it as the "Wooden Railroad."

A firm of contractors from Brockville, Canada, commenced in April, 1869, the work of construction, which they effected by driving piles in the numerous marshy places, and in the ordinary method when the ground permitted, and upon this they laid rails sawed out of maple trees.

The road was thus completed as far as Natural Bridge, and operated for a part of one year, when the funds having become exhausted, the entire scheme was practically abandoned, and so remained until the formation of the Carthage & Adirondack Railway Company in the spring of 1883.

The property and franchises of the Black River and St. Lawrence Railway Company were transferred to the new organization, and in 1886 the present durable road was completed to Jayville, a distance of 30 miles, the extension of the road to Benson Mines, 13 miles, being completed in the summer of 1889.



HON. JOSEPH PAHUD.

This road opens up an extensive lumber region, and also furnishes an outlet for the products of the enormously valuable and inexhaustible magnetic iron-ore beds, which are now developed, principally at Benson Mines. The thriving villages of Oswegatchie, Harrisville and Natural Bridge are also situated upon the line of this road. The length of the line from Carthage to Benson Mines is 43 miles.

In a previous paragraph allusion has been made to Hon. Joseph Pahud, of Harrisville, as one who greatly aided in pushing through the C. & A. R. R. That gentleman is a most agreeable companion, has been a member of the Legislature from Lewis county, and is an unique and highly interesting character. His integrity as a member of the Legislature is unchallenged. He is a native of Switzerland, came to America over 45 years ago, was contemporaneous with LeRay and LaFarge, and is a large land owner in the town of Diana. The celebrated Bonaparte lake is upon his possessions. He is also proprietor of a neat hotel upon the eastern shore of the lake.

Mr. Pahud is one of the most modest men the writer has ever encountered. He is unjust to himself in not permitting a more complete sketch to be published, for his honorable life and consistent course could be used with good effect as an example for the young.

SPRATT AND MINK'S BATTERY.

THIS well known battery won so many laurels in the field that it demands a place in this history. Its commander was Col. Joseph Spratt, who had been at West Point, and had a passable military education previous to 1861. Joe Spratt Post, G. A. R., at Watertown, was named for him. Naturally of a modest and retiring disposition, he was better adapted to plan than to make a dashing leader; but he was inspired with a lofty patriotism and loved the Union. He was cheated out of the command of the first company he enlisted, but Col. Guilford Bailey requested him to return to Watertown and enlist another company. Notwithstanding that recruiting was distasteful to him, because he would not promise more than he could perform, he consented, and recruited another company, with which he joined the regiment in the latter part of September or early in October, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y. At the same time Charles E. Mink, who was the engineer on the steamer L. R. Lyon, running between Lyon's Falls and Carthage, on Black river, recruited a company in Lewis county, and joined the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery regiment at Elmira, in the latter part of September, 1861. Mink was a native of Albany, N. Y., and was a well-drilled soldier in the militia, an earnest lover of the Union, and anxious to render assistance in its maintenance.

By the advice and recommendation of Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Turner, these two companies were consolidated, forming company H of the First New York Light

Artillery, Joseph Spratt being commissioned captain, and C. E. Mink first lieutenant. These two officers became firm friends, and worked together with zeal and earnestness, determined that in drill and efficiency no organization should surpass theirs. In the autumn of 1861, at Washington, D. C., the company received the guns and horses necessary for the equipment of a light battery. The winter of 1861-62 was very trying, owing to the fact that the men had no protection from the rain except a tent, and the long continued wet weather of the latter part of that winter caused much sickness and suffering. And when the battery entered the field in General Silas Casey's division of the fourth corps, at the opening of the Peninsula campaign, in the spring of 1862, the deficiency in numbers caused by sickness was supplied by 28 men from battery C, of the same regiment. May 20th, 1862, the battery shelled the enemy at Bottom's Bridge, on the Chickahominy river, to enable our infantry to cross, and on the 24th of May were warmly engaged, repulsing with heavy loss an infantry force of the enemy, which attacked a reconnaissance in force made by our troops under command of General Nagle's brigade, (the 100th N. Y., the 56th N. Y., the 11th Maine, and 104th Pennsylvania,) held the advanced line on Casey's division, and inflicted terrible loss upon the enemy, who attacked with reckless impetuosity. This, for the forces engaged, was one of the most fiercely contested battles of the war. The attack commenced about noon,

and General Casey's division, about 5,000 strong, held a vastly superior force at bay for about four hours, when having lost over half of the division in killed and wounded, and each flank being overlapped by overwhelming numbers, the division fell back to a new line. The enemy's loss was terrible, and the next day our troops were victorious, the enemy falling back on Richmond. In this battle Col. D. Bailey and Maj. Van Valkenburg were killed; Adj. William Rumsey, wounded; Capt. Joseph Spratt and Lieut. John H. Howell, of Battery H, severely wounded. Capt. Spratt had his shoulder shattered early in the battle, and the command devolved on Lieut. Mink, who commanded it from that day to the end of the war. Capt. Spratt, after partially recovering from his serious wound, was assigned to duty on the staff of General Wadsworth, when he commanded at Washington, D. C.; was promoted to major and afterwards to lieutenant colonel of the 10th N. Y. Artillery, and died at his home in Watertown from the effect of his wound, on the day that Richmond was captured by our troops. He was a brave soldier, a true patriot and an honest man. Through the seven days' battles before Richmond, the work of the battery was severe, being constantly in harness and often in position. And when the army of the Potomac left Harrison's Landing it was sent to garrison Gloucester Point, opposite Yorktown, Va. Here the battery spent the winter of 1862-63, and here, under the command of Capt. Mink, it became famous for its efficiency in drill. Capt. James McKnight, chief of artillery of the 4th corps, paid it the very high compliment "that its drill could not be surpassed by any regular battery in the United States service." After several minor engagements the battery was sent to Frederick City, Md., to rejoin the army of the Potomac, but was retained in Washington through the rest of the summer of 1863, where, because of its superiority in drill, it was frequently called upon by General Barry, inspector of artillery, to drill before visiting artillery officers from England, France and Germany. Of this record Jefferson and Lewis counties may well be proud, for the drill of Battery H, 1st N. Y. Artillery could not be surpassed.

Later on the battery joined the Army of the Potomac in time to participate in the hardships of the Mine Run campaign, where the accuracy of its practice proved the battery worthy to become one of the artillery brigade of the old First corps. From the wilderness to Appomattox, throughout the terrible year of 1864, the battery faithfully performed every duty required of it. At Spottsylvania Court House the guns were kept hot for days in succession. In this battle Captain Mink was wounded in the right ankle by a shrapnell ball, but remained on duty, having to be assisted in mounting his horse until his wound healed. At North Anna river, May 23rd, the advanced brigade of General Cutler's division was driven out of the woods by the enemy suddenly striking them on the head of

column and on both flanks. Battery H came into battery on the gallop, reserved its fire until its front was cleared of our broken troops, and received the enemy's charge with three cannisters from each piece, and with Hoffman's brigade, which formed on the left flank of the battery, drove the enemy from the field. During the investment of Petersburg, Va., the battery held frequent positions where the fire of the enemy's sharp-shooters were so deadly that in order to save the gunners, blocks of thick timber with fine slots sawed in them vertically for the gunners to sight through, were strapped over the trunnions of the guns. In the battle on the Weldon Railroad, August 21st, the battery being *en echelon*, received the fire of the enemy's artillery from three different directions, but maintained its position, and with the other batteries of the 5th corps received from General G. K. Warren the praise that that battle was an artillery victory. In this battle the battery lost many horses killed and many men wounded. Lieutenant Thomas Bates was shot through the neck and shoulder, and private David Ferguson was cut in two by a solid shot. The enemy were determined to retake this road and fought desperately for it, but were worsted at all points. In the last charge many prisoners fell into our hands. At Peeble's Farm, September 30th, the enemy suddenly burst out of the woods at the junction of the right flank of General Griffin's division and the 9th corps, with such impetuosity as to threaten the breaking of the line. General Griffin sent for the battery, and it came forward at the gallop. General Griffin pointed to the hard-pressed point where the fire of the enemy was most deadly, saying, "Major, I won't order you; but will you take your battery there, on the front line, and crush the enemy if you can?" "Yes, General," and the old battery went in on a run, wheeled into battery and cleared the field. In this engagement Sergeant Edmund Nugent, of Orleans Four Corners, particularly distinguished himself, serving his gun almost alone after his detachment were nearly all wounded. Poor Jonathan A. Bray had his right wrist shattered by a ball, walked up beside his captain's horse, waved aloft the shattered useless arm, bade his commander "good bye," and went away to die. The battery participated in the Weldon Railroad raid, which destroyed that road to the Carolina line. In the winter of 1864, and through the rest of the winter, was most of the time in position on the front line of the investment of Petersburg. In the spring of 1865, Battery H, at the battle on the White Oak Road, Va., March 31, did some very effective practice, inflicting severe loss on the enemy, losing private Elmer E. Babcock killed, and a number of men wounded. It is this battle the battery fired the last artillery projectile from the line of the 5th corps. In the pursuit of Lee, from Five Forks to Appomattox, the battery did a great deal of hard marching, losing many horses by the excessive hardships of the pursuit.

At Appomattox the battery had just gone into position at a gallop, when Lee's flag of truce came in to propose a surrender, and afterwards, proudly down Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., in the grand review, the artillery brigade of the 5th corps made its last march, and finished its work in the salvation of our Union.

We recapitulate the numerous engagements in which battery H participated, and was actively engaged in most of them, besides many skirmishes and affairs which were not regarded as pitched battles: Williamsburg, Va., May 5, 1862; Bottom's Bridge, Va., May 20, 1862; Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862; Seven Day Battles before Richmond, June 26 to July 1, 1862; Mine Run, Va., November, 1863; Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864; Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 8 to 18, 1864; North Anna River, May 23, 1864; Tolopot-

omy and Cole Harbor, Va., May 27 to June 12, 1864; Petersburg, Va., June 17 to July 31, 1864; Weldon Railroad, Va., August 18, 19 and 21, 1864; Peeble's Farm, Va., September 30, 1864; Hatcher's Run, Va., October 27, 1864; Petersburg, Va., December 1, 1864, to March 25, 1865; Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865; White Oak Road, Va., March 31, 1865; Five Forks, April 1, 1845; Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1845.

First Lieutenant Charles E. Mink was promoted to captain, February 4, 1863, vice Spratt, promoted brevet major for gallant conduct by President Lincoln, August 1, 1864; brevet lieutenant colonel of New York State Volunteers by Governor R. E. Fenton, for gallant and meritorious services during the war—all of which honors he earned by hard work and patriotic services, not by having a "pull" at headquarters.

DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

THERE is one man, to whom, above all others, the student of history in this northern portion of the State of New York, owes very much. His name can be read above. We are fortunate in being able to present his face as he appeared in his middle and more advanced years. Of all the men whom the writer has met in public or private life, Dr. Hough was unique. He had such an air of earnest simplicity and ingrained honesty that made every one give him instant confidence and faith. The more you knew him, the more you saw those traits in him. He was a true man—integrity was his guardian spirit, if we may so speak, and under its protection he made a good fight, and a long one. The family he has left behind him are the best evidence we know of to establish faith in heredity, for his sons are proficient in the same methods pursued by their distinguished father, whose memory they delight to honor.

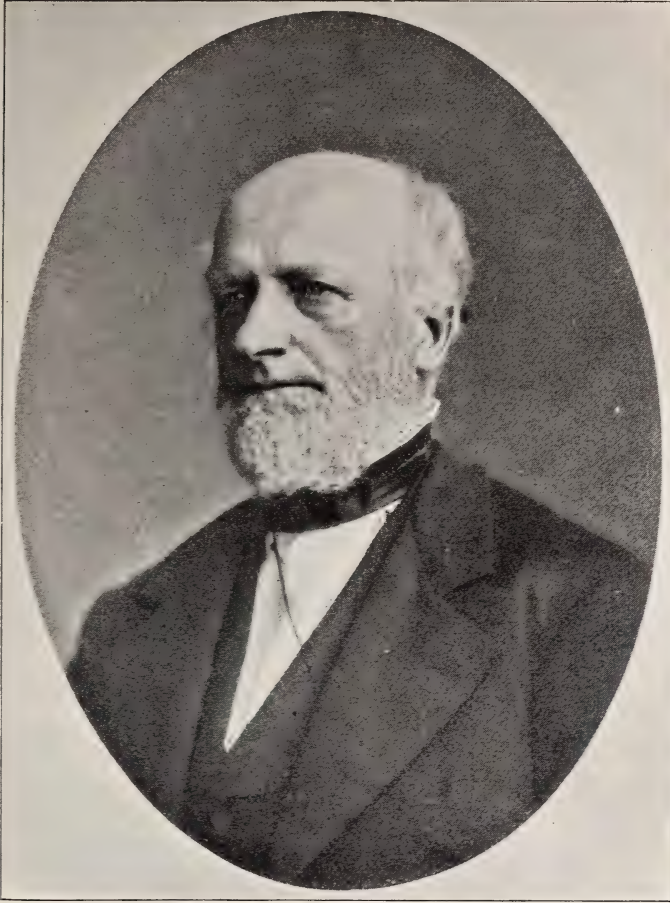
An unostentatious but somewhat remarkable and wonderfully fruitful literary career was closed on June 11, 1885, by the death of this distinguished man, at his residence in Lowville, Lewis county, N. Y. His work, for 40 years, was of a kind which did not attract much public attention, yet it was well said of him that within that period no citizen of this commonwealth had done so much towards preserving the historical records and the statistical history of New York. We, who, to a greater or less extent, are workers and delvers in the same fields of research which possessed such fascination for him, may well stand appalled as we survey the number, variety and permanent value of his achievements in the departments of American local and legal history, of biography and of science.

The subject of our sketch was born at Martinsburg, Lewis county, N. Y., July 20, 1822. His father, Dr. Horatio Gates Hough (born at Meriden, Conn., January 5, 1778), a descendant from William Hough, who emigrated

from England in 1640, was the first physician settled in Lewis county, to which he removed about the year 1799, from Southwick, Mass. His mother was Martha Pitcher, born at Westfield, Mass., September 30, 1787, whose ancestors also came from England in 1636. Their children were: (1) Almira., born in 1804; (2) Martha, born in 1807; (3) Horatio, born in 1809; (4) Franklin B.; and (5) Dema. Of these, it is somewhat noteworthy that three died in the space of five and a half months in the year 1885, viz: Dr. Franklin B., on June 11; Martha, on November 20; and Horatio, on November 27. Almira died September 5, 1887.

The father of this family died when Franklin was but 8 years of age, but the mother, a woman of very energetic character, managed to keep the household together and to educate the children. It is said of Franklin that during his early childhood he manifested but little interest in the usual sports and employments of boys, and that his time was mostly spent among his books, or in making collections of flowers, minerals and other objects of natural history. In his studies he made rapid progress, and at the age of 14 entered the Lowville Academy, boarding about two miles from the village, and walking to and from school every day. The gentleman with whom he boarded at this time says of him that "it was but a short time before he knew every stone in every stone-pile between Lowville and Martinsburg."

After a year spent at the Academy, he continued his studies for two years more at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, at Watertown, and September 1, 1840, he went to Schenectady to enter Union College. Entering the Sophomore class, he was duly graduated A. B. in 1842. During the three years of his college course he attended the spring and autumn terms, eking out his expenses by teaching district schools at Turin and Martinsburg during the winters. To go



DR. FRANKLIN B. HOUGH.

to Schenectady from his home, at that time, was several days' journey, since he was obliged to go by canal for a part of the way, and ride or walk (as he often did) the remainder. After graduation from college he taught a while at the academy in Champion, N. Y., then went to Ohio, and taught, as principal, in the Gustavus Academy for two years.

While here he married Maria S. Eggleston, of Champion, N. Y., but her health failing, he returned home for a short period, during which he manifested the bent of his tastes by publishing his first work, a Catalogue of the Plants of Lewis County, N. Y., issued in 1846, and then entered the Medical College at Cleveland, O., whence he graduated M. D. in 1848. His wife dying, he soon after began the practice of his profession at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Being, however, in some manner drawn to the subject of local history, he found it so much more interesting than the practice of medicine that

after four years' experience as a physician he renounced physic in favor of literature. Removing, in 1852, to Albany, he began his History of St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, N. Y., and some other works, and while he ever after, during his busy life, kept abreast of his profession, and was always deeply interested in the progress of the medical art, his time was almost wholly occupied in literary, historical and statistical work. His History of Jefferson County appeared in 1854. He removed to Lowville, N. Y., in 1861, which was the place of his home during the rest of his life.

The list of Dr. Hough's works serves to indicate, better than words of praise, his tireless industry, his exhaustless enthusiasm in his chosen pursuits, his wide information, and his high scientific attainments. This list shows him also to have been, in his character of author, as well as by birth, pre-eminently a New Yorker. Of his published works, at

least 50 are devoted to the history, biography, climatology and statistics of his dearly-beloved native State.

If not absolutely the pioneer of county histories in our State, he was among the very first authors in that line; and though much and valuable work has since been done, none of it has been more accurate in its statement of facts, more complete in its research, or more satisfactory in a literary point of view than his. He began his statistical work as the superintendent of the State census of 1855, the first complete census taken of New York. He was also superintendent of the census of 1865, and was charged with the duty of making the preparations for the census of 1875, under Secretary Willers.

During the latter part of his life, Dr. Hough became deeply interested in the subject of forestry, serving in the capacity of chief of the forestry division of the United States Bureau of Agriculture for a number of years. In this capacity he visited Europe some years ago, where he studied carefully the methods of the forestry schools of Germany and other countries, and upon his return published a series of reports which remain the most complete and valuable works upon forestry, from the American standpoint, in the language. His minor publications on this subject were numerous and all exhibit the trained mind, the careful observer, and the conscientious investigator. From his assiduous labors in this direction, he is justly denominated the "Peer of American Forestry." His experience as a resident upon the borders of the Adirondack country led him to believe that there was no necessary antagonism between the lumber men and those who believe in the preservation of the forests.

During the War of the Rebellion, Dr. Hough found ample and appropriate opportunities for the practical exercise of his sanitary and medical skill in a four months' service as an inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission, as well as in a nine months' service as surgeon of the 97th New York Volunteers. He also served with ability and zeal in the State Bureau of Military Statistics, in Albany, for a period of fourteen months.

While teaching at Champion, N. Y., in the earlier part of his life, he frequently lectured in public on the subject of temperance, and on this subject, as well as sanitary science, agriculture, vital statistics, climatology,

meteorology, etc., he was ever actively interested; his contributions on these subjects in local newspapers, periodicals, etc., amounting to over a thousand articles.

His sons, we understand, are carrying on works which he had in hand, and it is to be hoped that they may, in due time, perfect and edit some of the many subjects which he left incomplete, and for which he had collected much material.

Dr. Hough was twice married; July 9, 1845, to Maria S., daughter of Asa Eggleston, of Champion, N. Y. She died June 2, 1848, aged 32. He married, May 16, 1849, Maria E., daughter of Heman Kilham, of Turin, Lewis county, N. Y., who still survives.

To enumerate the many works, even by their titles, of which Dr. Hough was the author, would take up more space than we have at our disposal. The list embraces 78 titles, not including the six volumes of his *Abstract of the Laws of New York*, which were in manuscript at the time of his death. He was an honorary or active member of 40 scientific and literary societies, many of them foreign, and embracing the most celebrated in the world. The degree of A. B. was conferred upon him by Union College, in 1843, and A. M. subsequently. M. D. was conferred by the Cleveland College in 1848, and Ph. D. by the Regents of the State of New York.

It will thus be seen that in addition to being an able, honest and impartial historian of several of the counties in Northern New York, Dr. Hough was a distinguished writer upon many subjects. He was emphatically a student, with a mind ever open to take in and digest new things, whether in nature, law or science. His industry was his crowning gift, for, with his fertile brain and great powers for observation, his industrious habits made him invincible, and the most elaborate subjects were grappled with and easily subdued. As a geologists, botanist or a student of nature, he has never had a superior in this country, perhaps in the world. Great as have been his achievements, and grand as were his gifts, he was like a child in simplicity—gentle, of pleasant speech and attractive bearing—a grand, loveable man, upon whom the glamor of riches made no impression, a poor man standing with him upon the same plane as a rich one. Truth was his object, patience and industry his sure means for success, and it may be justly said of him that he did, indeed, "justify the honors he had gained."

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY FROM 1805 TO 1894.

In 1805, Henry Coffeen was County Clerk, and the Assembly district was composed of the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence. The first election that was held for the election of Member of Assembly was held April 30 and May 1 and 2, a three-days' election in each town, and the records show a very light vote. Henry Coffeen was elected

Member of Assembly, having a majority in the district. The vote in Watertown follows:

Henry Coffeen, 98 votes; Judge Kelley, 1 vote; Walter Martin, 8 votes; A. Sacket, 1 vote; 108 votes in Watertown.

The Inspectors of Election were: Collis Hinds, Aaron Brown, Joel Goodale, Tillie Richardson, Aaron Blodgett.

In 1806, Moss Kent was elected Member of Assembly; the vote in Watertown was 127.

In 1807, Lewis Graves was elected; the vote in Watertown was 130.

In this year there was a bill passed re-districting the State, whereby the county of Jefferson was allowed two Members of Assembly; therefore in 1808 Collis Hinds and David I. Andrus were elected to represent the county; the Watertown vote was 186.

In 1809, Moss Kent and Ethel Bronson were elected; Watertown's vote was 314.

In 1810, Moss Kent and Ethel Bronson were again elected; Watertown's vote 395.

In 1811, John Durkee and David I. Andrus were elected; Watertown's vote was 266.

In 1812, Egbert TenEyck and Clark Allen were elected; Watertown's vote was 311.

In 1813, Ethel Bronson and Clark Allen were elected; Watertown's vote was 300.

In 1814, Ethel Bronson and Mark Hopkins were elected; Watertown's vote was 295.

In 1815, Amos Stebbins and Abel Cole were elected; Watertown's vote was 328.

In 1816, Amos Stebbins and Ebenezer Wood were elected; Watertown's vote 397.

In 1817, Abel Cole and Horatio Orvis were elected; no record of Watertown's vote.

In 1818, George Brown, Jr., and John Cowles were elected; Watertown's vote 215.

In 1819, Calvin McKnight and Hiram Steele were elected; Watertown's vote 257.

In 1820, Richard Goodale and Amos Stebbins were elected; Watertown's vote 232.

In 1821, George Andrus and John B. Esselstyn were elected; Watertown's vote was 365.

In 1821 there was a special election held to elect two delegates to represent the county of Jefferson in a convention to revise the State constitution, to be held at Albany, commencing on the last Tuesday in August, 1821. The delegates for this county were Egbert Ten Eyck and Hiram Steele.

An important change in the Constitution, ratified at the following election, was the selection of a canvassing board to canvass the vote of the county. Up to this time each board of inspectors of the several towns had certified to their votes, and the County Clerk had canvassed the vote and issued his certificate. By the change made, each board of inspectors selected one of its number to represent them on the canvassing board, and they met at the County Clerk's office and chose a chairman to preside, and the County Clerk was ex-officio clerk of the board. The Constitutional Convention also changed the time of holding the annual election from April to November, and gave the county three Members of Assembly. The first board of county canvassers for the county was as follows—18 towns. Now we have 22:

Adams	Daniel Talcott.
Alexandria.....	James Shurtleff.
Antwerp.....	Oliver Stowell.
Brownville.....	Peleg Burchard.
Champion	Noadiah Hubbard.
Ellisburgh	Pardon Earl.
Henderson	Noah Tubbs.

Houndsfield

LeRay

Lorraine

Lyme.....

Orleans.....

Pamelia.....

Philadelphia

Rodman

Rutland

Watertown

Wilna

Titus Ives was chosen chairman, and Henry H. Sherwood, being clerk of the county, was also clerk of the canvassing board.

In 1822, Richard Goodale, Walter Cole and Converse Johnson were elected members of Assembly.

In 1823, Richard Goodale, John Stewart and John Howe were elected members of Assembly.

In 1824, Richard Goodale, George White and John B. Esselstyn were elected members of Assembly.

In 1825, Daniel Wardwell, David W. Bucklin and Horatio Orvis were elected members of Assembly.

At this election there was submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection, a proposition entitled, "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the electors of this State as to the manner of choosing electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. There were three propositions submitted, as follows, and this county voted on the same as follows:

"By districts" received 2,603 votes.

"By general ticket plurality" received 2,000 votes.

"By general ticket majority" received 35 votes.

The members of Assembly elected for 1826 were Daniel Wardwell, David W. Bucklin and Alpheus S. Green.

This year, 1826, an act was ratified by the people that hereafter justices of the peace should be elected by the people, and the following year there were elected four justices of the peace for each town, at the general election. They then met with the supervisor and town clerk of their respective towns and determined by lot their classification; the one drawing a ticket marked No. 1 served one year; the one drawing No. 2 served two years, and each one determining in that way the length of his term—thereafter but one being elected each year unless there was a vacancy in the office.

The members for 1827 were Daniel Wardwell, David W. Bucklin, Alpheus S. Green.

The members for 1828 were Jere Carrier, Titus Ives, Fleury Keith.

This year shows the first record of this county having voted for President and Vice-President, and each party seems to have cast their votes for two electors, as follows:

Augustus Chapman, 3,853; Jesse Smith, 3,850; Charles Dayan, 3,391; Alvin Bronson, 3,391; T. C. Chittenden, 1; Elisha Camp, 1.

Members for 1829 were Aaron Brown, Curtis G. Brooks, Charles Orvis.

Members for 1830 were Fleury Keith, Walter Cole, Joseph C. Budd.

Members for 1831 were William H. Angel, Philip Maxwell, Nathan Strong.

Members for 1832 were William H. Angel, John Burch, Jotham Ives.

In 1833, certain amendments to the constitution were submitted to the people; one, for electing the mayor of the city of New York by the voters thereof, received in this county 178 votes for and 6 against. Another, authorizing the Legislature to reduce the duties on salt; 3,376 votes were given for and 299 votes were given against.

Members for 1833 were Calvin McKnight, William H. Angel, Eli West.

Members for 1834 were Charles Strong, Eli Farwell, Calvin Clark.

Members for 1835 were Lourey Barney, Otis P. Starkey, Richard Hulburt.

Members for 1836 were Richard Hulburt, Jotham Bigelow, John W. Tamblin.

Members for 1837 were Daniel Wardwell, Richard Hulburt, Charles B. Hoard.

Members for 1838 were Philip P. Gaige, Charles E. Clark, Calvin Clark.

Members for 1839 were Charles E. Clark, Stephen Johnson, Calvin Clark.

Members for 1840 were William C. Pierrepont, Joseph Webb, William McAllister.

Members for 1841 were John W. Tamblin, Elisha C. Church, Elisha M. McNeil.

Members for 1842 were Elisha C. Church, Joseph Graves, Job Lamson.

This year seems to be the first year to hold the elections throughout the county on but one day. Up to this time there had been three-days' elections.

Members for 1843 were Samuel Bond, William Carlisle, Eli West.

Members for 1844 were Edward S. Salisbury, Azel W. Danforth, Lysander H. Brown.

Members for 1845 were Levi Miller, Henderson Howk, Elisha M. McNeil.

At a special election held on the 28th day of April, 1846, to elect delegates to a Constitutional Convention, the following were declared elected as such delegates: Alpheus S. Green, Azel W. Danforth, Elisha M. McNeil.

In 1846 a proposition was submitted to the voters of the State to grant equal suffrage to colored persons. The ballot having "Yes" on it received 2,791, and "No" received 4,536.

Members for 1846 were John Boyden, John D. Davison, Samuel J. Davis.

Members for 1847 were Benjamin Maxon, 1st district; Harvey D. Parker, 2d district; Fleury Keith, 3d district.

Members for 1848 were George Gates, 1st district; John L. Marsh, 2d district; Bernard Bagley, 3d district.

Members for 1849 were John Winslow, 1st district; Joel Haworth, 2d district; Alfred Fox, 3d district.

Members for 1850 were William A. Gilbert, 1st district; John Pool, Jr., 2d district; Loren Bushnell, 3d district.

Members for 1851 were William A. Gilbert, 1st district; Merrill Coburn, 2d district; William Rouse, 3d district.

Members for 1852 were James Gifford, DeWitt C. West, Charles Smith.

Members for 1853 were Calvin Littlefield, 1st district; Alden Adams, 2d district; William Dewey, 3d district.

Members for 1854 were Calvin Littlefield, 1st district; Moses Eames, 2d district; Joshua Main, 3d district.

Members for 1855 were Hart Massey, 1st district; Franklin Parker, 2d district; Isaac Wells, 3d district.

Members for 1856 were Calvin Littlefield, 1st district; Cleanthus P. Granger, 2d district; Abner W. Peck, 3d district.

Members for 1857 were George Babbitt, 1st district; Elihu C. Church, 2nd district; Robert F. Austin, 3d district.

Members for 1858 were Russell Weaver, 1st district; Patrick S. Stewart, 2d district; Firman Fish, 3d district.

Members for 1859 were Bernard D. Searls, 1st district; William W. Taggart, 2d district; Moses C. Jewett, 3d district.

Members for 1860 were David Montague, 1st district; David J. Wager, 2d district; Harvey Bailey, 3d district.

Members for 1861 were Jonathan Mackley, 1st district; George W. Hazelton, 2d district; William Dewey, 3d district.

Members for 1862 were Charles A. Benjamin, 1st district; Levi Miller, 2d district; William Dewey, 3d district.

Members for 1863 were George M. Hopkinson, 1st district; Lewis Palmer, 2d district; William Dewey, 3d district.

In March, 1864, an election was held in pursuance of an Act to perfect an amendment of the Constitution providing for the vote of electors in the military service of the United States. The vote in this county for, was 6,355; the vote against was 818.

Members of Assembly for 1864 were James F. Kellogg, 1st district; Lewis Palmer, 2d district; Russell B. Biddlecom, 3d district.

Members for 1865 were Theodore Canfield, 1st district; Nelson D. Ferguson, 2d district; Russell B. Biddlecome, 3d district.

In 1866, the county of Jefferson was re-districted, leaving it with but two Assembly districts.

The members for 1866 were L. J. Bigelow, A. D. Shaw.

Members for 1867 were L. J. Bigelow, Andrew Cornwall.

Members for 1868 were Jay Dimick, William W. Butterfield.

Members for 1869 were Jay Dimick and William W. Butterfield.

Members for 1870 were O. C. Wyman, James Johnson.

Members for 1871 were O. C. Wyman, William W. Enos.

Members for 1872 were Elam Parsons, H. S. Hendee.

Members for 1873 were Elam Parsons, Hugh Smith.

Members for 1874 were John F. Peck, George E. Yost.

Members for 1875 were Lotus Ingalls, Lansing Becker.

Members for 1876 were Charles R. Skinner, Henry Spicer.

Members for 1877 were Charles R. Thomson, William M. Thomson.

Members for 1878 were Charles R. Skinner, George D. McAllister.

Members for 1879 were Charles R. Skinner, George D. McAllister.

Members for 1880 were Charles R. Skinner, Henry Binninger.

Members for 1881 were Isaac L. Hunt, Jr., Henry Binninger.

Members for 1882 were Isaac L. Hunt, Jr., William M. Thomson.

Members for 1883 were Isaac L. Hunt Jr., Eli J. Seeber.

Members for 1884 were Allen E. Kilby, Eli J. Seeber.

Members for 1885 were Allen E. Kilby, Edward B. Buckley.

Members for 1886 were Anson S. Thomson, Edward B. Buckley.

Members for 1887 were Anson S. Thomson, Andrew C. Comstock.

Members for 1888 were Henry J. Lane, Andrew C. Comstock.

Members for 1889 were Henry J. Lane, Isaac Mitchell.

Members for 1890 were Henry J. Lane, Isaac Mitchell.

Members for 1891 were Harrison Fuller, Martin L. Willard.

In 1892, by a redistricting of the State, we get but one member of Assembly. The member for 1892 was Harrison Fuller.

Member for '93 and '94 was Harrison Fuller.

FRENCH INFLUENCE

IN THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

It is the general supposition that we are indebted to New England emigrants for the first attempts to settle the Black River country. This may be largely true, for the men from New England so greatly out-numbered all others, and were of such an assertive race that the casual historian might, without a strict regard to truth, give them the credit for those primal developments which, a little later, they were actually entitled to—for their “staying” and home-making qualities were, after all, what laid the solid foundation for all that has followed.

To French capital and enterprise, however, we are indebted for the earliest efforts to settle the Black River country. The noble St. Lawrence, which forms for so long a distance the northwestern border of the county, was the natural highway for such adventurous men as were impelled by a spirit of discovery to seek out those lands and streams which were literally a “terra incognita” before their time. As early as 1760 the French had selected a place for rendezvous on Carlton island, in plain sight from Cape Vincent, and as late as 1814 the head-board of a grave was recognizable in the abandoned fortification there, bearing the date of 1792—almost exactly a hundred years ago. But by that time the county had become attractive on its eastern and forest-environed border. Louis Chassnais, a brother-in-law of the elder LeRay, had thus early (1793) made his purchase from Constable, and through his “New York Land Co.” had began to sell to actual settlers lands below the High Falls. The reader will find this discussed in the chapters upon “Land Titles” and “Castorland,” the object of this sketch being more explicitly to speak of the direct influence of Frenchmen in settling Jefferson county.

The avowed object of Chassnais, in his large purchase of over 800,000 acres of land, was to furnish small farms for French refugees, who

were leaving France in large numbers, owing to the political disturbances of that time, resulting from the French Revolution, which near the close of the last century crimsoned Paris with the best blood of the French nation, not sparing even its king and queen. The rich knew not where to place their wealth to advantage, and the middle class, who stood between the “Reds” and the titled aristocracy, felt great uncertainty as to the political changes the future might develop. Under such circumstances it was but natural that many of the more intelligent and deserving should turn their eyes towards America, where the United States had but lately fought for the independence then grudgingly acknowledged—to a land so full of the grandest opportunities, and eagerly solicitous for immigrants. Many well-to-do Frenchmen came into this northern country as early as 1796, doubtless influenced by Lafayette and the Rochambeaus, who had fought for us against “perfidious Albion,” making possible, by their timely assistance, the surrender at Yorktown.

Later on came into prominence that Bonaparte, who hated the Bourbons with almost demoniac fury, and drove into exile all whom he could not placate. Thus the unhappy demoralization of France and the disintegration of the old régime became America's opportunity, and those elements of growth were scattered among our struggling people from which have sprung such propitious and far-reaching results. Upon the smaller theatre of this county was witnessed the moulding into common citizenship the descendants of Bourbon aristocracy and Napoleonic impulsiveness—elements as far apart as the north is from the south, but which, assimilating with New England thrift and sturdy vigor, gave to the world a race such as it had never before welcomed, to aid in a national growth that has filled western Europe with astonishment.

To follow out year by year this transformation of Frenchmen into patriotic and aseful American citizens, and to describe those silent yet powerful processes, would call for a wider space than the pages of a history. What an amount of romance could be woven into such a narrative! How neatly could be described the social conditions, the hopes, ambitions and general tendencies which characterized this wholesome growth—this gradual giving up of a desire to return to the old home, with all its fond memories, as the new home asserted its influence upon the labor and the mind! Then ties that creep in by birth of children and the "marrying and giving in marriage," for ever thus the world moves on and nations are created. Those who have read George W. Cable's romances founded upon the advent of those exiled Acadians into Louisiana and their simple life there, will have an idea of the fine opportunity presented for some writer to combine romance with reality in depicting the condition of the French in Northern New York from 1796 to 1861—the year when our great civil war began—when two of the Orleans princes, stalwart of frame and brave of heart, heard the call of our northern bugles, and showed that France had not become indifferent to that "l'Amerique" for which her people nearly a hundred years ago had freely poured out their blood and treasure.

As France grew less and less tranquil, (for the throes of her labor were heavy and bitter for many years), and as at a later day the Orleanists in turn drove out the Bonapartists after Waterloo, some wealthy Frenchmen purchased large interests in that virgin forest which stretched from Utica to Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, that mighty river whose waters were to welcome in later years the beauty and the wealth of America. Louis Chassnaïs was the earliest to invest a fortune in these lands. Afterwards a syndicate of Dutch capitalists also made investments, and soon these Frenchmen with the elder LeRay and the Antwerp company came to own nearly all of the lands lying between the Black and Oswegatchie rivers in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties, then not set off from Oneida.

Nor was the French influence upon public affairs confined altogether to what was done by these rich landed proprietors. All along the St. Lawrence the French "émigrés" found congenial homes and ready welcome among the early settlers, coming straight to the front in all the communities where they sojourned, and aiding materially in the development of the county. At Cape Vincent, in particular, they were a strong contingent, and some of their descendants may yet be found there, patriotic citizens, speaking French and English with equal facility. [See Cape Vincent.]

The pine timber upon the sandy "plains" of LeRay and Wilna was early sought after, and for a series of winters as many as 200 French Canadians, under capitalists from Montreal and Quebec, would be found felling the timber and hauling it to the banks of Indian river, whence, by the spring freshet, it would

be borne down past Theresa to Rossie and Ogdensburg, and then formed into rafts for the passage of the rapids of the St. Lawrence.

The "French Settlement," not far from Lyons' Falls, on Black river, was a rallying point for the early French arrivals. Here they came to visit, talk over old times at home, learn the news from abroad, and decide upon plans for the future.

A distinguished French resident was one of the sons of Bonaparte's great cavalry commander, Murat. This son built a grist mill north of Evans Mills, and that neighborhood was known in my youth as "Joachim," the baptismal name given to this young man. His stay was short and his mill a failure, for it could not run without water, and the stream on which it was built dried up as the land was cleared.

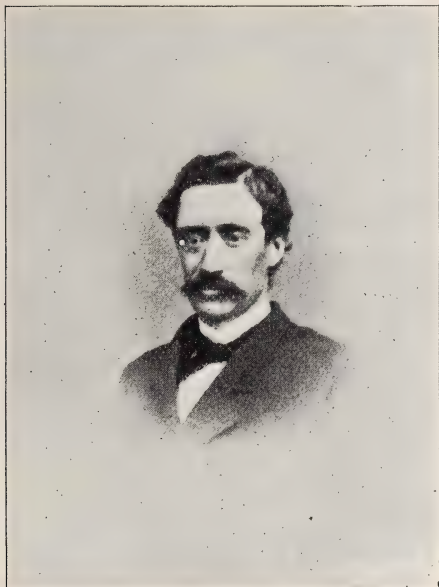
At Theresa, named after Mr. LaFarge's daughter, there are now living some of the descendants of two French families, whose lives in America admirably illustrate what I have tried to say about French influence in the early settlement of Northern New York. I refer to the Fayels and the Coopers, both of direct French descent, who have been residents of, and prominently identified with the county for many years.

THE FAYELS.

The founder of the Fayel family in America was John Fayel, born in Basle, Switzerland, in 1774. At 10 years of age he was left an orphan, and came to that Mecca of all the migrating Swiss, the grand city of Paris. Unprotected, of tender years, an orphan in a great city, he was most fortunate to have fallen into the hands of the good James LeRay de Chaumont, and remained a member of that nobleman's family for nearly 30 years, illustrating, by his sturdy devotion to his patron's interests, that spirit of ancient feudalism, wholly unknown in America and now almost forgotten in Europe. He was in Paris all through the dreadful scenes of the French Revolution. He saw Louis XVI. and his beautiful queen, Marie Antoinette, as they were being returned to Paris after their futile attempt to escape. He saw Robespierre as he was paraded through the streets on his way to execution, and had previously been present near the scaffold when many of the "aristocrats" were guillotined. What he there saw of blood appears to have banished from his breast any desire to become a soldier, and when, under Napoleon's conscription, he was drafted to join the army in Egypt, the influence of Mr. LeRay saved him from such a fate, on the ground that he was not a native nor a citizen of France. In 1805 he came to America with Mr. LeRay, and remained in his employ as coachman until 1820. He had the honor of driving President Monroe from Mr. LeRay's chateau (near LeRaysville) to Sackets Harbor, at the conclusion of the celebrated visit the President made to his distinguished fellow-citizen.

In 1820 Mr. Fayel married Marguerite, one of the daughters of that William Cooper who

is mentioned below. He commenced a farmer's life near Gilbertsville, Otsego county, N. Y., where the money he had saved and allowed to remain in the hands of Mr. LeRay, enabled him to purchase a neat farm, well stocked, and with a fine orchard. Here all his children were born, William, Joseph, John, Edwin and Sophia. In 1831, after hearing much about the Black River country, he removed to Theresa and purchased the farm so well known for 40 years as "Fayel Place," about a mile south of the village, now the property of J. P. Douglas, Esq. Upon this valuable farm his children thrive, Horace Greeley's New Yorker being their mental pabulum, the district school, their supposed educator, and farming their occupation. And there, too, the beloved and honored father died in 1840, after having cast his last vote for William Henry Harrison.



JOHN FAYEL.

The care of the family then devolved upon the two eldest sons, William and Joseph, with John for an active assistant. They prospered in their calling, but John had higher ambitions, and surprised his brothers one day by expressing a desire to emigrate west and to become a newspaper man. He brought up at Joliet, Illinois, where he became an expert practical printer inside of three years, and returned home. An opening was soon made for him in one of the Watertown newspaper offices, and it was not long before Ambrose W. Clark selected him for a partner, and they resurrected the Northern New York Journal, which had become almost a menace to society under the erratic management of a Seventh Day Baptist preacher. The Journal readily fell into line as a Republican ex-

ponent, after having served the old Whig party to its end, and soon became one of the leading family newspapers in Jefferson county. Col. Clark was the out-of-door partner, while Mr. Fayel attended to all the details of the office, writing the leading editorials and making friends on every hand. His journey to Labrador in company with the writer, was only one episode in his editorial experience, we having gone the previous summer to Pembina and to the Red River of the North, then looked upon as beyond the uttermost confines of even semi-civilization. Meeting on that journey the celebrated Chipewewa chief, "Hole in the Day," they formed so friendly an acquaintance that when, years afterwards, they met in Washington, the stalwart chief was rejoiced to meet his "white brother."

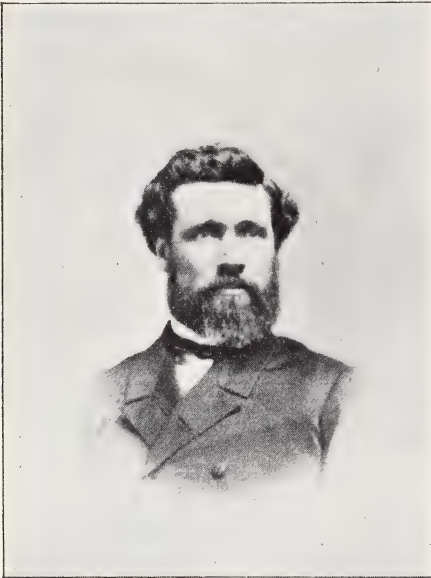
Mr. Fayel's abilities as a newspaper man, were of a high order. But as Col. Clark came to be more of a public man, having been elected for the second time to Congress, and as Mr. Fayel's health had failed by reason of close attention to business, it was thought best to sell the Journal, and it was disposed of at a fair price.

Mr. Fayel accepted a position at Washington, where he performed duty for a while, but his health becoming much broken, he came to Saratoga Springs late in the summer of 1863, and died there in the arms of his sister. If he had been spared to pursue his chosen calling with restored health, he would have reached the highest rank, for he had talent, patience and perseverance, and was of so amiable and kind a nature that he made friends of all who knew him. He sleeps in the village cemetery at Theresa, the scene of his boyish ambitions, whence he sallied forth, with a stout heart, to "seek his fortune." I can but think he derived his gentle bearing and suavity of manner largely from that Marguerite Cooper, his maternal grandmother, who traced her pedigree direct to the Bourbons of France.

Whether it was that William, the eldest son, felt spurred on by the success of his younger brother, or whether the latent newspaper ability that was born into this family, had reached a point where it had to demonstrate itself or become violent, certain it is that he, too, left the farm, and went to Lockport, N. Y., where for several years he was connected with a daily paper as "all around" writer. But "westward" was the cry, and after marrying a good wife he dropped down upon St. Louis, where he made a most enviable reputation through nearly 30 years' service upon the Republican, becoming the best known, most popular and most reliable newspaper writer upon that celebrated paper. He was its war correspondent, and his letters from the front were eagerly read all through the West.

This characteristic story is told of him: He was with General Curtis in the West, and the enemy were so close in front that all fires were forbidden. The General had notified Fayel that during the night he should start a courier

for St. Louis, and thus he had an opportunity to get in a letter for the paper. It was dark, and no one dared have a fire or any bright light. Fayel was in a quandary, but he remembered that near sundown they had marched past a sutler's tent, and if he could get back there he would doubtless find a candle, and, hiding its glare under a box, he could prepare his letter. Back he went, paid 10 cents for a candle, and started to walk back the two miles. The night was warm, and not to melt the candle, he had rolled it in a piece of wrapping paper, and carefully held it in his hand. Plodding back, with his mind full of his letter, on reaching camp his candle was gone, having been carried so carefully that it had slipped away, but he "had a good hold on the paper." So the Republican did not hear from him that time, as the courier was miles away at daybreak.



JOSEPH FAYEL.

A family of farmer boys, surrounded with the many disadvantages so common to nearly all this northern region 60 years ago, which turned out two able newspaper men, to say nothing of its other members, must be a family having some fibre in it quite out of the common run of farmers' sons, who usually take to mercantile or other strictly business pursuits when the farm becomes distasteful.

The departure of his brothers from the farm threw upon Joseph, the eldest brother, increased responsibilities and labors. After a while he sold his land and turned his attention to purchasing cheese. Eventually he was drawn into general merchandise and a country trade. But it was his career as a leading politician that brought him into general notice, and made him one of the most

conspicuous men in the northern part of the county. A constant reader of Horace Greeley's writings, he was well prepared, at the birth of the Republican party, to give it cordial support and unwavering adhesion. His purse, his house, his teams,—and he had them all and of the best,—were ever ready at the call of his party. His efforts were marked by an enthusiasm and a devotion that were in themselves an inspiration to others. In the district school-house, that nursery of all that has made us great as a people, his voice was heard and his efforts honored by those who listened. The lamented George W. Flower was his constant companion and able ally on these occasions, with others who might be named. By them Theresa and Alexandria and Antwerp were aroused to such a pitch that a real pro-slavery Democrat was something to be pointed at with wonder.

THE COOPER FAMILY.

The founder of this large family was Guillaume Coupert (William Cooper) who was the first settler on the north side of Black river in Jefferson county. He was born in Normandy, France, in 1773. During the French and English wars, which were fiercely waged upon these shores, notably in Nova Scotia and Lower Canada, Cooper joined a party of Frenchmen, probably on a fishing expedition, bound for Newfoundland. Unluckily, the whole crowd were captured by an English war vessel, and confined in a Nova Scotia prison. Cooper managed to escape, and worked his way southward into Connecticut, where he remained three years, but finally made a stand in what is now Pamela township, where he took up 150 acres of land. Like so many of his countrymen, he visited the celebrated French settlement upon the Black river, and at that place this roving blade probably experienced his first love romance, for there he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Marguerite Charton, an educated French widow, who had left her native country in company with her brother, a Catholic priest, to seek in America that life of freedom of opinion which had been denied so many of her countrymen at home, where the Bourbon rule had been broken and many of its adherents guillotined or driven into exile. She must have possessed an usual amount of fortitude to leave beautiful France for a land so forbidding as Northern New York must have been in 1801. Be that as it may, the sequel has shown that her trust in the God of her fathers was not in vain, and it must have been that trust and its spirit of contentment which sustained her in the long years that were to come before patient labor was to bring the rewards of comfort and satisfaction. Her future husband was anything but a loyalist—indeed, he hated the very name "aristocrat"—but she was a devoted monarchist, tracing back her lineage to a noble family, and as she had been in Paris when the beautiful Marie Antoinette was guillotined, her sympathies were most deeply aroused in behalf of the ill-fated Bourbons. In later life

she could never speak of the acts she saw perpetrated in Paris in 1792 without hiding her face in her hands as she trembled with horror at the memory.

William and the fair Marguerite were married March 21, 1801, by Joel Mix, a well-known justice of the peace at that time. Like most of the better class of French, she insisted upon a legal marriage settlement, and I have been permitted to examine a certified copy of that agreement as it appears upon the records of the French consulate in New York. Regarding it as a veritable curiosity, I venture to transcribe it almost entire:

[Record of a marriage contract placed upon the book of the French consulate in the city of New York, April 17, 1801, (in the ninth year of the French republic) by order of Simon Vinour Cherville, French commissioner.]

On this day, March 21, 1801, Guillaume Coupert, aged 28 years, living upon Black river, near Lake Ontario, county of Oneida, State of New York, of the one part, and Marguerite Charton, aged 27 years, of the other part, in the presence of Henry Boutin and other witness, have agreed to take each other for husband and wife, and to mutually unite themselves in the bonds of marriage, the same having been contracted in the presence of Joel Mix, a justice of the peace of that district.

The said Guillaume Coupert being of age, and having a right to dispose of what belongs to him, in consideration of the love and friendship which he has for Marguerite Charton, his future wife, gives her, for her dower right, in case he dies before her, and without children, all that he shall possess at his death, so that his parents can lay claim to nothing. That which he now possesses consists of a hundred and fifty acres of land on Black river, near Lake Ontario, county of Oneida, State of New York, and a pair of oxen. [This land is now known as the George Webb farm, in Pamela.]

And the said Marguerite Charton gives to the said Guillaume Coupert, in consideration of the esteem which she has for him, in case of death on her part without children, all which she shall have at the time of her death, and all that shall be used in common between them. That which she now has consists, at the time of this marriage, in her furniture, all her wearing apparel, linen, underclothes, jewels, utensils, to wit: A gift chair, five dollars [in silver], a silver goblet of five ounces, eighteen drams weight, three mattresses, six comforters, pillows and bolsters, three dozen house cloths, six dozen napkins, 13 table cloths, 12 pillow cases, four dozen chemises, nine gauze curtains, seven pairs of sheets, two dozen handkerchiefs, and underclothing, all her wearing apparel, such as petticoats, dresses, silk cloaks, etc., night dresses, snuffers, coffee mill, knives, forks, spoons, spinning wheel, 30 to 40 books, and the whole estimated at a hundred and sixty dollars.

But in case of separation for any cause which may be between the two parties, the said Guillaume Coupert consents to give to the said Marguerite Charton half of that which belongs to him at present upon the Black river, and to provide that there shall be two lots of 75 acres of land each, having equal portions of cultivated land and waste land, drawing by lot to whom each shall belong, in the presence of two witnesses chosen by the parties. She shall also share in the fruits and grains which shall be in growth, and in the buildings; also as to the animals in case of sale, the half of the sum which shall be realized from the sale shall belong to her, and in case of re-investment, she shall share as has been stated above. She shall, in addition, retain her furniture and effects at their estimated value, and the said Guillaume Coupert adopts, from the present time, the child which she has had by another alliance.

(Signed by both parties in the presence of witnesses.)

Then follows an official certificate by Joel Mix that he married these parties on the 21st day of March, 1801, in the presence of some dozen witnesses.

It will be noted that the fair Marguerite was not bad at a bargain, for by this contract, in case of separation, she was to have in her own

right half of all the land and its increase in cattle and produce, as well as whatever she had brought to the common stock, not relinquishing to the recalcitrant William even the "snuffers."

For several years they improved the Pamela farm, but it proving too small a place, and a good offer having been made for it, they purchased a much larger parcel of unimproved land, and permanently settled in the deeper wilderness of LeRay, almost upon the border of the "plains," then heavily timbered with primeval pine. Upon that farm they reared their numerous family: Marguerite, afterwards mother to the Fayel family; William, father of Sidney Cooper, of Watertown; Rana, who lived at Sanford Corners; Alexander, lately deceased, at Theresa; Edward, also of Theresa, and father of Irvin C. Cooper, the prominent cheese buyer; Victor, long a resident of LeRay, and Angelica, now Mrs. Hiram Becker, and the only survivor of these children. Each of these descendants reared families of their own, and their influence upon public affairs for the past 60 years has been marked and continuous.

In delineating the experiences of these early pioneers, very much should be left to the reader's imagination. But it is well to remember that we are dealing with what transpired well nigh an hundred years ago, when the frowning forests had to be pushed back to make room for the settlements, whence were to flow the civilizing influences that were to rear the State. It is easy to believe that the toil was almost incessant, the reward remote, and at times well nigh despaired of, the days of pleasuring few and far between, no newspapers and but few entertaining books, blazed paths for roads, slow oxen instead of horses, sleds instead of wagons, seed grain hard to be got, very little ready cash, with no market for surplus products. But these hardy pioneers worked patiently on, trusting largely to Providence and their own right hands. The elder Cooper trudged many times nine miles to a mill at Brownville with his grist upon his back, blazed trees his only guide, his dog for sole companionship. Think of that, ye Jefferson county farmers of this Columbian time! But these laborious lives at last found peaceful and restful ending, and Guillaume and his faithful Marguerite sleep at last amid the later and happier scenes which they did so much to render possible. And so we say, "Peace be unto them."

We think we have demonstrated that the French, though historically pronounced poor colonists as compared with the English, have seemed to disprove that theory upon the limited theatre of Northern New York. Whenever we find pure French blood intermingled with the New England strain, it has developed a noticeable refinement in manners, a frugal business capacity, a love of letters, and in the second generation an entire assimilation into the true American fiber, both in patriotic sentiment and in moral growth. While the French are proverbially light of heart and not unmindful of a good dinner,

they are yet distinctly a religious people, and that was the reason why they so readily assimilated with the New England settlers of Jefferson county.

JAMES D. LERAY DE CHAUMONT.

It is to be regretted that we are unable to present a more perfect portrait of this distinguished man, whose relations with the early settlement of Jefferson county were more intimate and important than those of any person who preceded or came after him. He was a nobleman of France, at the height of his early manhood, in 1793, when the Revolution in that country threw everything into confusion. His own previous intimate friendship, as well as that of his father, with Benjamin Franklin, our minister to France, joined with his earnest sympathy, and his father's



JAMES D. LERAY.

important aid to the American colonies during their long struggle to throw off the yoke of England, had made him more or less familiar with American affairs. When the Bonapartists were driven out by the returning Bourbons, James D. LeRay, with many other European adherents of the deposed Napoleon, came to the United States. Mr. LeRay inherited a heavy claim against this county for advances made in France by his father to aid the cause of the colonies, as well as for goods of various kinds, which he had sent over by the shipload. The United States had not money with which to pay the just claims which her creditors held, but the government had plenty of land, and many of her creditors were thus paid off. But the greater part of LeRay's purchase was direct from the Chass-

nais Company—sometimes called the New York Company—whose title came from Macomb, who held his title by letters patent from the State of New York. The chain of title ran thus: State of New York to William Constable; April 12, 1793, Constable conveyed 210,000 acres to Chassnais. March 6, 1800, Constable also conveyed 30,000 acres to Chassnais, and these lands were subsequently conveyed by Chassnais to Mr. LeRay. [See references to these conveyances under heads of "Chassnais," the "New York Company," and "LeRay," in the index.]

In 1815 Mr. LeRay became quite active in selling small tracts of land to the French exiles, who had adhered to the fortunes of Napoleon, and obliged to flee from the disasters that overtook the empire. Among the most distinguished of these French noblemen, were Peter Francis Real, the chief prefect of police of the empire, and known in French history as Count Real. Also Marshal Grouchy, the distinguished military leader, whose tardiness at Waterloo dissipated the glory of Napoleon, and changed the destiny of France. They, with the Duc de Vincennes and others, formed a colony of French exiles at Cape Vincent. F. R. Hasler, the eminent French philosopher, came there to reside with his family.

Louis Peugnet, an officer of Napoleon, was also one of the exiles who joined them. These French refugees were deluded with visions that Napoleon would, some day, be abducted from his prison home on St. Helena to take up his residence in their colony. They built a house for his occupation at Cape Vincent, which for many years was called the "Cup and Saucer House." After the restoration of the Bourbons and the death of Napoleon, Louis XVIII. granted an amnesty to all political exiles, and many of these refugees returned to France.

LeRay built a land office on Broadway, in New York city, which is still standing. He also made frequent visits to Cape Vincent, which he named after his son. While at his estate in France, in 1815, he heard of the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-King of Spain, at Blois. He had known this prince before his great elevation, and was his guest at Montefontaine when the treaty of September 30, 1800, between the United States and France was signed, but he had not met him afterwards. Seeing, however, that misfortune had assailed the prince, he remembered him and hastened to Blois for an interview. He made a bargain with the deposed king to sell him a tract of 120,000 acres of land in exchange for diamonds, which were some of the crown jewels of the throne of Spain. The price of these jewels having depreciated nearly one-half, a compromise was effected by which the ex-king accepted a deed, dated December 21, 1818, for 60,000 acres of land, located mostly in the towns of Diana, Wilna, Antwerp and Philadelphia. When the prince came to the United States, he assumed the title of Count de Survilliers. In 1816, LeRay with his daughter and his distinguished son-

in-law, the Marquis de Gouvillo, sailed for America. He then put new vigor into the work of settling up his lands. He built a saw mill and grist mill on the Indian river at Theresa High Falls. He surveyed a lot of 1,000 acres as a reservation, and laid out streets and building lots for the village of Theresa, which he named after his daughter. He erected a forge and blast furnace at Carthage, then called Long Falls, under the supervision of Claudius S. Quilliard. From this furnace large quantities of iron were manufactured from the ore. In 1819 he removed his land office to Carthage, and constructed the old Alexandria road from Carthage through Philadelphia and Theresa to the St. Lawrence River at Alexandria Bay. He freely gave lots for churches, school-houses and graveyards.

Mr. LeRay was a firm believer in the Roman Catholic faith, and observed its rites and sacred traditions, but when application was made for a church lot, he never inquired about the creed or denomination. The Marquis de Gouvillo and wife remained here a year before returning to France. LeRay imported, at great expense, fine blooded horses, cattle and sheep, to improve the stock in Jefferson county. He bestowed great care upon his villa at LeRayville. His circular carriage drives, his beautiful lawns, his fine selection of plants and fruits, which flourished in his garden, the grand shaded avenues in front of his grounds, the elegant deer park and the whole surrounded by the forest of maples, are preserved until this day. This all betokened a French gentleman of culture and refinement. He adopted that princely style of living which characterized him through the remainder of his sojourn in America, employing a large retinue of servants, land agents and surveyors, forming, in themselves, a small community. He rode in a post-coach, drawn by four horses, and two post riders on horseback followed behind, over newly-cut roads, around stumps and over corduroy turnpikes. His bountiful hospitality and sumptuous entertainments attracted to his luxurious home many of the first men of the nation. President Monroe, in 1817, made a tour of inspection of the northern frontier. He arrived in Ogdensburg, August 1, 1817, where he was joined by Gen. Jacob Brown and others. The President and his escort passed through Rossie and Antwerp to enjoy the princely hospitality at the magnificent home of LeRay, and renew a friendship contracted 30 years before. Mr. Monroe then visited Sackets Harbor, and there met Col. Woolsey and other distinguished officers of the navy. After inspecting the public works he embarked on board the United States brig Jones, and sailed for Niagara.

Through the encouragement of LeRay, who offered to furnish money to pay the premiums, a meeting of the most prominent men of the county was held at the house of Isaac Lee, in Watertown, October 25, 1817, for the purpose of organizing the Jefferson County Agricultural Society. James D. LeRay de

Chaumont was elected president, and continued to hold that office until 1829, when Gen. Jacob Brown was made vice-president. Egbert TenEyck was made secretary, and Orrin Stone, treasurer. The first cattle show and fair of the society was held in Watertown on the 28th and 29th of September, 1818, in a field on the north side of the river, on LeRay street. This was the first cattle show held in the State, with the exception of one held in Otsego county, through the patronage of Mr. LeRay, in 1817.

In 1819 Mr. LeRay employed a young chemist of the Polytechnic School, who had invented a new mode of manufacturing powder. A powder mill was erected at Slocum's Mills, on Pleasant Creek, and was run a few years, making a coarse quality of powder, which had the reputation of being lazy, but it was strong and well adapted for blasting. The charcoal used was made of alder wood, carefully peeled and charred in close, iron retorts. The mill was afterwards changed to a mill for making starch from potatoes.

In 1822, the beautiful villa in which Mr. LeRay resided, was burned to the ground, and the present grand mansion was erected upon the ruins. It is constructed of limestone, plastered with cement, and is modeled somewhat after the style of his father's chateau at Passey, in France, but not so elaborate or expensive in its construction. It is 100 feet long, and the main structure is 40 feet wide, and two stories high with a basement. The mansion has two fronts. The grand front has a broad veranda with high doric columns extending to the crest of the roof. It is approached through a beautiful lawn, surrounded by a circular carriage drive, and a grand shaded avenue in front. When built, it was the finest country residence in the State of New York.

This old historic French mansion passed into the possession of Jules Rene Payen in 1840, a distinguished French engineer and chemist, and is now occupied by William Phelps, Esq., and family. Mr. Joseph Fayel says that nearly 60 years ago he went with his father on a visit, and was most royally entertained by Mr. LeRay. The grounds and surroundings at that time displayed the cultivated taste and refinement of a French gentleman. On a recent visit with his wife, through the kindness of Mrs. Phelps, Mr. Fayel was conducted through the interior of the mansion. From the front they entered a triangular vestibule, from the side of which doors open into two large stately drawing rooms, separated by massive sliding doors. These rooms, when connected, are 60 feet long and 20 feet wide. In the centre, back of these front rooms, is a spacious hall with an outside entrance from the back front. From this hall a winding stairway leads to the upper floor, which is divided into sleeping apartments. To the right of this hall is a large, neatly-furnished family room. Connected with this room is a suite of rooms formerly allotted to Young James, the son of Vincent LeRay and his instructor. On the

left of the hall is a large room used by Mr. LeRay as a reception room, adjoining which were his sleeping apartments and private library and counting room. In all these rooms are beautiful fire places and mantels of Italian marble; also velvet carpets and modern furniture. Mr. LeRay left several relics, among which are two large mantel mirrors extending to the ceiling, two mantel clocks of ancient design, two candelabras and a finely-finished mahogany secretary, which was used by Mr. LeRay himself.

The old French mansion has received good care, is well preserved and still retains all of its original style of architecture, but the surroundings are sadly neglected, and the virgin forest with its wealth of old maples, that still surrounds the grounds, contains but few traces of the cultivated taste of Mr. LeRay.

In 1825 at the completion of the Erie canal, opening to emigration the States on the Ohio river with a less vigorous climate, and operating disastrously upon the large landed proprietors of the east, Mr. LeRay found himself unable to meet the sea of trouble on which he had embarked, for his liberality and expenses were enormous. He was at last compelled to apply for the benefit of the insolvent act, and surrendered his estate to his son Vincent for the benefit of his creditors. His landed property in the State of New York, which he transferred to Vincent at the time of making his assignment, consisted of 30,759 acres of land in Franklin county valued at \$22,500; 73,947 in St. Lawrence county, \$106,000; 143,500 in Jefferson county, \$574,000; 100,000; in Lewis county, \$133,000. Total number of acres, 348,206. Total amount, \$835,500. The winding up of Mr. LeRay's affairs was so well managed as to satisfy all the claims of his creditors in full in America, and Vincent, with his systematic and close business methods, realized a large fortune from the estate.

This change in the condition of affairs of Mr. LeRay very much subdued his noble spirit. He was compelled to reduce his personal expenses, which were limited by Vincent to \$10,000 per year. If this distinguished man had a fault as a land holder, it was in being over indulgent in allowing payments to pass by, and too willingly listening to the complaints of settlers, by which both himself and his purchasers unfortunately were the losers. He was an exemplary family man. He always kissed his children when he departed from his home and when he returned. He was firm in his faith of the Roman Catholic religion, believed in its traditions and strictly adhered to its consecrated rites; and yet he was very tolerant towards all other denominations. He was a man of large views; nothing small or contracted ever entered his brain. He soon retired from active life and spent his time alternating between his beloved France and America, the country of his adoption. He never took an active part in politics, seldom voting. He did vote, however, for Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Quincy Adams, because they

were his personal friends and because he had faith in their patriotism.

Mr. LeRay, like Lafayette, loved and cherished the principles of Republicanism, yet he never fraternized with that frenzied rabble controlled by the Parisian mob, instigated by that blood-thirsty trio, Robespierre, Danton and Murat, who incited the Revolution, which for savage atrocity has no parallel in history, and the three years' reign of terror which deluged the royal palaces in blood, and clouded with a lurid gloom the future of France, must ever remain one of the most brutal instances of popular excess that has ever darkened the page of history.

Mr. LeRay, with his family, departed for France, June 15, 1836, making his last voyage—never returning to America, the land he loved so well. He had now made sixteen voyages in sailing ships and packets, for Atlantic steamers were unknown in those days. At the age of 80 years, when full of health and vigor, and his mind unimpaired, he was attacked with inflammation of the chest, which in five days resulted in his death, on the 31st of December, 1840. He will long be gratefully remembered by the citizens of Jefferson county for his public-spirited improvements and his dignified and courteous manners.

His three children and two sisters survived him. Alexander LeRay went to Texas, and was killed in 1844 in a duel. His daughter, Theresa, the Countess de Gouvillo, died in 1853 and left one son, a lieutenant in the army. He came to this country with the Boulanger party in 1881, as an invited guest, to represent the LeRay family at the centennial celebration of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, 100 years before. The Count de Gouvillo visited Jefferson county, and the mansion of his grandfather and other historic places.

Vincent succeeded to his father's estate in 1825, and was a close, methodical business man. Although he loved to make money, he was proverbially honest, and paid to the last cent all the liabilities of his father. He married Cornelia, a daughter of Madame Juebel, and had a son named James, the Count de St. Paul, who has made several visits to the United States. Vincent died with cancer of the mouth, in 1866, and left another son named Charles, the Marquis de St. Paul. He is now 42 years old, and has been married about 20 years, with no children, and the probabilities are that at his death the grand old historic name of LeRay will be enclosed in the same tomb forever.

For many of the facts in this article we are under obligation to Joseph Fayel, of Theresa, whose father was for 40 years an inmate of the LeRay family.

It is true that there were other rural counties which also felt the influence of French immigration—notably Otsego and Oneida, but Jefferson county had contained more of these people, and they were of a better class than fell usually to the lot of other localities.

SUPERVISORS FROM 1854 TO 1894.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Pierce, the accommodating County Clerk, we are able to present in a condensed form, the list of supervisors from 1854 (to which date Hough's history brings up the list) to 1894, the final year of the century since the Black River country began to be settled; and thus our readers have a reasonably definite mass of data upon that subject. Preceding this list of the supervisors, we give a list of members of Assembly from the earliest settlements up to 1894, and for this list, also, we are under obligation to Mr. Pierce, who has taken an active interest in our enterprise, showing his full comprehension of the duty a public officer owes to his constituency. He is evidently the right man in the right place.

1854.

John C. Cooper.... Adams.
 Andrew Cornwall.... Alexandria.
 Robert Ormiston..... Antwerp.
 Beriah Allen..... Brownville.
 Otis P. Starkey..... Cape Vincent.
 Andrew S. Babcock.... Champion.
 Luke F. Frame..... Clayton.
 Alexander Dickinson... Ellisburgh.
 Henry Green, Jr..... Henderson.
 E. B. Camp..... Houndsfield.
 Joseph Wager..... LeRay.
 John F. Robinson..... Lorraine.
 William Carlisle..... Lyme.
 Hiram Dewey..... Orleans.
 Isaac McGinnis..... Pamela.
 Seth Strickland..... Philadelphia.
 Gaius Tremain..... Rodman.
 Orlin Wheelock..... Rutland.
 Anson Ranney..... Theresa.
 David D. Otis..... Watertown.
 Samuel Keyes..... Wilna.
 J. M. Ackley..... Worth.

1855.

John H. Whipple..... Adams.
 Jason Clark..... Alexandria.
 J. H. Conklin..... Antwerp.
 Beriah Allen..... Brownville.
 Calvin Fletcher..... Cape Vincent.
 Andrew S. Babcock.... Champion.
 Luke E. Frame..... Clayton.
 Dexter Wilder..... Ellisburgh.
 Henry Green, Jr..... Henderson.
 E. B. Camp..... Houndsfield.
 Joseph Wager..... LeRay.
 Elisha Allen..... Lorraine.
 Jacob Putnam..... Lyme.
 Hiram Dewey..... Orleans.
 Isaac McGinnis..... Pamela.
 Seth Strickland..... Philadelphia.
 Gaius Tremain..... Rodman.
 Orlin Wheelock..... Rutland.
 Franklin Parker..... Theresa.
 Adriel Ely..... Watertown.
 Nelson D. Ferguson.... Wilna.
 David Gillett..... Worth.

1856.

Justus Eddy..... Adams.
 Jason Clark..... Alexandria.

J. H. Conklin..... Antwerp.
 James A. Bell..... Brownville.
 Calvin Fletcher..... Cape Vincent.
 Nelson Rulison..... Champion.
 Luke E. Frame..... Clayton.
 E. B. Hawes..... Ellisburgh.
 W. P. Davis..... Henderson.
 Daniel McCulloch..... Houndsfield.
 W. D. Phelps..... LeRay.
 C. M. Brown..... Lorraine.
 Nelson Burdick..... Lyme.
 Luther Lampson..... Orleans.
 Isaac McGinnis..... Pamela.
 Seth Strickland..... Philadelphia.
 Wm. Gilbert, Jr..... Rodman.
 George W. Hazelton... Rutland.
 Joseph Fayel..... Theresa.
 Willard Ives..... Watertown.
 Nelson D. Ferguson.... Wilna.
 David Gillett..... Worth.

1857.

Justus Eddy..... Adams.
 Jason Clark..... Alexandria.
 John H. Conklin..... Antwerp.
 James A. Bell..... Brownville.
 Wm. Estes..... Cape Vincent.
 Nelson Rulison..... Champion.
 Luke E. Frame..... Clayton.
 A. J. Barney..... Ellisburgh.
 Clark Orchard..... Henderson.
 Daniel McCulloch..... Houndsfield.
 W. S. Phelps..... LeRay.
 Harley Brown..... Lorraine.
 Wm. Dewey..... Lyme.
 Luther Lampson..... Orleans.
 Isaac McGinnis..... Pamela.
 Seth Strickland..... Philadelphia.
 Ora Cooley..... Rodman.
 Geo. W. Hazelton..... Rutland.
 Percival D. Bullard... Theresa.
 Levi H. Brown..... Watertown.
 Wm. Christian..... Wilna.
 L. P. Gillett..... Worth.

1858.

Charles A. Benjamin... Adams.
 Wm. W. Butterfield... Alexandria.
 J. H. Conklin..... Antwerp.
 Beriah Allen..... Brownville.
 Charles Smith..... Cape Vincent.
 Nelson Rulison..... Champion.
 John W. Ingalls..... Clayton.
 A. Dickinson..... Ellisburgh.
 Clark Orchard..... Henderson.
 Daniel McCulloch..... Houndsfield.
 W. S. Phelps..... LeRay.
 P. Brown..... Lorraine.
 Jacob Putnam..... Lyme.
 Luther Lamson..... Orleans.
 Charles W. Burdick... Pamela.
 Seth Strickland..... Philadelphia.
 O. C. Wyman..... Rodman.
 A. C. Middleton..... Rutland.
 Nicholas D. Yost..... Theresa.
 H. H. Babcock..... Watertown.
 P. S. Stewart..... Wilna.
 C. C. Moore..... Worth.

1859.

C. A. Benjamin Adams.
 W. W. Butterfield Alexandria.
 John H. Conklin Antwerp.
 Henry Spicer Brownville.
 Charles Smith Cape Vincent.
 Joel A. Hubbard Champion.
 John W. Ingalls Clayton.
 Alexander Dickinson Ellisburgh.
 William Dobson Henderson.
 Theodore Canfield Houndsfield.
 Lewis Palmer LeRay.
 Elisha Allen Lorraine.
 Jacob Putnam Lyme.
 John Tallman Orleans.
 Charles W. Burdick Pamela.
 John Allis Philadelphia.
 O. C. Wyman Rodman.
 A. C. Middleton Rutland.
 Nicholas D. Yost Theresa.
 Ambrose W. Clark Watertown.
 Samuel Keyes Wilna.
 C. C. Moore Worth.

1860.

Charles A. Benjamin Adams.
 Andrew Cornwall Alexandria.
 John H. Conklin Antwerp.
 Henry Spicer Brownville.
 Charles Smith Cape Vincent.
 Wm J. Bentley Champion.
 John W. Ingalls Clayton.
 G. M. Hopkinson Ellisburgh.
 Wm. Dobson Henderson.
 Sylvester J. Lewis Houndsfield.
 Lewis Palmer LeRay.
 Edmund Remington Lorraine.
 Jacob Putnam Lyme.
 John Tallman Orleans.
 James Jones Pamela.
 John Allis Philadelphia.
 Nathan Strong Rodman.
 A. C. Middleton Rutland.
 Joseph Atwell Theresa.
 A. W. Clark Watertown.
 Charles W. Smith Wilna.
 C. C. Moore Worth.

1861.

C. A. Benjamin Adams.
 Wm. W. Butterfield Alexandria.
 John H. Conklin Antwerp.
 Henry Spicer Brownville.
 Charles Smith Cape Vincent.
 Daniel Potter Champion.
 Elijah McCarn Clayton.
 George M. Hopkinson Ellisburgh.
 Wm. Dobson Henderson.
 Andrew Smith Houndsfield.
 Octave Blanc LeRay.
 Philo M. Brown Lorraine.
 Francis C. Cline Lyme.
 Hiram Dewey Orleans.
 C. W. Burdick Pamela.
 John Allis Philadelphia.
 Nathan Strong Rodman.
 Gardner Town Rutland.
 Benjamin P. Cheeseman Theresa.
 David W. Baldwin Watertown.
 Charles W. Smith Wilna.
 C. C. Moore Worth.

1862.

C. A. Benjamin Adams.
 A. Cornwall Alexandria.
 J. H. Conklin Antwerp.
 H. C. Dorchester Brownville.
 W. D. Fuller Cape Vincent.
 Daniel Potter Champion.
 E. McCarn Clayton.
 A. J. Earl Ellisburgh.
 Wm. Dobson Henderson.
 L. Barrows Houndsfield.
 Samuel G. Slocum LeRay.
 P. M. Brown Lorraine.
 Remus Wells Lyme.
 Jerome Bushnell Orleans.
 C. W. Burdick Pamela.
 S. Becker Philadelphia.
 Nathan Strong Rodman.
 Gardner Town Rutland.
 B. P. Cheeseman Theresa.
 H. H. Babcock Watertown.
 Charles W. Smith Wilna.
 C. C. Moore Worth.

1863.

George W. Bond Adams.
 A. Cornwall Alexandria.
 J. H. Conklin Antwerp.
 H. C. Dorchester Brownville.
 W. D. Fuller Cape Vincent.
 Daniel Potter Champion.
 E. McCarn Clayton.
 G. M. Hopkinson Ellisburgh.
 T. O. Whitney Henderson.
 L. Barrows Houndsfield.
 C. P. Granger LeRay.
 E. Remington Lorraine.
 Remus Wells Lyme.
 Jerome Bushnell Orleans.
 C. W. Burdick Pamela.
 S. Becker Philadelphia.
 N. Strong Rodman.
 Asa Clark Rutland.
 P. D. Bullard Theresa.
 Edward Lansing Watertown.
 C. W. Smith Wilna.
 S. B. Stears Worth.

1864.

G. W. Bond Adams.
 A. Cornwall Alexandria.
 J. H. Conklin Antwerp.
 H. C. Dorchester Brownville.
 Wm. VanOstrand Cape Vincent.
 Wesley Barr Champion.
 E. McCarn Clayton.
 J. B. Clark Ellisburgh.
 G. G. Whitney Henderson.
 L. Barrows Houndsfield.
 C. P. Granger LeRay.
 E. Remington Lorraine.
 R. Wells Lyme.
 Pliny Newton Orleans.
 Elliott Makepeace Pamela.
 J. S. Peck Philadelphia.
 H. H. Taylor Rodman.
 G. W. Hazelton Rutland.
 D. Bearup Theresa.
 E. Lansing Watertown.
 William Christian Wilna.
 C. C. Moore Worth.

1865.

C. A. Benjamin	Adams.
A. Cornwall	Alexandria.
Levi Miller	Antwerp.
E. S. Tallman	Brownville.
George F. Bartlett	Cape Vincent.
Wesley Barr	Champion.
James Johnston	Clayton.
John B. Clark	Ellisburgh.
G. G. Whitney	Henderson.
J. Dimick	Houndsfield.
E. K. Gardner	LeRay.
S. T. Tift	Lorraine.
Remus Wells	Lyme.
R. B. Biddlecom	Orleans.
C. W. Burdick	Pamelia.
Seth Strickland	Philadelphia.
H. H. Taylor	Rodman.
G. W. Hazleton	Rutland.
D. Bearup	Theresa.
George A. Bagley	Watertown.
Wm. Christian	Wilna.
C. C. Moore	Worth.

1866.

C. A. Benjamin	Adams.
W. W. Butterfield	Alexandria.
Levi Miller	Antwerp.
E. S. Tallman	Brownville.
John H. Roseboom	Cape Vincent.
Wesley Barr	Champion.
James Johnston	Clayton.
John B. Clark	Ellisburgh.
William Dobson	Henderson.
Walter B. Camp	Houndsfield.
E. K. Gardner	LeRay.
S. T. Tift	Lorraine.
Wm. H. Main	Lyme.
R. B. Biddlecom	Orleans.
C. W. Burdick	Pamelia.
Seth Strickland	Philadelphia.
O. C. Wyman	Rodman.
Geo. W. Hazleton	Rutland.
D. Bearup	Theresa.
Geo. A. Bagley	Watertown.
Wm. Christian	Wilna.
C. C. Moore	Worth.

1867.

C. A. Benjamin	Adams.
Ebenezer Campbell	Alexandria.
Elijah Fulton	Antwerp.
E. S. Tallman	Brownville.
Geo. F. Bartlett	Cape Vincent.
Wesley Barr	Champion.
John Johnston	Clayton.
Albert G. Earl	Ellisburgh.
Albert A. Davis	Henderson.
Jay Dimick	Houndsfield.
E. K. Gardner	LeRay.
Spencer Woodward	Lorraine.
Wm. H. Main	Lyme.
R. B. Biddlecom	Orleans.
C. W. Burdick	Pamelia.
Loren Fuller	Philadelphia.
O. C. Wyman	Rodman.
A. N. Hardy	Rutland.
David Bearup	Theresa.
Geo. A. Bagley	Watertown.
James H. Morrow	Wilna.
C. C. Moore	Worth.

1868.

Royal Fuller	Adams.
M. J. Hutchins	Alexandria.
Levi Miller	Antwerp.
E. S. Tallman	Brownville.
Geo F. Bartlett	Cape Vincent.
John F. Peck	Champion.
John Johnston	Clayton.
John B. Clark	Ellisburgh.
A. A. Davis	Henderson.
Jay Dimick	Houndsfield.
F. K. Gardner	LeRay.
Philo M. Brown	Lorraine.
Andrew J. Dewey	Lyme.
R. B. Biddlecom	Orleans.
Dexter W. Haven	Pamelia.
Loren Fuller	Philadelphia.
William Christie	Rodman.
Andrew C. Middleton	Rutland.
David Bearup	Theresa.
George A. Bagley	Watertown.
Lawrence J. Goodale	Wilna.
C. C. Moore	Worth.

1869.

This year the city of Watertown was organized and represented in the board of supervisors by four supervisors.

Royal Fuller	Adams.
E. Campbell	Alexandria.
H. B. Keene	Antwerp.
Henry Spicer	Brownville.
H. A. House	Cape Vincent.
Fred McNitt	Champion.
John Johnston	Clayton.
John B. Clark	Ellisburgh.
L. B. Simmons	Henderson.
Theo. Canfield	Houndsfield.
Fred Waddingham	LeRay.
Alonzo A. Grow	Lorraine.
A. J. Dewey	Lyme.
R. B. Biddlecom	Orleans.
Dexter W. Haven	Pamelia.
Loren Fuller	Philadelphia.
Wm. Christie	Rodman.
Samuel Frink	Rutland.
David Bearup	Theresa.
John Winslow	Watertown.
John M. Carpenter	1st Ward, city.
Norris Winslow	2d Ward, city.
T. C. Chittenden	3d Ward, city.
J. C. McCartin	4th Ward, city.
James H. Monroe	Wilna.
C. C. Moore	Worth.

1870.

Royal Fuller	Adams.
Wm. M. Thompson	Alexandria.
John D. Ellis	Antwerp.
Alvin A. Gibbs	Brownville.
Hugh McCandie	Cape Vincent.
Fred McNitt	Champion.
John Johnston	Clayton.
Wm. Baldwin	Ellisburgh.
A. A. Davis	Henderson.
Theodore Canfield	Houndsfield.
Fred Waddingham	LeRay.
Philo H. Brown	Lorraine.
Andrew J. Dewey	Lyme.
Pliney Newton	Orleans.

D. W. Haven Pamela.
 Loren Fuller Philadelphia.
 Wm. Christie Rodman.
 Samuel Frink Rutland.
 David Bearup Theresa.
 Charles Richardson... Watertown.
 Charles Acker 1st Ward, city.
 N. M. Winslow 2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden 3d Ward, city.
 J. C. McCartin 4th Ward, city.
 Wm. Christian Wilna.
 Solomon Kellogg... Worth.

1871.

O. D. Allen Adams.
 Wm. H. Thompson... Alexandria.
 H. B. Keene Antwerp.
 Myron H. Peck Brownville.
 Hugh McCandie Cape Vincent.
 Albert W. Hadsell... Champion.
 John Johnston Clayton.
 Wm. Baldwin Ellisburgh.
 Wm. Dobson Henderson.
 Theodore Canfield... Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham LeRay.
 Alonzo W. Grow ... Lorraine.
 Andrew J. Dewey ... Lyme.
 Wayland F. Ford ... Orleans.
 Dexter W. Haven... Pamela.
 Loren Fuller Philadelphia.
 Wm. Christie Rodman.
 Wm. Southworth... Rutland.
 Jason C. Morrow ... Theresa.
 Charles Richardson... Watertown.
 B. B. Taggart 1st Ward, city.
 George Smith 2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden 3d Ward, city.
 D. W. Baldwin 4th Ward, city.
 H. W. Hammond Wilna.
 Henry V. Jenks Worth.

1872.

Royal Fuller Adams.
 Wm. H. Thompson... Alexandria.
 Hiram B. Keene Antwerp.
 Myron H. Peck Brownville.
 H. A. House Cape Vincent.
 A. W. Hadsell Champion.
 R. M. Esselstyn... Clayton.
 Wm. Baldwin Ellisburgh.
 L. Seaton Henderson.
 Theodore Canfield... Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham LeRay.
 A. W. Grow Lorraine.
 A. J. Dewey Lyme.
 Pliny Newton Orleans.
 Dexter W. Haven... Pamela.
 Loren Fuller Philadelphia.
 William Christie... Rodman.
 Wm. Southworth... Rutland.
 Jason C. Morrow ... Theresa.
 Chas. Richardson... Watertown.
 Byron B. Taggart... 1st Ward, city.
 John C. Knowlton... 2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden 3d Ward, city.
 G. C. Bradley 4th Ward, city.
 H. W. Hammond Wilna.
 H. V. Jenks Worth.

1873.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 Newton Rand Alexandria.

Elijah Fulton Antwerp.
 A. A. Gibbs Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 M. C. Merrill Champion.
 John Johnston Clayton.
 Wm. Baldwin Ellisburgh.
 L. Seaton Henderson.
 W. E. Tyler Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham LeRay.
 C. C. Moore Lorraine.
 A. J. Dewey Lyme.
 T. D. Flansburgh... Orleans.
 I. T. Millard Pamela.
 Geo. F. Tucker Philadelphia.
 O. D. Hill Rodman.
 H. P. Dunlap Rutland.
 George E. Yost Theresa.
 Chas. Richardson... Watertown.
 C. W. Acker 1st Ward, city.
 J. C. Knowlton 2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden 3d Ward, city.
 L. F. Phillips 4th Ward, city.
 E. Penniman Wilna.
 J. M. Ackley Worth.

1874.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 N. Rand Alexandria.
 E. Fulton Antwerp.
 A. A. Gibbs Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 James Sterling Champion.
 John Johnston Clayton.
 J. E. Green Ellisburgh.
 L. Seaton Henderson.
 W. E. Tyler Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham LeRay.
 C. C. Moore Lorraine.
 C. M. Empie Lyme.
 P. Newton Orleans.
 J. B. Leavitt Pamela.
 George E. Tucker... Philadelphia.
 O. D. Hill Rodman.
 H. P. Dunlap Rutland.
 George E. Yost Theresa.
 Charles Richardson... Watertown.
 C. W. Acker 1st Ward, city.
 J. C. Knowlton 2nd Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden 3d Ward, city.
 L. F. Phillips 4th Ward, city.
 E. Penniman Wilna.
 J. M. Ackley Worth.

1875.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 A. A. Holmes Alexandria.
 A. Chapin Antwerp.
 W. Zimmerman Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 James Sterling Champion.
 John Johnston Clayton.
 J. E. Green Ellisburgh.
 L. Seaton Henderson.
 W. E. Tyler Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham LeRay.
 C. C. Moore Lorraine.
 C. M. Empie Lyme.
 P. Newton Orleans.
 J. B. Leavitt Pamela.
 George E. Tucker... Philadelphia.
 George A. Gates Rodman.

Wm. Southworth Rutland.
 John Parker Theresa.
 Charles Richardson Watertown.
 Thos. Keenan.....1st Ward, city.
 J. C. Knowlton.....2d Ward, city.
 C. A. Holden.....3d Ward, city.
 Solon Wilder.....4th Ward, city.
 James Galvin.....Wilna.
 H. V. Jenks.....Worth.

1876.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 A. A. Holmes Alexandria.
 A. Chapin Antwerp.
 O. M. Wood Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 James Sterling.....Champion.
 John Johnston.....Clayton.
 I. P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
 John Chapman.....Henderson.
 S. N. Hodges.....Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham.....LeRay.
 O. C. Tucker.....Lorraine.
 C. M. Empie.....Lyme.
 P. Newton.....Orleans.
 J. B. Leavitt.....Pamelia.
 George E. Tucker.....Philadelphia.
 George A. Gates.....Rodman.
 George W. Smith.....Rutland.
 John Parker.....Theresa.
 H. S. Barbour.....Watertown.
 Thomas Keenan.....1st Ward, city.
 John C. Knowlton.....2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden.....3d Ward, city.
 C. W. Sloat.....4th Ward, city.
 James Galvin.....Wilna.
 H. V. Jenks.....Worth.

1877.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 A. A. Holmes Alexandria.
 A. Chapin Antwerp.
 O. M. Wood Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 James Sterling.....Champion.
 John Johnston.....Clayton.
 I. P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
 John Chapman.....Henderson.
 S. N. Hodges.....Houndsfield.
 F. Waddingham.....LeRay.
 O. C. Tucker.....Lorraine.
 C. M. Empie.....Lyme.
 P. Newton.....Orleans.
 J. B. Leavitt.....Pamelia.
 George E. Tucker.....Philadelphia.
 George A. Gates.....Rodman.
 George W. Smith.....Rutland.
 John Parker.....Theresa.
 H. S. Barbour.....Watertown.
 Thomas Keenan.....1st Ward, city.
 John C. Knowlton.....2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden.....3d Ward, city.
 C. W. Sloat.....4th Ward, city.
 James Galvin.....Wilna.
 H. V. Jenks.....Worth.

1878.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 R. Gurnee Alexandria.
 Geo. D. McAllister.....Antwerp.
 Henry Binninger.....Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.

James Sterling.....Champion.
 E. J. Seeber.....Clayton.
 I. P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
 John Chapman.....Henderson.
 S. N. Hodges.....Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.
 B. A. Caulkins.....Lorraine.
 A. A. Getman.....Lyme.
 B. Everett.....Orleans.
 G. H. Countryman.....Pamelia.
 George E. Tucker.....Philadelphia.
 George A. Gates.....Rodman.
 George W. Smith.....Rutland.
 George Kelsey.....Theresa.
 J. M. Felt.....Watertown.
 Thomas Keenan.....1st Ward, city.
 J. C. Knowlton.....2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden.....3d Ward, city.
 Thomas F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
 James Galvin.....Wilna.
 S. B. Kellogg.....Worth.

1879.

O. D. Greene Adams.
 R. Gurnee Alexandria.
 H. H. Bent.....Antwerp.
 H. Binninger.....Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 James Sterling.....Champion.
 W. H. Lingenfelter.....Clayton.
 I. P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
 Luther Read.....Henderson.
 S. N. Hodges.....Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.
 B. A. Caulkins.....Lorraine.
 Waitsill Crumb.....Lyme.
 Isaac Mitchell.....Orleans.
 D. W. Haven.....Pamelia.
 George E. Tucker.....Philadelphia.
 J. R. Washburn.....Rodman.
 George W. Smith.....Rutland.
 George Kelsey.....Theresa.
 J. M. Felt.....Watertown.
 George Adams, Jr.....1st Ward, city.
 J. C. Knowlton.....2d Ward, city.
 T. C. Chittenden.....3d Ward, city.
 Thomas F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
 James Galvin.....Wilna.
 O. D. Moore.....Worth.

1880.

O. D. Greene.....Adams.
 R. Gurnee Alexandria.
 H. H. Bent.....Antwerp.
 H. Binninger.....Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 M. P. Mason.....Champion.
 W. H. Lingenfelter.....Clayton.
 I. P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
 Luther Reed.....Henderson.
 D. C. Reed.....Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.
 E. Pitkin.....Lorraine.
 Waitsill Crumb.....Lyme.
 Isaac Mitchell.....Orleans.
 D. W. Haven.....Pamelia.
 A. C. Comstock.....Philadelphia.
 J. R. Washburn.....Rodman.
 Charles Roberts.....Rutland.
 George Kelsey.....Theresa.
 J. M. Felt.....Watertown.

John E. Bergevin 1st Ward, city.
 J. A. Quencer 2d Ward, city.
 C. A. Holden 3d Ward, city.
 A. D. Seeber 4th Ward, city.
 James Galvin Wilna.
 O. D. Moore Worth.

1881.

W. D. Arms Adams.
 A. C. Cornwall Alexandria.
 H. H. Bent Antwerp.
 W. Zimmerman Brownville.
 L. O. Woodruff Cape Vincent.
 George D. Hewitt Champion.
 E. J. Seeber Clayton.
 I. P. Wodell Ellisburgh.
 Luther Reed Henderson.
 W. E. Tyler Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant LeRay.
 E. Pitkin Lorraine.
 Waitsill Crumb Lyne.
 Isaac Mitchell Orleans.
 George A. Fenner Pamela.
 S. Munroe Philadelphia.
 J. R. Washburn Rodman.
 Charles Roberts Rutland.
 George Kelsey Theresa.
 L. T. Sawyer Watertown.
 John Nill 1st Ward, city.
 C. D. Bingham 2d Ward, city.
 C. A. Holden 3d Ward, city.
 Thomas F. Kearns 4th Ward, city.
 O. S. Levis Wilna.
 O. D. Moore Worth.

1882.

W. D. Arms Adams.
 A. C. Cornwall Alexandria.
 H. H. Bent Antwerp.
 F. D. Pierce Brownville.
 J. A. Scobell Cape Vincent.
 George D. Hewitt Champion.
 E. J. Seeber Clayton.
 A. S. Thompson Ellisburgh.
 Luther Reed Henderson.
 W. E. Tyler Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant LeRay.
 C. C. Moore Lorraine.
 David M. Mount Lyne.
 Isaac Mitchell Orleans.
 George A. Fenner Pamela.
 George A. Tucker Philadelphia.
 George Kelsey Theresa.
 J. R. Washburn Rodman.
 Charles Roberts Rutland.
 L. T. Sawyer Watertown.
 John Nill 1st Ward, city.
 C. D. Bingham 2d Ward, city.
 C. A. Holden 3d Ward, city.
 Thomas F. Kearns 4th Ward, city.
 O. S. Levis Wilna.
 O. D. Moore Worth.

1883.

W. D. Arms Adams.
 A. C. Cornwall Alexandria.
 H. H. Bent Antwerp.
 F. D. Pierce Brownville.
 J. A. Scobell Cape Vincent.
 D. A. Goodrich Champion.
 E. J. Seeber Clayton.
 A. S. Thompson Ellisburgh.

H. E. Carpenter Henderson.
 T. C. Dempsey Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant LeRay.
 W. R. Grow Lorraine.
 David M. Mount Lyne.
 Isaac Mitchell Orleans.
 George A. Fenner Pamela.
 George E. Tucker Philadelphia.
 Simeon H. Gates Rodman.
 B. J. Smith Rutland.
 George Kelsey Theresa.
 L. T. Lawyer Watertown.
 John Nill 1st Ward, city.
 C. D. Bingham 2d Ward, city.
 S. S. Trowbridge 3d Ward, city.
 Thomas F. Kearns 4th Ward, city.
 W. C. Becker Wilna.
 Orin Greenly Worth.

1884.

W. D. Arms Adams.
 T. B. Marshall Alexandria.
 D. W. Sprague Antwerp.
 F. D. Pierce Brownville.
 J. A. Scobell Cape Vincent.
 G. D. Hewitt Champion.
 H. E. Morse Clayton.
 A. S. Thompson Ellisburgh.
 H. E. Carpenter Henderson.
 L. W. Day Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant LeRay.
 F. A. Moore Lorraine.
 W. W. Enos Lyne.
 Isaac Mitchell Orleans.
 George A. Fenner Pamela.
 A. C. Comstock Philadelphia.
 Simeon H. Gates Rodman.
 J. W. Waldo Rutland.
 George Kelsey Theresa.
 L. T. Sawyer Watertown.
 John Nill 1st Ward, city.
 J. A. Settle 2d Ward, city.
 S. S. Trowbridge 3d Ward, city.
 Wm. H. Cole 4th Ward, city.
 Wm. C. Becker Wilna.
 Orrin Geenly Worth.

1885.

W. D. Arms Adams.
 A. Bickelhaupt Alexandria.
 E. B. Buckley Antwerp.
 Edward Spicer Brownville.
 J. A. Scobell Cape Vincent.
 George D. Hewitt Champion.
 H. E. Morse Clayton.
 A. S. Thompson Ellisburgh.
 J. W. Overton Henderson.
 L. W. Day Houndsfield.
 F. E. Croissant LeRay.
 W. R. Grow Lorraine.
 W. W. Enos Lyne.
 Pliney Newton Orleans.
 George A. Fenner Pamela.
 A. C. Comstock Philadelphia.
 Wm. J. Wyman Rodman.
 J. W. Waldo Rutland.
 B. W. Chapman Theresa.
 J. Stears, Jr. Watertown.
 John Nill 1st Ward, city.
 L. C. Greenleaf 2d Ward, city.
 E. R. Brown 3d Ward, city.

Thomas F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
James Graham.....Wilna.
Orrin Greenly.....Worth.

1886.

W. D. Arms.....Adams.
A. Bickelhaupt.....Alexandria.
Leonard A. Bacon.....Antwerp.
Edward Spicer.....Brownville.
J. A. Scobell.....Cape Vincent.
G. D. Hewitt.....Champion.
G. H. Strough.....Clayton.
Isaac P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
H. E. Carpenter.....Henderson.
H. J. Lane.....Hounsfield.
F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.
Myron H. Fox.....Lorraine.

John F. Delaney.....Lyme.
Byron J. Strough.....Orleans.
F. E. Ward.....Pamelia.
A. C. Comstock.....Philadelphia.
Wm. J. Wyman.....Rodman.
J. W. Waldon.....Rutland.
B. W. Chapman.....Theresa.
J. Stears, Jr.....Watertown.
John Nill.....1st Ward, city.
L. C. Greenleaf.....2d Ward, city.
Elon R. Brown.....3d Ward, city.
Thomas F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
James C. Graham.....Wilna.
G. H. Wilcox.....Worth.

1887.

W. D. Arms.....Adams.
A. Bickelhaupt.....Alexandria.
L. A. Bacon.....Antwerp.
Edward Spicer.....Brownville.
J. A. Scobell.....Cape Vincent.
G. D. Hewitt.....Champion.
Fred Haas.....Clayton.
Isaac P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
H. E. Carpenter.....Henderson.
H. J. Lane.....Hounsfield.
F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.
W. R. Grow.....Lorraine.
T. O. Peck.....Lyme.
B. J. Strough.....Orleans.
C. E. Makepeace.....Pamelia.
A. C. Comstock.....Philadelphia.
W. J. Wyman.....Rodman.
L. D. Olney.....Rutland.
B. W. Chapman.....Theresa.
B. W. Gifford.....Watertown.
W. H. Delmore.....Wilna.
W. S. Carlisle.....1st Ward, city.
S. C. Greenleaf.....2d Ward, city.
E. R. Brown.....3d Ward, city.
T. F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
S. B. Kellogg.....Worth.

1888.

W. D. Arms.....Adams.
A. C. Cornwall.....Alexandria.
L. A. Bacon.....Antwerp.
Edward Spicer.....Brownville.
J. A. Scobell.....Cape Vincent.
Wesley Briggs.....Champion.
Fred Haas.....Clayton.
I. P. Wodell.....Ellisburgh.
H. E. Carpenter.....Henderson.
H. J. Lane.....Hounsfield.
F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.

W. R. Grow.....Lorraine.
Waitsill Crumb.....Lyme.
B. J. Strough.....Orleans.
C. E. Makepeace.....Pamelia.
A. C. Comstock.....Philadelphia.
W. J. Wyman.....Rodman.
Jay Waldo.....Rutland.
George Kelsey.....Theresa.
B. W. Gifford.....Watertown.
Foster Rhines.....1st Ward, city.
J. Atwell, Jr.....2d Ward, city.
E. R. Brown.....3d Ward, city.
T. F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
W. H. Delmore.....Wilna.
S. B. Kellogg.....Worth.

1889.

W. D. Arms.....Adams.
F. T. Holmes.....Alexandria.
L. H. Bacon.....Antwerp.
W. Zimmerman.....Brownville.
D. L. Fitzgerald.....Cape Vincent.
Wesley Briggs.....Champion.
W. H. Rees.....Clayton.
J. M. Thompson.....Ellisburgh.
H. E. Carpenter.....Henderson.
J. A. McWayne.....Hounsfield.
F. E. Croissant.....LeRay.
C. D. Grimshaw.....Lorraine.
J. T. Delaney.....Lyme.
B. J. Strough.....Orleans.
E. B. Nichols.....Pamelia.
C. O. Roberts.....Philadelphia.
W. J. Wyman.....Rodman.
Charles Roberts.....Rutland.
George Kelsey.....Theresa.
B. W. Gifford.....Watertown.
W. O. Smith.....1st Ward, city.
J. Atwell, Jr.....2d Ward, city.
J. B. Lowe.....3d Ward, city.
Thomas F. Kearns.....4th Ward, city.
W. H. Delmore.....Wilna.
S. B. Kellogg.....Worth.

1890.

W. D. Arms.....Adams.
Fred T. Holmes.....Alexandria.
G. H. Wood.....Antwerp.
W. Zimmerman.....Brownville.
Daniel L. Fitzgerald.....Cape Vincent.
Wesley Briggs.....Champion.
W. H. Consaul.....Clayton.
J. M. Thompson.....Ellisburgh.
Adelbert A. Scott.....Henderson.
J. A. McWayne.....Hounsfield.
Fred E. Croissant.....LeRay.
C. D. Grimshaw.....Lorraine.
Eli B. Johnson.....Lyme.
Byron J. Strough.....Orleans.
Edward B. Nichols.....Pamelia.
Albert W. Oatman.....Philadelphia.
Wm. J. Wyman.....Rodman.
Carl H. Frink.....Rutland.
George E. Yost.....Theresa.
Burt W. Gifford.....Watertown.
Richard Holden, Jr.....1st Ward, city.
J. Atwell, Jr.....2d Ward, city.
R. E. Smiley.....3d Ward, city.
Solon Wilder.....4th Ward, city.
W. H. Delmore.....Wilna.
Phillip H. Brennan.....Worth.

1891.

W. D. Arms	Adams.
Fred T. Holmes	Alexandria.
G. H. Wood	Antwerp.
W. Zimmerman	Brownville.
D. L. Fitzgerald	Cape Vincent.
George D. Hewitt	Champion.
W. H. Consaul	Clayton.
R. H. Brown	Ellisburgh.
A. A. Scott	Henderson.
J. A. McWayne	Houndsfield.
F. E. Croissant	LeRay.
C. D. Grimshaw	Lorraine.
Eli B. Johnston	Lyme.
Byron J. Strough	Orleans.
Edward B. Nichols	Pamelia.
C. O. Roberts	Philadelphia.
H. S. Dean	Rodman.
Carl H. Frink	Rutland.
George E. Yost	Theresa.
F. M. Parker	Watertown.
Richard Holden	1st Ward, city.
J. Atwell, Jr.	2d Ward, city.
R. E. Smiley	3d Ward, city.
Solon Wilder	4th Ward, city.
John Whaling	Wilna.
L. L. Cornell	Worth.

1892.

W. D. Arms	Adams.
Fred T. Holmes	Alexandria.
Gary H. Wood	Antwerp.
Walter Zimmerman	Brownville.
L. G. Kelsey	Cape Vincent.
Chas. A. Beyer	Champion.
W. H. Consaul	Clayton.
Isaac P. Wodell	Ellisburgh.
Albert A. Scott	Henderson.
J. A. McWayne	Houndsfield.
F. E. Croissant	LeRay.
C. D. Grimshaw	Lorraine.
Eli B. Johnston	Lyme.
Byron J. Strough	Orleans.
Edward B. Nichols	Pamelia.
C. O. Roberts	Philadelphia.
H. S. Dean	Rodman.
H. L. Allen	Rutland.
George E. Yost	Theresa.
F. M. Parker	Watertown.
Barney McCarthy	1st Ward, city.
J. Atwell, Jr.	2d Ward, city.
R. E. Smiley	3d Ward, city.
Solon Wilder	4th Ward, city.
John Whaling	Wilna.
L. L. Cornell	Worth.

1893.

W. D. Arms	Adams.
Fred T. Holmes	Alexandria.
Gary H. Wood	Antwerp.
Walter Zimmerman	Brownville.
L. G. Kelsey	Cape Vincent.
C. A. Beyer	Champion.
Wm. H. Consaul	Clayton.
I. P. Wodell	Ellisburgh.
Adelbert A. Scott	Henderson.
J. A. McWayne	Houndsfield.
F. E. Croissant	LeRay.
C. D. Grimshaw	Lorraine.
Eli B. Johnston	Lyme.
B. J. Strough	Orleans.
S. D. Ball	Pamelia.
C. O. Roberts	Philadelphia.
Harrison S. Dean	Rodman.
Herman L. Allen	Rutland.
George E. Yost	Theresa.
Frank M. Parker	Watertown.
Richard Holden, Jr.	1st Ward, city.
Joseph Atwell, Jr.	2d Ward, city.
A. D. Seaver	3d Ward, city.
Wm. H. Tallett	4th Ward, city.
John Whaling	Wilna.
A. D. Boyd	Worth.

1894.

W. D. Arms	Adams.
W. H. Thompson	Alexandria.
G. H. Wood	Antwerp.
Walter Zimmerman	Brownville.
L. G. Kelsey	Cape Vincent.
C. A. Beyer	Champion.
Wm. H. Consaul	Clayton.
E. A. Chapman	Ellisburgh.
A. A. Scott	Henderson.
J. A. McWayne	Houndsfield.
F. E. Croissant	LeRay.
C. D. Grimshaw	Lorraine.
E. B. Johnson	Lyme.
B. J. Strough	Orleans.
S. D. Ball	Pamelia.
C. O. Roberts	Philadelphia.
H. S. Dean	Rodman.
H. L. Allen	Rutland.
George E. Yost	Theresa.
Frank M. Parker	Watertown.
Richard Holden, Jr.	1st Ward, city.
Joseph Atwell	2d Ward, city.
A. D. Seaver	3d Ward, city.
Wm. H. Tallett	4th Ward, city.
C. J. Clark	Wilna.
A. D. Boyd	Worth.

THE PATRIOT WAR.

DURING the fall of 1837 there occurred one of the most curious, and what would now be classed as inexcusable and insane episodes that Jefferson county and the whole northern frontier had ever witnessed—nothing more nor less than a popular effort on the part of American citizens to overthrow the government of Canada by an unwarranted invasion of the frontier towns, expecting to arouse the people to immediate participation in the re-

bellious effort as soon as a stand should have been made. Ridiculous as this affair appears at this day, it was a popular and an enthusiastic effort at that time, drawing into its service many educated and apparently level-headed men, and meeting with an amount of sympathy with the northern public that was really astonishing.

There had been for some time considerable discontent in Canada, the people claiming that

they were virtually shut out from proper participation in the government, and their repeated efforts to obtain better legislation had been disregarded, and at times treated with contempt. This discontent was more pronounced in the Lower Province, where the French Canadians had great influence, and had never in their hearts yielded a loyal support to the English rule over a country which had once belonged to France. It was said at the time that the issues made by the Canadians against their rulers were greater than the causes that separated the American colonies from the English. The Reform party in Parliament of the Upper Province was led by William Lyon McKenzie, and Papenau was the leader in the Lower Province. The Tory home government sustained all the oppressive acts of the local government. The Reform party refused to vote supplies for the support of the government, and the Parliaments were dissolved. The excitement had become great all through the provinces, extending to the frontiers on this side. The parliament buildings at Montreal were burned. The first collision between the Reform parties and the Tories, in the Upper Province, was on Yonge street, Toronto, where several were killed. The feeling now became very intense. The Reform party contained many determined and resolute men, but they desired relief from British oppression through peaceful means. They had never contemplated a resort to arms, but the feeling in both provinces was aroused to such an extent that it could not be peaceably controlled. The feeling for the relief of Canada seemed to pervade all classes; secret societies were formed in the principal towns on this side as well as on the Canadian side of the river. They were called Hunter's Lodges, and had signs and pass-words by which they could recognize each other.

In the summer of 1837, William Lyon McKenzie and Gen. VanRensselaer with 300 men established themselves on Navy island in Canadian waters, between Chippewa and Grand Island, in the Niagara river. Reinforcements came to Navy Island from the American side. The little steamer "Caroline" was chartered to carry passengers and freight to the island from Buffalo. On the night of November 29, 1837, while this steamer was moored at Schlosser's wharf, a captain in the English army with a company of British soldiers, boarded her and after murdering one of her crew, and wounding several others, set her on fire, and cutting the boat loose, sent her adrift over Niagara Falls. One Captain Alexander McLeod, while on a debauch at Niagara, made his boast that he was one of the gang that burned the Caroline. He was arrested for the murder of Durfee. His trial was commenced at Canandaigua, but it was considered unsafe and he was removed to Utica. His defense was that he acted under the authority of the British government. He proved an alibi and was acquitted, being defended by able Canadian lawyers. The outrage was complained of by Governor

Marcy to Martin Van Buren, then President of the United States, but no demand on the British government was ever made. The President issued a proclamation forbidding all persons from aiding or assisting, in any way, the rebellious acts of any people, or collection of people, who interfered with the execution of the laws of a friendly nation, declaring all such persons outlaws and not entitled to the protection of the American government.

Great preparations were soon made for an attack upon Kingston, while the St. Lawrence was bridged with ice. On the night of February 19, 1838, the arsenal at Watertown was broken into and 400 stand of arms were taken. The arsenals at Batavia and Elizabethtown were also plundered. On the 20th of February patriots began to flock to French Creek in large numbers with a supply of arms and ammunition, consisting of 1,000 stand of arms, 20 barrels of cartridges and a large store of provisions. It was intensely cold, and the men suffered from exposure. General Rensselaer VanRensselaer, a son of General VanRensselaer, of the war of 1812, was to assume the command. Either through the cowardice of the officers or the men, no man saw Canadian soil, and after much talk of bravery the men dispersed to their homes. It was reported that Colonel Bonnycastle, at the head of 1,600 men, was coming from Kingston to make an attack upon the town, and through fear and of the loved ones at home, the patriots scattered without much ceremony, leaving all their arms and ammunition behind. This flight homeward was as ridiculous as their attempt was insane.

On the night of May 30, 1838, the Canadian steamer, Sir Robert Peel, which was commanded by John B. Armstrong, on her way from Brockville to Toronto, with 19 passengers and about £20,000 in specie for paying off the troops in the Upper Province, was taking on wood at McDonnell's wharf, in the southern channel of the St. Lawrence, near Alexandria Bay, when a company of men, led by "Bill" Johnson, the alleged hero of the Thousand Islands, disguised and painted like savages, armed with muskets and bayonets, rushed on board, shouting, "Remember the Caroline." The night was dark and rainy. The passengers (who were asleep in the cabin) together with the crew were ordered on shore. The boat was then pushed out into the river and burned. The sunken hull can be seen there to this day. Heavy rewards were offered for the apprehension of the offenders by both governments. Twelve of the band were arrested and held in the Watertown jail for about six months. Among the names were William Anderson, James Potts, Nathan Lee, Chester Warner, Seth Warner, William Smith, Marshall W. Forward, William S. Nichols, Henry S. Hunter and James Hunter. On the 2d of June, Anderson was indicted and held for arson in the first degree. He was tried before John P. Cushman, one of the circuit judges, and defended by Calvin McKnight, Benjamin Wright, John Clark and Bernard Bagley. After a deliberation of two hours

the jury brought in a verdict of "not guilty." After a time the others were released on their own recognizance, and were never subjected to a trial.

William Johnston was born in Lower Canada and became a confidential friend of William Lyon McKenzie. He became a leader in the Reform party and afterwards removed to French Creek. He was a man of great energy, and bore a fair reputation. Johnston was now considered the patriotic commander, and a band under his command fortified themselves on one of the islands within the Jefferson county line. His enterprising daughter, Kate Johnston, held communication with them and furnished them with provisions and supplies. It was at this time that Johnston published the following curious manifesto—which is, so far as the writer knows, the only instance in which an outlaw had the "cheek" to declare war from his place of hiding, against a friendly nation:

"I, William Johnston, a natural born citizen of Upper Canada, do hereby declare that I hold a commission in the Patriot service as commander-in-chief of the naval forces and flotilla. I commanded the expedition that captured and destroyed the Sir Robert Peel. The men under my command in that expedition were nearly all natural born English subjects. The exceptions were volunteers. My headquarters are on an island in the St. Lawrence without the line of the jurisdiction of the United States, at a place named by me Fort Wallace. I am well acquainted with the boundary line and know which of the islands do, and which do not belong to the United States. Before I located my headquarters I referred to the decisions of the commissioner made at Utica, under the sixth article of the treaty of Ghent. I know the number of the island and know that by the division of the commissions it is British territory. I yet hold possession of the station and act under orders. The object of my movement is the independence of the Canadas. I am not at war with the commerce or property of the United States.

"Signed this 10th day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight."

WILLIAM JOHNSTON.

The effect of this manifesto was quite important, as it was distributed through all the provinces and in all parts of the frontier States. The excitement along the frontiers grew more intense. Sir Allan McNab, the governor-general, fearing for the safety of his life, had resigned, and in returning to England passed through Watertown disguised as a laborer. He was recognized by Jason Fairbanks while sitting on a wheelbarrow in front of Gilson's tavern, waiting for the stage for Utica. Being advised by some of the leading men that he need have no fear of danger while travelling through the States, he changed his disguise and assumed his former dignity. Lord Durham succeeded him as governor-general. The secret lodges were now making large additions to their membership. It had now become evident that a stand was to be made somewhere for the threatened invasion.

On the 10th of November, two schooners, the "Charlotte," of Oswego, and the "Isabelle," of Toronto, left Oswego with arms and ammunition and about 300 men for some Canadian point on the St. Lawrence. The steamer "United States" left Oswego on the following morning for the same destina-

tion, touching at Sackets Harbor and taking on board about 100 men, besides arms and ammunition. The schooners had proceeded as far as Millen's Bay, below Cape Vincent, and the steamer "United States" coming up took them in tow, one on each side. There were now about 500 men on board the boat, all young destined for some point known to but very few, if any, except the officers. They were fully officered, Gen. J. Ward Birge holding the appointment of commander-in-chief. He was very sanguine, but his subsequent acts made him conspicuous as a coward. These vessels being well supplied with field pieces, small arms, ammunition and provisions, started on the morning of the 17th of November, down the river. When passing Alexandria Bay, Charles Crossmon, one of these "patriots," then a young man of 20 years' full of patriotic impulses, little thought that one day at this point a beautiful tourist home should bear his name. [See small picture of the wind-mill in article relating to Charles Crossmon].

The boats swept down the river until abreast of Prescott. At that point the schooners were detached, and dropped down to Windmill Point, about a mile below the city, where stood an abandoned wind-mill.

In trying to land, the schooners ran aground, one near the point, and the other farther down the river. About 250 men landed from the schooners, and the greater part of the guns and ammunition, together with one twelve pounder and two brass seven pounders were brought down. They then took possession of the windmill, which they held with three other stone buildings. The schooners, after getting afloat with the balance of the men and ammunition, sailed for Ogdensburg. This looked rather discouraging to the men in the windmill, to see these schooners leave them with many of their men and nearly all of their provision and ammunition. Colonel Worth and the United States Marshall, Garron, afterwards seized the vessels and all of their cargoes. Prospects began to darken for the Patriots. They were deserted by nearly all of their officers. General Birge wilted at the first chance of facing British bullets. It happened that among the Patriot band was a Polish exile, Niles Sobelitchki VanSchoultz, who came from Salina. He was of noble birth, his father being an officer of high rank, and he himself had been an officer in the Polish service. He had been deluded into the project of freeing Canada from "tyranny and oppression." In the emergency he was now placed in command. It had all along been understood that as soon as a stand was made by any Patriot force, the Canadians would flock to their standard. In this they now found themselves grossly deceived; not a single man came to their relief. They were looked upon as brigands and robbers. On the morning of the 18th, three Canadian steamboats, the "Coburg," the "Experiment" and the "Traveler," with about 400 regular troops from Kingston, were seen coming down the

river. They landed at Prescott. It was now evident that some fighting was to be done. VonSchoultz gave great encouragement to his men, advising them to brave the British bullets and stand by each other to the last man. They agreed to follow wherever he should lead.

The British steamers were now patrolling the river, and occasionally firing shots at the wind-mill. One shot was fired at the steamer "United States" while in American waters, passing through her wheel house, killing the man at the wheel. The British troops, under Colonel Dundas, came marching from Prescott to annihilate the Patriots. Von Schoultz marched his men out of the building into the field. They formed in line behind a stone fence, which they used as a breast-work. The British commenced firing when about 150 yards away, and continued their firing as they advanced, without doing any injury. The "Patriots" held their fire until the enemy had advanced to within 15 rods, and then they got the order to fire. This broadside resulted in killing 36 British soldiers, and wounding many others. The British fell back, but the firing continued on both sides. This was followed by the withdrawal of the "Patriots"—some into the wind-mill, and others occupying the outhouses, but continuing their fire at long range. The cannon shots aimed at the mill glanced off and produced no effect upon the walls. The battle raged 3 hours and 20 minutes, during which time 6 of the Patriots had been killed, and 21 wounded. It was estimated that 75 of the British lay dead upon the field, and 150 were wounded. Colonel Dundas now sent a flag of truce, asking a cessation of hostilities for an hour, that he might remove his dead and wounded, which was cheerfully granted by VonSchoultz.

The strife was watched with intense interest by a large crowd of people at Ogdensburg, directly opposite. The river now being clear, Hon. Preston King, with a few volunteers, chartered the "Paul Pry" to go over and get the Patriots away from the wind-mill. This was done probably by consent of the British forces. The boat went over, but only a few of the men chose to leave. Jonah Woodruff, the artist, afterwards the sleeping-car inventor and proprietor, was one of those who came away on the "Paul Pry." As time was precious, the night dark and the limit of the truce uncertain, the men in the mill irresolute and under poor military subjection, Mr. King and his party were forced to leave with but few, when all could have been saved.

About 10 o'clock on the third day the British regulars, reinforced with about 1,000 militia, came bearing down upon this almost defenseless band in the old mill. They had but little ammunition left, but they resolved to sell their lives as dearly as possible. The troops continued firing their cannon and volleys of musket balls, however, without perilous effect. At length Von Schoultz ordered a cannon loaded with musket balls, spikes and

pieces of iron placed in the door of the mill, and at an opportune moment it was discharged, killing 25 of the British and wounding as many more. This threw them into confusion, and they retreated.

At length VonSchoultz saw that his men could not stand another charge, and, with much reluctance, sent out a flag of truce, the bearers of which were immediately taken prisoners. They then displayed a white flag from the top of the mill, but no notice was taken of it. Towards night Colonel Dundas sent out a flag demanding a surrender of the men at his discretion. Von Schoultz offered to surrender as prisoners of war, but Colonel Dundas would grant no conditions. Finally the little band, finding opposition hopeless, gave themselves up without terms into the hands of the British commander.

Thus ended one of the most foolish and ill-conceived expeditions that was ever undertaken. Nineteen of the patriots were killed, 35 were wounded and about 190 were taken prisoners. The latter were placed on board the steamers and taken to Kingston, where they were confined in Fort Henry. It was estimated that about 125 of the British were killed and 200 wounded.

The following volunteers were from Jefferson county, although Onondaga, Cayuga, Oswego and Lewis counties furnished a large number of "Patriot" prisoners: Timothy P. Rawson, George T. Brown, Aaron Dresser, of Theresa; William Reynolds, Orin W. Smith, Andrew Smith, Peter Cranker, Hugh Calhoun, Hiram Wall, of Orleans; Edgar Rogers, Martin Van Slyke, John Bradley, Charles Crossmon, Leonard Delmore, Lorenzo E. Finney, Edward Foster, Daniel D. Heustis, of Watertown; Orison Rogers, Charles Rogers, Hiram Shaw, Abner B. Townsend, Orton Blodgett, John Brewster, Harvey Shaw, Nelson Butterfield, Hiram Coulton, of Philadelphia; Leonard Root, Hunter V. Vaughn, of Sackets Harbor; Charles Smith, Joseph Thompson, Chauncey Bailey, William Gates, Andrew Leiper, Charles Dory, David Liscom, Sylvester Lawton, Lawrence O. Bailey, Ira Polly, Levi Putman, Jacob Paddock, Ethel Penney, Russel Phelps, of Lyme; John G. Swansburg, William D. Sweet, Silvinus Sweet, George VanAmber, Samuel Austin, John Cronkhite, David Gould, David House, Garrett Hicks, William O'Neil, of Alexandria; William Stebbins, Duncan Anderson, Jeremiah Vinagar, Charles E. Brown, Moses A. Dutcher, Edward Garrison, John Gilman, Justice Merriam, Gains Powers, Lawton S. Peck, Johnson Vancurler, of Brownville; Andrew Morris, of Smithville; Ferris Miller, Sebastian Carpenter, William Denio, Riley Whitney, John Elmore, Selah Evans, P. Carpenter, of LeRay; Oliver A. Hooker, Joel Peeley, of Rutland; Nelson Truax, Foster Martin, of Antwerp; Charles VanWormer, of Ellisburgh; John Bromley, of Depauville; Elon Fellows, of Dexter; Charles Wilson, of Cape Vincent; Dorephus Abbey, David Heustis, Luther Darby, James Wheelock, Sam Wiley, Thomas Stockton, Martin Woodruff,

and George Kimball, of Watertown. The prisoners were confined in squads of 15 to 20 in small rooms in the fort, and placed under a strong guard. Their food was of poor quality. Sir George Arthur had decided that they were brigands and must be tried by a court martial, to be composed of seven field officers and seven captains of the line.

The serious condition of these prisoners excited the deepest sympathy of the people of Jefferson county as well as of their friends; and meetings were held in all the towns under great excitement, petitions being circulated far and wide and extensively signed. These were presented to Sir George Arthur, the governor-general, asking clemency for these poor deluded victims. The best legal talent in the State volunteered their aid in defence of the prisoners, and in mitigation of their condition. William H. Seward, Philo Gridley, Hiram Denio, Joshua A. Spencer, Bernard Bagley and George C. Sherman, all united and used their best efforts in appealing to the governor-general for clemency.

The court convened on the 28th of November; Daniel George being the first prisoner to be tried, pleaded not guilty. When he was taken from the steamer, papers were found in his pockets commissioning him as paymaster of the eastern division of the Patriot army. Von Schoultz was then brought before the court for trial. He employed the barrister, Sir John McDonald, to aid him in his defense. He pleaded guilty. He sent a written appeal to the governor-general, in which he stated that he was deluded into joining in the invasion of Canada by the gross misrepresentations of such men as J. Ward Birge and William Lyon McKenzie, who claimed to know the sentiment and wishes of the people of Canada, and that they would be received with open arms. Also that the militia, when called out, would flock to their standard. All of which proved to be a base delusion. He asked for mercy at his hands. Every means of influence which could be brought to bear upon the governor-general by such men as Judge Fine, Silas Wright and a host of others, could not change his determination of executing all the officers and leaders. Hon. Preston King, of Ogdensburg, Norris M. Woodruff, Hon. Orville Hungerford and other leading citizens of Watertown, joined in appeals for mercy for the officers, but in vain.

Dorephus Abbey, a former newspaper editor of Watertown, was the next to be tried. He was captured while carrying a flag of truce, and was next in rank to Von Schoultz. Next was Martin Woodruff. All of these, after trial, namely: Daniel George, Nicholas Von Schoultz, Dorephus Abbey and Martin Woodruff were sentenced by Sir George Arthur to be hanged, and this sentence was carried out December 8th. Von Schoultz made his will, giving, among his many bequests, \$10,000 for the benefit of the families of the British soldiers who were killed at the battle of the Windmill. He also wrote the following pathetic and farewell letter to his friend, Warren Green, of Syracuse:

DEAR FRIEND—When you get this letter, I shall be no more. I have been informed that my execution will take place to-morrow. May God forgive them who brought me to this untimely death. Hard as my fate is, I have made up my mind to forgive them, and do. I have been promised a lawyer to write my will—intend to appoint you my executor. If the British government permit it, I wish my body delivered to you and buried on your farm. I have no time to write more because I have great need of communicating with my Creator to prepare myself for His presence. The time allowed me for this is short. My last wish to the Americans is, that they will not think of avenging my death. Let no further blood be shed. And believe me, from what I have seen, all the stories which were told of the sufferings of the Canadian people were untrue. Give my love to your sister, and tell her that I think of her as I do of my own mother. May God reward her for her kindness. I further beg of you to take care of W. J. so that he may find honorable bread. Farewell, my dear friends. May God bless you and protect you.

December 18.

N. VON SCHOULTZ.

Joel Peeler and Sylvanus Sweet were executed, January 11, 1839. Sylvester Lawton, Duncan Anderson, Christopher Buckley, Russell Phelps and Lyman L. Lewis were sent to the scaffold, February 11. They were followed by Martin Van Slyke, William O'Neal and James Cummings. The officers now having all been dealt with, they made quick work trying the men under them. Graves, Chipman, and two others had turned queen's evidence. The prisoners were brought into court in squads of from 10 to 15, and asked a few questions, and were then returned to their quarters. They all expected that their doom was sealed, and were anxiously awaiting their death warrants. But a powerful influence was brought to bear upon Governor-General Arthur, and he finally decided that there would be no more executions, and went so far as to say that a number of them would be pardoned. The court had adjourned from January 4th to February 26th. The prisoners were allowed to receive visits from their friends, but under close guard. On the 8th of April the steamer "Commodore Barry" arrived at Sackets Harbor with 22 prisoners, pardoned by the governor-general. And, on the 27th of April, 37 more pardoned prisoners arrived at the same place. All released were under 21 years of age. The balance of the men remained in the fort all summer, uncertain as to their fate, whether they would be pardoned or banished. On the 17th of September, 1839, orders were given to prepare for departure, and 95 of them were heavily ironed, placed in canal barges and taken to Montreal, and there with another lot of prisoners, making about 150 in all, were put on board the ship "Buffalo," bound for Van Dieman's Land.

This island, once a penal colony inhabited by convicts transported from British territory for various criminal acts, is now a productive and desirable country. The march of civilization has made it attractive to tourists, as well as rich in tropical fruits, and the promotion of many special industries has placed it high in rank as one of England's most favored colonies.

February 13, 1840, after an uneventful voyage, they landed in the harbor of Hobart

Town. After the inspector had taken a description of them, the governor, Sir John Franklin, who afterwards died during a voyage of exploration to the arctic region, came to see them, and after looking them over, read their sentence, which was banishment for life. He was happy to learn of the captain of the "Buffalo" that they had behaved remarkably well during the voyage. He also informed them that they would be placed at hard labor on the public roads with other convicts, and that with good behavior, after three years, they would be granted tickets of leave, which would give them the liberty of the island.

After three years of this service, they were granted tickets of leave, but were confined within certain limits called districts, and obliged to report at the station every Saturday night. If they so desired they could be changed from one district to another. The deliverance from the heavy work they had hitherto endured, was a blessing, and gave them new life. A reward of a pardon and free passage to America having been offered by the governor to any of the convicts who would capture some bushrangers who were infesting the island, W. Gates, Stephen Wright, Aaron Dresser and George Brown succeeded in discovering the hiding-place and capturing two of the rangers. They were pardoned, and, after a long voyage, returned to America, having served five years of a convict's life.

In September, 1845, the governor commenced to deal out pardons of 10 and 15 at a time. He thought it not quite safe to liberate too many at once. During the year 1846, all of the Canadian prisoners had received pardons excepting some few whose behavior did not entitle them to such a reward.

Thus ended the Patriot war. It was not without some beneficent results to the Canadas, for the home government granted them a new charter, by which the provinces were united into a dominion with a parliament. The Tories were defeated in the parliament, and the Reform party, after driving them from power, assumed control of the state. Even the outlaw, William Lyon McKenzie, was restored to citizenship, and was for many years a member of parliament, and the premier of the government. A curious phase of the Patriot troubles was the effect on the political heads of National and State governments. President Van Buren and Governor Marcy were both soundly denounced by many newspapers for performing their duty in enforcing the neutrality laws, and lost many votes in the frontier States. Marcy was succeeded by Seward, and on the day the election of Harrison was announced in Washington, the boys shouted about the White House the refrain: "Van! Van! is a used-up man." And even General Scott attributed his failure to receive the Whig nomination at the Harrisburg national convention to the machinations of Col. Solomon VanRensselaer, a delegate from New York, who held a spite against General Scott for

having "squelched" his son, the general in command at Navy Island.

For a careful collection of the facts in this chapter, we are indebted to Mr. Joseph Fayel, of Theresa. His brother William, now a veteran newspaper man in St. Louis, Mo., was one of the "invaders" who rendezvoused at Clayton. Indeed, Theresa and Orleans furnished many of these incipient warriors whose ideas of conflict were certainly unique.

During the "Patriot" war Watertown and the adjoining towns were filled with ex-patriated "Patriots" who had fled from Canada to avoid arrest and imprisonment for alleged treason. Watertown being the headquarters of the Canadian leaders, William Lyon McKenzie, VanRensselaer and others were located at the old stone Mansion House, kept by Luther Gilson, on the site of the present Iron block. The old hostelry was crowded with the patriots. During the early winter of 1838 the then governor-general of Upper Canada, who had been recalled from his position by the British government, was ordered to return. This notable official was Sir Francis Bond-Head, an ex-officer of the British army, and thoroughly despised in Canada. Wishing to reach New York to sail for England, he undertook to make the journey by stage to Utica via Watertown. Not desirous of meeting his ex-patriated subjects for fear of recognition and possible insult, he determined to pass through incognito. Leaving Kingston during the night, accompanied by a prominent citizen of that city, to whom he acted the part of valet (or gentleman's gentleman) he arrived safely next morning by wagon and driver, hired as an "extra." The driver, not being informed as to the quality or rank of his passengers, drove straight to the Mansion House, and landed his man at the headquarters of his enemies. It was just after the breakfast hour, and the lobby was filled with the Patriot community, who recognized the Kingston citizen and greeted him cordially, but did not recognize the valet, who discreetly kept in the back ground. Prominent among the Patriot leaders at the hotel was Hugh Scanlon, an Irish-Canadian, a bright and shrewd fellow. After a short time Scanlon noticed that the valet was missing, and his suspicions were aroused, so he began to hunt him up. After looking high and low and all around the public square without finding him, he continued to search elsewhere, and at last found the lost valet cosily sitting on a wheelbarrow near the stables. Walking up to the late governor-general he recognized him at once. Introducing himself, Scanlon invited him to breakfast, and to meet his late subjects, assuring him that he would be welcome, and receive every courtesy due his rank. The governor accepted the invitation and came forward. He was met by all in a courteous and friendly way, and was assisted in his arrangements for departure. He left town in a coach and four with cheers, and without a single uncomplimentary remark. A. J. F.

MR. JOHN. A. HADDOCK'S GREAT BALLOON VOYAGE WITH PROFESSOR LAMOUNTAIN.

WHEN the writer was in school at the Sulphur Springs in Houndsfield, under Professor Morsman, there were two kinds of English Readers then published by the firm of Knowlton & Rice, one containing Gaius Rich's story of his fight with the panther on Bluff Rock, below Theresa, the other edition failing to contain that narrative. The book with the panther story was eagerly sought and devoured by all the children who could read, while the other edition was not by any means regarded with affection. The intense impression made by that panther story upon my own mind and upon that of the other scholars, has been a matter of recollection through the 60 years which have elapsed. For that reason the author of this History has yielded to urgent solicitation, and presents below the story of his great aerial voyage in 1859 with John LaMountain, one of the longest voyages ever made in a balloon. The writer appears to be best remembered by that perilous episode, especially among those who are now the business men of Jefferson county, but who were then eager, pushing lads, nearly crazy over the balloon fever, which was at that time violent in Northern New York. Perhaps the most important result attained by that dismal balloon experience may be found in the article following this account, which relates to the "Awakening of Henry Backus."

The interest aroused by this balloon trip was surprising and almost phenomenal, my account being published at length in nearly every English newspaper. Perhaps the story illustrates fortitude under trying circumstances and under the agonizing strain experienced in the uncertainty which surrounded LaMountain and myself when toiling in that wilderness. In that light it may be regarded as an object lesson, not altogether to be lost upon those who are to come after us.

THE ACCOUNT.

It is now about 35 years since the undersigned made the memorable balloon voyage with Professor LaMountain—a voyage intended to be short and pleasant, but which resulted in a long and most disastrous one, entailing the loss of the valuable balloon, and seriously endangering the lives of the travelers. Since then, LaMountain, after serving through the great rebellion, has made his last "voyage," and has entered upon that existence where all the secrets of the skies are as well defined and understood as are the course of rivers here on the earth.

To fully understand my reasons for making the trip, some leading facts should be presented:

1. There had been, all through the year 1859, much excitement in the public mind upon the subject of ballooning. In August of that year I returned from Labrador, and found that the balloon Atlantic, with Wise,

Hyde, Gaeger and LaMountain, had been driven across a part of Lake Ontario, while on their great trip from St. Louis to New York city, and had landed and been wrecked in Jefferson county, N. Y., and the people of that whole section were consequently in a state of considerable excitement upon the subject of navigating the air.*

2. I had heard of other newspaper editors making trips in balloons, had read their glowing accounts, and it seemed to me like a very cunning thing. Desiring to enjoy "all that was a-going," I naturally wanted a balloon ride, too, and therefore concluded to go, expecting to be absent from home not more than 10 or 12 hours at the longest, and to have a good time. Being a newspaper man, and always on the alert for news, I had also a natural desire to do all in my power to add to the local interest of my journal, and for that reason felt a willingness to go through with more fatigue and hazard than men are expected to endure in ordinary business pursuits.

3. I felt safe in going, as I knew that LaMountain was an intrepid and successful aeronaut, and I thought his judgment was to be depended upon. How he was misled as to distance, and how little he knew, or any man can know, of air navigation, the narrative will readily demonstrate.

With these explanations I will proceed with my original narrative, nearly as written out at the time.

Nearly every one in Watertown is aware that the second ascension of the balloon Atlantic was advertised for the 20th of September, 1859. The storm of that and the following day obliged the postponement of the ascension until the 22d. Every arrangement had been made for a successful inflation, and at 27 minutes before 6 p. m., the glad words, "all aboard," were heard from LaMountain, and that distinguished aeronaut and myself stepped into the car. Many were the friendly hands we shook—many a fervent "God bless

*The Wise named above was the celebrated aeronaut, Professor John Wise, of Lancaster, Pa.; and I may here remark that the trip made by him and his associates is by far the longest on record. Leaving St. Louis at about 4 p. m. they passed the whole night in the air, were carried across the States of Illinois, Indiana, a portion of Ohio and Michigan, over the whole northwestern breadth of Pennsylvania and New York, and were at last wrecked in a huge tree-top near the shore of Lake Ontario, at about 3 p. m. the next day, escaping with severe bruises but without broken bones, after a journey of eleven hundred miles. These adventurers did not travel as fast, nor encounter the perils that awaited us, but they made a longer voyage. It was with this same balloon Atlantic that LaMountain and myself made our trip; but it had been reduced one-third in size, and was as good as new. John Wise afterwards lost his life in a balloon, but just where he perished was never known. Gaeger was a manufacturer of crockery, and he died in Massachusetts. Hyde is publishing a newspaper in one of the western States. LaMountain died in his bed at Lansingburg, N. Y., about 1884.

you," and "happy voyage," were uttered—and many handkerchiefs waved their mute adieus. "Let go all," and away we soared; in an instant all minor sounds of earth had ceased, and we were lifted into a silent sphere, whose shores were without an echo, their silence equaled only by that of the grave. No feeling of trepidation was experienced; an extraordinary elation took possession of us, and fear was as far removed as though we had been sitting in our own rooms at home.

Two or three things struck me as peculiar in looking down from an altitude of half a mile: the small appearance of our village from such a height, and the beautiful mechanical look which the straight fences and oblong square fields of the farmers present. As we rose into the light, fleecy clouds, they looked between us and the earth like patches of snow we see lying upon the landscape in spring-time; but when we rose a little higher the clouds completely shut out the earth, and the cold, white masses below us had precisely the same look that a mountainous snow-covered country does, as you look down upon it from a higher mountain. Those who have crossed the Alps—or have stood upon one of the lofty summits of the Sierra Nevada, and gazed down upon the eternal snows below and around them, will be able to catch the idea. In six minutes we were far above all the clouds, and the sun and we were face to face. We saw the time after that when his face would have been very welcome to us. In eight minutes after leaving the earth, the thermometer showed a fall of 24 degrees. It stood at 84 when we left. The balloon rotated a good deal, proving that we were ascending with great rapidity. At 5:48 thermometer stood at 42, and falling very fast. At 5:50 we were at least two miles high—thermometer 34.

An unpleasant ringing sensation had now become painful, and I filled both ears with cotton. At 5:52 we put on our gloves and shawls—thermometer 32. The wet sandbags now became stiff with cold—they were frozen. Ascending very rapidly. At 5:54 thermometer 28, and falling. Here we caught our last sight of the earth by daylight. I recognized the St. Lawrence to the southwest of us, which showed we were drifting nearly north. At 6 o'clock we thought we were descending a little, and LaMountain directed me to throw out about 20 pounds of ballast. This shot us up again—thermometer 26, and falling very slowly. At 6:05 thermometer 22—my feet were very cold. The Atlantic was now full, and presented a most splendid sight. The gas began to discharge itself at the mouth, and its abominable smell, as it came down upon us, made me sick. A moment's vomiting helped my case materially. LaMountain was suffering a good deal with cold. I passed my thick shawl around his shoulders, and put the blanket over our knees and feet. At 6:10 thermometer 18. We drifted along until the sun left us, and in a short time thereafter the balloon began to

descend. We must have been, before we began to descend from this height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles high. At 6:32 thermometer 23; rising. We were now about stationary, and thought we were sailing north of east. We could, we thought, distinguish water below us, but were unable to recognize it. At 6:38 we threw over a bag of sand, making 80 pounds of ballast discharged, and leaving about 120 pounds on hand. We distinctly heard a dog bark. Thermometer 28—and rising rapidly. At 6:45 the thermometer stood at 33.

At 6:50 it was dark, and I could make no more memoranda. I put up my note book, pencil and watch, and settled down in the basket, feeling quite contented. From this point until next morning I give my experiences from memory only. The figures given were made at the times indicated, and the thermometric variations can be depended on as quite accurate.

We heard, soon after dark, a locomotive whistle, and occasionally could hear wagons rumbling over the ground or a bridge, while the farmers' dogs kept up a continual baying, as if conscious there was something unusual in the sky. We sailed along, contented and chatty, until about half-past eight o'clock, when we distinctly saw lights below us, and heard the roaring of a mighty water-fall. We descended into a valley near a very high mountain, but as the place appeared rather forbidding, we concluded to go up again. Over with 30 pounds of ballast, and sky-ward we sailed. In about 20 minutes we again descended, but this time no friendly light greeted us. We seemed to be over a dense wilderness, and the balloon was settling down into a small lake. We had our life-preservers ready for use, but got up again by throwing out all our ballast, except perhaps 20 pounds. LaMountain now declared it was folly to stay up any longer, that we were over a great wilderness, and the sooner we descended the better. We concluded to settle down by the side of some tall tree, tie up, and wait until morning. In a moment we were near the earth, and as we gently descended I grasped the extreme top of a high spruce, which stopped the balloon's momentum, and we were soon lashed to the tree by our large drag-rope.

We rolled ourselves up in our blankets, patiently waiting for the morning. The cold rain spouted down upon us in rivulets from the great balloon that lazily rolled from side to side over our heads, and we were soon drenched and uncomfortable as men could be. After a night passed in great apprehension and unrest, we were right glad to see the first faint rays of coming light. Cold and rainy the morning at last broke, the typical precursor of other dismal mornings to be spent in that uninhabited wilderness. We waited until 6 o'clock in hopes the rain would cease, and that the rays of the sun, by warming and thereby expanding the gas in the balloon, would give us ascending power sufficient to get up again, for the purpose of obtaining a view of the country into which wet

had descended. The rain did not cease, and we concluded to throw over all we had in the balloon, except a coat for each, the life-preservers, the anchor and the compass. Overboard, then, they went—good shawls and blankets, bottles of ale and a flask of cordial, ropes and traps of all kinds. The Atlantic, relieved of this wet load, rose majestically with us, and we were able to behold the country below. It was an unbroken wilderness of lakes and spruce—and I began then to fully realize that we had indeed gone too far, through a miscalculation of the velocity of the balloon. As the current was still driving us towards the north, we dare not stay up, as we were drifting still farther and farther into trouble. LaMountain seized the valve-cord and discharged gas, and we descended in safety to the solid earth. Making the Atlantic fast by her anchor, we considered what was to be done.

We had not a mouthful to eat, no protection at night from the wet ground, were distant we knew not how far from any habitation, were hungry to start with, had no possible expectation of making a fire, and no definite or satisfactory idea as to where we were. We had not even a respectable pocket knife, nor a pin to make a fish hook of—indeed, we were about as well equipped for forest life as were the babes in the woods.

After a protracted discussion, in which all our ingenuity was brought to bear upon the question of our whereabouts, we settled in our minds (mainly from the character of the timber around us), that we were either in John Brown's tract, or in that wilderness lying between Ottawa City and Prescott, Canada. If this were so, then we knew that a course south by east would take us out if we had strength enough to travel the distance.

TRAMPING IN THE WOODS.

Acting upon our conclusion, we started through the woods towards the south-east. After travelling about a mile we came to the bank of a small stream flowing from the west, and were agreeably surprised to find that some human being had been there before us, for we found the stumps of several small trees and the head of a half-barrel, which had contained pork. I eagerly examined the inspection stamp; it read:

"MESS PORK."

"P. M."

"MONTREAL."

This settled the question that we were in Canada, as I very well knew that no Montreal inspection of pork ever found its way into the State of New York. Although the course we had adopted was to be a south-easterly one, we yet concluded to follow this creek to the westward, and all day Friday we travelled up its banks—crossing it about noon on a floating log, and striking on the southern shore, a "blazed" path, which led to a deserted lumber road, and it in turn bring us to a log shanty on the opposite bank. We had hoped this lumber road would lead us out into a

clearing or a settlement, but a careful examination satisfied us that the road ended here, its objective point evidently being the shanty on the other bank. We concluded to cross the creek to the shanty, and stay there all night. Collecting some small timbers for a raft, LaMountain crossed over safely, shoving the raft back to me. But my weight was greater than my companion's, and the frail structure sank under me, precipitating me into the water. I went in all over, but swam out, though it took all my strength to do so. On reaching the bank I found myself so chilled as scarcely to be able to stand. I took off all my clothes and wrung them as dry as I could. We then proceeded to the shanty, where we found some refuse straw, but it was dry, and under a pile of it we crawled—pulling it over our heads and faces, in the hope that our breath might aid in warming our chilled bodies. I think the most revengeful, stony heart would have pitied our condition then. I will not attempt to describe our thoughts as we lay there; home, children, wife, parents, friends, with their sad and anxious faces, rose up reproachfully before us as we tried to sleep. But the weary hours of night at last wore away, and at daylight we held a new council. It was evident, we argued, that the creek we were upon was used by the lumbermen for "driving" their logs in the spring freshets. If, then, we followed it to its confluence with the Ottawa or some stream which emptied into the Ottawa, we would eventually get out the same way the timber went out. The roof of the shanty was covered with the halves of hollow logs, scooped out in a manner familiar to all woodsmen. These were dry and light, and would make us an excellent raft. Why not, then, take four of these, tie them to cross-pieces by wythes and such odd things as we could find around the shanty, and pole the craft down stream to that civilization which even a saw-log appeared able to reach. Such, then, was the plan adopted, although it involved the retracing of all the steps hitherto taken, and an apparent departure from the course we had concluded would lead us out.

Without delay, then, we dragged the hollow logs down to the creek, and LaMountain proceeded to tie them together, as he was more of a sailor than myself. We at last got under way, and, as we pushed off, a miserable crow set up a dismal cawing—an inauspicious sign. We poled down the stream about a mile, when we came abruptly upon a large pine tree which had fallen across the current, completely blocking the passage of the raft. No other course was left us but to untie the raft, and push the pieces through under the log. This was at last accomplished, when we tied our craft together again, and poled down the stream. To-day each of us ate a raw frog, (all we could find) and began to realize that we were hungry. Yet there was no complaining—our talk was of the hopeful future, and of the home and civilization we yet expected to reach. Down the creek we went, into a lake some four miles long, and into

which we of course supposed the stream to pass, with its outlet at the lower end. We followed down the northern bank, keeping always near the shore and in shallow water, so that our poles could touch the bottom, until we reached the lower extremity of the lake, where we found no outlet, and so turned back upon the southern shore in quest of one. On reaching the head of the lake, and examining the stream attentively, we found that the current of the creek turned abruptly to the right, which was the reason of our losing it. We felt happy to have found our current again, and plied our poles like heroes. We passed, late in the afternoon, the spot where we had at first struck the creek, and where we stuck up some dead branches as a landmark which might aid us in case we should at a future time attempt to save the Atlantic.

When night came on we did not stop, but kept the raft going down through the shades of awful forests, whose solemn stillness seemed to hide from us the unrevealed mystery of our darkening future. During the morning the rain had ceased, but about 10 o'clock at night it commenced again. We stopped the "vessel," and crawled in under some "tag" alders on the bank, where our extreme weariness enabled us to get perhaps half an hour's sleep. Rising again (for it was easier to pole the raft at night in the rain down an unknown stream amidst the shadows of that awful forest, than to lie on the ground and freeze), we pressed on until perhaps 3 in the morning, when pure exhaustion compelled us to stop again. This time we found a spot where the clayey bank lacked a little of coming down to the water. On the mud we threw our little bundle of straw, and sat down with our feet drawn up under us, so as to present as little surface to the rain as possible. But we could not stand such an uncomfortable position long, and as the daylight of the Sabbath broke upon us, we were poling down the stream in a drizzling rain. At 8 o'clock we reached a spot at which the stream narrowed, rushing over large boulders, and between rocky shores. This was trouble indeed. To get our raft down this place, we regarded as well-nigh hopeless. We tied up and examined the shore. Here, again, we found unmistakable marks left by the lumbermen, they having evidently camped at this point, to be handy by in the labor of getting the timber over this bad spot in the stream. The rapids were about a third of a mile long, and very turbulent. After a protracted survey we descended the bank, and thought it best to abandon our raft, and try our luck on foot again. After travelling about a mile, we found the bank so tangled and rugged, and ourselves so much exhausted, that satisfactory progress was impossible. So we concluded to go back, and if we could get the raft down, even one piece at a time, we would go on with her—if not, we would build as good a place as possible to shield us from the cold and wet, and there await with fortitude that death from starvation which was beginning to be regarded as a probability. This was our

third day of earnest labor and distressing fatigue, and in all that time we had not ate an ounce of food, nor had dry clothing upon us.

Acting upon our resolution we at once commenced to get the raft down the rapids, and I freely confess that this was the most trying and laborious work of a whole life of labor. The pieces would not float over a rod at a time, before they would stick on some stone which the low water left above the surface; and then you must pry the stick over in some way, and pass it along to the next obstruction. We were obliged to get into the stream, often up to the middle, with slippery boulders beneath our feet. Several times I fell headlong—completely using up our compass, which now frantically pointed in any direction its addled head took a fancy to. The water had unglued the case, and it was ruined. After long hours of such labor, we got the raft down, and LaMountain again tied it together. Passing on, in about an hour we came to a large lake, about 10 miles long by six broad. Around it we must of course pass, until we should find the desired outlet. So we turned up to the right, and pressed on with as much resolution as we could muster. To-day we found one clam, which I insisted LaMountain should eat, as he was much weaker than myself, and had eaten nothing on the day we went up.

Part of this day LaMountain slept upon the raft, and I was "boss and all hands." As the poor fellow lay there, completely used up, I saw that he could not be of much more assistance in getting out. Erysipelas, from which he had previously suffered, had attacked his right eye; his face was shriveled so that he looked like an old man, and his clothes were nearly torn from his body. A few tears could not be restrained, and my prayer was for speedy deliverance or speedy death. While my companion was asleep, and I busily poling the raft along, I was forced to the conclusion, after deliberately canvassing all the chances, that we were pretty sure to perish there miserably at last. But I could not cease my efforts while I had strength, and so around the lake we went, into all the indentations of the shore, keeping always in shallow water. The day at last wore away, and we stopped at night at a place we thought least exposed to the wind. We dragged the end of our raft out of the water, and laid down upon the cold ground. We were cold when we laid down, and both of us trembled by the hour, like men suffering from a severe attack of the ague. The wind had risen just at night, and the dismal surging of the waves upon the shore, formed, I thought, a fitting lullaby to our disturbed and dismal slumbers.

By this time our clothes were nearly torn off. My pantaloons were split up both legs, and the waistbands nearly gone. My boots were mere wrecks, and our mighty wrestlings in the rapids had torn the skin from ankles and hands. LaMountain's hat had disappeared; the first day out he had thrown away his woolen drawers and stockings, as they dragged him down by the weight of water they absorbed. And so we could sleep but

little; it really seemed as though, during this night, we passed through the horrors of death. But at daylight we got up by degrees, first on one knee and then on the other, so stiff and weak that we could hardly stand. Again upon the silent, monotonous lake we went—following around its shore for an outlet. About 10 o'clock we came to quite a broad northern stream, which we thought was the outlet we were seeking, and we entered it with joy, believing it would take us to our long sought Ottawa. Shortly after entering this stream it widened out, and began to appear like a mere lake. We poled up the westerly shore for about seven miles, but found ourselves again deceived as to the outlet—the water we were upon proving to be another lake or bayou. We had gone into this lake with the highest hopes, but when we found that all the weary miles of our morning travel had been in vain, and had to be retraced, my resolution certainly failed me for a moment. Yet we felt that our duty, as Christian men, was to press forward as long as we could stand, and leave the issue with a higher Power.

It had now been four full days since we ate a meal. All we had eaten in the meantime was a frog apiece, four clams and a few wild berries, whose acid properties and bitter taste had probably done us more harm than good. Our strength was beginning to fail very fast, and our systems were evidently undergoing an extraordinary change. I did not permit myself to think of food—the thought of a well-filled table would have been too much. My mind continually dwelt upon poor Strain's sufferings on the Isthmus of Darien, (then lately published in Harper's Magazine.) He, too, was paddling a raft down an unknown stream, half starved, and filled with dreadful forebodings. But I did not believe we could hold out half as long as he had. Besides, he was lost in a tropical country, where all nature is kind to man; he had fire-arms and other weapons with which to kill game. We were in a cold, inhospitable land, without arms, and utterly unable to build a fire. Strain was upon a stream which he knew would eventually bear him to the sea and to safety; while we were upon waters whose flow we positively knew nothing about, and were as much lost as though in the mountains of the moon. Yet we could not give it up so, and tried to summon up fresh courage as troubles appeared to thicken around us. So we turned the raft around, and poled it in silence back towards the place where we had entered this last lake. We had gone about a mile when we heard the sound of a gun, quickly followed by a second report. No sound was ever so sweet as that. We halloed as loud as we could, a good many times, but could get no response. We kept our poles going quite lively, and had gone about half a mile, when I called LaMountain's attention to what I thought was smoke curling up among the trees by the side of a hill. My own eyesight had begun to fail very much, and I felt afraid to trust my dulled senses in a matter so

vitaly important. LaMountain scrutinized the shore very closely, and said he thought it was smoke, and that he believed there was also a birch canoe on the shore below. In a few moments the blue smoke rolled unmistakably above the tree tops, and we felt that

WE WERE SAVED!

Such a revulsion of feeling was almost too much. We could hardly credit our good fortune, for our many bitter disappointments had taught us not to be very sanguine. With the ends of our poles we paddled the raft across the arm of the lake, here perhaps three-quarters of a mile wide, steering for the canoe. It proved to be a large one, evidently an Indian's. Leaving LaMountain to guard and retain the canoe, in case the Indian proved timid and desired to escape from us, I pressed hurriedly up the bank, following the footprints I saw in the damp soil, and soon came upon the temporary shanty of a lumbering wood, from the rude chimney of which a broad volume of smoke was rising. I halloed—a noise was heard inside, and a noble-looking Indian came to the door. I eagerly asked him if he could speak French, as I grasped his outstretched hand. "Yes," he replied, "and English, too!" He drew me into the cabin, and there I saw the leader of the party, a noble-hearted Scotchman named Angus Cameron. I immediately told my story; that we had come in there with a balloon, were lost, and had been over four days without food—eagerly demanding to know where we were. Imagine my surprise when he said we were ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY MILES DUE NORTH OF OTTAWA, near 300 miles from Watertown, to reach which would require more than 500 miles of travel, following the streams and roads. We were in a wilderness as large as three States like New York, extending from Lake Superior on the west, to the St. Lawrence on the east, and from Ottawa, on the south, to the Arctic circle.

The party consisted of four persons—Cameron and his assistant, and a half-breed Indian (LaMab McDougal) and his son. Their savory dinner was ready. I immediately dispatched the young Indian for LaMountain, who soon came in, the absolute picture of wretchedness. All that the cabin contained was freely offered us, and we BEGAN TO EAT. Language is inadequate to express our feelings. Within one little hour the clouds had lifted from our sombre future, and we felt ourselves to be men once more—no longer houseless wanderers amid primeval forests, driven by chance from side to side, but inspired by the near certainty of seeing home again and mingling with our fellows once more in the busy scenes of life.

We soon learned from Cameron that the stream we had traversed with our raft was called Filliman's creek—the large lake we were then near was called the Bos-ke-tong, and drains into the Bos-ke-tong river, which in turn drains into the Gatineau. The Gatineau

joins the Ottawa opposite the city of that name, the seat of government of Canada. Cameron assured us that the Bos ke-tong and Gatineau were so rapid and broken that no set of men could get a raft down, no matter how well they knew the country, nor how much provisions they might have. He regarded our deliverance as purely providential, and many times remarked that we would certainly have perished but for seeing the smoke from his fire. He was hunting timber for his employers, Gilmour & Co., of Ottawa, and was to start in two days down the Gatineau for his headquarters at Desert. If we would stay there until he started we were welcome, he said, to food and accommodations, and he would take us down to Desert in his canoe, and at that point we could get Indians to take us farther on. He also said that he had intended to look for timber on Filliman's creek, near where the balloon would be found, as near as we could describe the locality to him, and would try to look it up and make the attempt to get it to Ottawa. This would be a long and tedious operation, as the portages are very numerous between the creek and Desert—something over 20—one of them three miles long. Over these portages, of course, the silk must be carried on the backs of Indians.

After eating all I dared to, and duly cautioning LaMountain not to hurt himself by over-indulgence, I laid down to sleep. Before doing so, I had one of the men remove my boots, and when they came off, nearly the whole outer skin peeled off with the stockings. My feet had become parboiled by the continual soakings of four days and nights, and it was fully three months before they were cured.

After finishing up his business in the vicinity where we found him, on Friday morning (our ninth day from home), Cameron started on his return. We stopped, on our way up the creek, at the spot where we had erected our landmark by which to find the balloon. We struck back for the place, and in about 20 minutes found her, impaled on the tops of four smallish spruce trees, and very much torn. LaMountain concluded to abandon her. He took the valve as a memento, and I cut out the letters "TIC," which had formed part of her name, and brought the strip of silk home with me. We reached what is known as the "New Farm" on Friday night, and there ended our sleeping on the ground. Up by early dawn, and on again, through the drenching rain, reaching Desert on Saturday evening.

At Desert we were a good deal troubled to obtain Indians to take us further on. LaMab McDougal had told his wife about the balloon, and she, being superstitious and ignorant, had gossiped with the other squaws, and told them the balloon was a "flying devil." As we had travelled in this flying devil, it did not require much of a stretch of Indian credulity to believe that if we were not the Devil's children, we must at least be closely related. In this extremity we appealed

to Mr. Backus*, a kind-hearted American trader, who agreed to procure us a complement of redskins, who would take us to Alexis le Beau's place, (60 miles down the river), where it was thought we could obtain horses. Sunday morning (our eleventh day from home), we started from Desert, and reached Alexis le Beau's just at night. The scenery upon this part of the route was sublime and imposing. The primeval forest stood as grand and silent as when created. Our Indians, too, surpassed anything I ever beheld, in physical vigor and endurance. In the day's run of 60 miles, there were sixteen portages to be made. On reaching one of these places, they would seize the canoe as quick as we stepped out of it, jerk it out of the water and on to their shoulders in half a minute, and start upon a dog trot as unconcerned as though bearing no burthen. Arriving at the foot of the portage, they would toss the canoe into the stream, steady it until we were seated, then spring in and paddle away, gliding down the stream like an arrow. In the morning we travelled 15 miles and made seven portages in 1 hour and 40 minutes.

At Alexis le Beau we first beheld a vehicle denominated a "buckboard"—a wide, thick plank reaching from one bolster of the wagon to the other, and upon the middle of which plank the seat was placed. This sort of conveyance is often used in new countries, being very cheap, and within the reach of ordinary mechanical skill. Starting off as soon as we could get something to eat, we travelled all night through the forest, over one of the worst roads ever left unfinished, and reached Brooks' farm, a sort of frontier tavern, in the early morning, where we slept a couple of hours, and after breakfast pressed on by the rough frontier stage towards Ottawa.

While the stage was stopping to-day to change horses, I picked up a newspaper at Her Britannic Majesty's colonial frontier post-office, and in it read an account of our ascension and positive loss, with a rather flattering obituary notice of myself. And then, for the first time, I began to comprehend the degree of concern our protracted absence had aroused in the public mind. And if the public felt this concern, what would be the degree of pain experienced by wife, children,

*Something quite curious grew out of my naming Mr. Henry Backus as having assisted us at the mouth of the Desert river. My account was generally published throughout the country, and some ten days after our return I received a letter from a lady in Massachusetts asking me to describe to her the man Backus, as that was the name of her long-absent son, who, twenty years before, had disappeared from home, and had never afterwards been heard from. I answered the letter immediately, and soon after learned that the man proved to be her son, and that he had promised to come home. What had driven him away from civilization to live among the Indians, was best known to himself. But a man of his generous impulses might have been an ornament to society, and a blessing to his friends. [This note was written the next week after we escaped from the wilderness. The article following this treats of Backus' experience quite exhaustively.]

parents, friends? These reflections spurred us forward—or rather, our money induced the drivers to hurry up their horses—and at last, on the 12th day of our absence, at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, we jumped off the stage in front of the telegraph office in the good city of Ottawa, whence, in less than five minutes, the swift lightning was speeding a message to home and friends. That was a happy moment—the happiest of all my life—when I knew that within 30 minutes my family would know of my safety.

I do not know how the people of Ottawa so soon found out who we were—but suppose the telegraph operator perhaps told some one; and that “some one” must have told the whole town, for in less than half an hour there was a tearing, excited, happy, inquisitive mass of people in front of the grand hotel there—the clerk of which, when he looked at our ragged clothes and bearded faces, at first thought he “hadn't a single room left,” but who, when he found out that we were the lost balloon men, wanted us to have the whole hotel, free and above board; and had tea and supper and lunch, and “just a little private supper, you know!” following each other in rapid, yet most acceptable succession. The happy crowd in the hotel and upon the street were determined to shake hands with us every one, and nearly all wanted to give or loan us money. Pretty soon the newspaper men and some personal acquaintances began to press through the crowd, and some cried while others laughed and huzzahed. Indeed, every one acted as if they had just “found something!” And such is human nature always, when its noble sympathies are aroused for the suffering or distressed.

Although the president of the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad (Robert Bell, Esq.), volunteered to send us on by a special engine that night, we thought it best (inasmuch as our friends had been informed of our safety), to stay at Ottawa until morning. It did seem as though the generous people of that city could not do enough for us, and their kind attention and disinterested enthusiasm will never be forgotten.

Well, the next morning we left Ottawa, and were quickly carried to Prescott; thence across the St. Lawrence river to Ogdensburg. Here a repetition of the same friendly greetings took place; and at last, after a hearty dinner, we left for home, now distant only 75 miles by rail. All along the line of the road we found enthusiastic crowds awaiting our coming, and all seemed to exhibit unmistakable evidence of the deep interest felt in our fate. At Watertown, which had been my home from boyhood, the enthusiasm had reached fever heat, and the whole town was out to greet the returning aeronauts. They had out the old cannon on the Public Square, and it belched forth the loudest kind of a welcome. My family had, of course, suffered deeply by my absence. Everybody had given us up for dead, except my wife. I felt very cheap about the whole thing, and was

quite certain that I had done a very foolish act. Not so the people—they thought it a big thing to have gone through with so much, and yet come out alive.

Several general conclusions and remarks shall terminate this narrative, already too long. “Why did you permit yourselves to go so far?” will naturally be asked. To this inquiry I reply: that the wind was exceedingly light when we ascended; that we were very soon among the clouds, and consequently unable to take cognizance of our course, or to judge how fast we were travelling. It should be distinctly understood that when you are sailing in a balloon, you are unconscious of motion and progress, unless you can see the earth. Even when you first leave the earth, you seem to be stationary, while the earth appears to drop away from you. Nor can you, when out of sight of the earth, although you may have a compass, judge of the direction you are travelling, if travelling at all. In a few words, *unless you can see the earth, you cannot tell how fast nor in what direction you are travelling.* This, perhaps, better than anything else, will explain why we unconsciously drifted off to latitudes so remote. When we arose above the thick mass of clouds, before sundown, we undoubtedly struck a rapid current that carried us north-east, and after we had travelled in this current about an hour, we probably struck another current, from the variation of our altitude, which bore us off to the north-west, for the place where we landed is about 30 miles west of due north from where we ascended.

When we first descended near the earth, and saw lights and heard dogs barking, we should have landed. But we were unwilling to land at night in a deep wood, even though we knew that inhabitants were near by, and we thought it best to pick out a better place. This was our error; and it came near being a fatal one to us—it was certainly so to the balloon. In trying to find our “better place” to land, we were up longer than we supposed, and as we were travelling in a current that bore us off to the northward at the rate of 100 miles an hour, we soon reached a point beyond the confines of civilization. J. A. H.

THE writer was one of the original subscribers who paid hard cash to establish a line of telegraph with Rome. Since that eventful epoch in the history of Watertown, there have been many improvements in all directions. The telegraphic system is now represented by two offices in Watertown, which city has nearly 20,000 inhabitants—but if you desire to send a message at night or before 8 o'clock in the morning, you cannot be accommodated. To people who have lived in large towns, this seems an unnecessary hardship, and under such arrangements the people realize that the telegraph is an institution for private gain, not for public service—and it furnishes the best possible argument for government ownership and control.

THE AWAKENING OF HENRY BACKUS.

A ROMANCE OF THE BALLOON JOURNEY OF HADDOCK AND LAMOUNTAIN.

IN the preceding account of the balloon voyage made by LaMountain and Haddock into the Bos-ke-tong wilderness of Canada in September, 1859, allusion was made by the writer to one Henry Backus. The early history of this man and the peculiar manner in which he was restored to civilized society and to his mother, from whom he had foolishly separated himself 20 years before, forms a story which would be called a "romance" were it not founded upon actual facts.

LaMountain and myself made our balloon ascension from Watertown, N. Y., and were carried by a swift northerly current far beyond the bounds of civilization, landing in that immense forest in Canada, which is larger than the great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio combined, and limited on the north only by Labrador and the Arctic circle. Having been rescued from starvation and probable death by the brave Cameron and his Indian guides, whom we providentially encountered, we had reached, on our way "out of the wilderness," that frontier post of the Hudson Bay Company, known as Desert, where we were detained by inability to procure Indians for the further prosecution of our journey, because one of Cameron's Indians, who lived at Desert had circulated a story among his associates that we had come into that wilderness in a "flying devil," which had fallen from the sky. Naturally superstitious and densely ignorant, these boatmen readily concluded that we were really children of the devil himself, and undesirable people to work for, even if well paid. We were very impatient at the detention, and Cameron, who could take us no farther towards Ottawa, advised us to consult one Henry Backus, the local trader, who might be able to help us, for he sold "fire-water" to the Indians and had great influence with them. To Backus' little store, then, we went, and found him somewhat hard to approach, as if he were suspicious of any attempt at intimacy; but when we told him our trouble and urgently solicited his good offices, he appeared anxious and willing to aid us. He struck me as being too intelligent and well educated for the position he was filling, as a small trader in so remote a place, but we were too much concerned with our own plans for reaching civilization to scrutinize him very closely. He knew just how to deal with the ignorant river men, and soon had a crew selected who promised to depart with us at early daybreak, so that we might reach Alexis-le-Beau before nightfall. The promise was redeemed, and in the morning we departed, and Backus saw us no more, but from one of us he was yet to hear.

Who was Henry Backus? To answer this inquiry I must take the reader back more than 50 years, to 1837, when there lived in

Western Massachusetts a family named Hancock, consisting of the parents and two daughters, 16 and 18 years of age, the elder named Mabel, the younger Harriet. It is with Mabel we have more particularly to deal. She was above the average in beauty of person, bright and engaging, and, like most of her sex, well aware of her good points, and not by any means unmindful of the admiration she elicited from the young men of her neighborhood. As a result, she was often invited to the merry-makings of that section, accompanied sometimes by one, sometimes by another young gentleman—but for a long time she gave none of her admirers any special preference. In her 20th year, when the heart is said to be the most susceptible, she had two admirers who had distanced her hitherto numerous gallants, and whenever she went to church or to the country parties, one or the other of these was always her attendant. Henry Backus, one of these young men, was rather a silent and reserved, but really handsome young man of 22, well-educated in the country schools, active and enterprising, the comfort of his mother, who was a widow and the owner of a good farm, left her by her husband. Henry was somewhat in appearance like an Indian, tall and dark-skinned, and there was a tradition that the Backus family, a hundred years before, had been crossed by Narraganset blood.

Be that as it may, Henry was observant but silent, seldom gay and never frivolous, but he was popular among his companions, who gave him their full confidence, for they knew he meant all he said, and that his word was as good as most other men's bond. His competitor in Mabel's good graces was equally regarded, but in a different way. Witty, agreeable, full of vivacity and animal spirits, James Atwell was the life of every social gathering, greatly admired by the girls, and welcome in every circle. Although a year older than Henry Backus, he had not yet settled down to any serious pursuit, which, in his case, was thought to be a necessity, as his father had never accumulated more than a mere subsistence. James had twice left home, and had spent a whole year in a dry goods store at Worcester, Mass., but he had given up that business as too confining. He had also taught the district school one winter, but was thought deficient in discipline, and was not asked to teach a second time. While nothing could be said against him, the older people rated him much below Backus in prospective usefulness and position. The girls considered him as "just too nice for anything," but thought, and some of them said, that Henry Backus was "an old cross-patch." They unanimously predicted that James Atwell would have a "walk-over" in the contest for supremacy in Mabel's affections. But this prediction did not have any

speedy fulfilment, as both the young men were equally well received at the Hancock mansion, and so a whole year wore away without any material change in the relation of these young people to one another, but close observers saw that Backus was wonderfully smitten with Mabel, a fact which he did not try to conceal. Yet it gave his mother considerable concern, for she well knew the intensity of his nature, and how restless he became under even slight disappointments.

A change, however, was soon to come. While returning from a dancing party in the winter of 1838, Henry proposed, and was at least partially accepted by Mabel as her future husband. At her request the partial agreement was to be kept a secret, much against Henry's wish, but he loved the girl too much to deny her anything. While this understanding was being faithfully observed between them, invitations came for the grand winter wind-up dancing party, to be held at the county town, and Henry was duly accepted as Mabel's escort thither. When the evening of the party drew on, he started in his sleigh for his companion, but the snow was deep, and in trying to turn out for a loaded team his cutter was upset, himself thrown out, and the horse ran away. It took fully two hours to recover the horse and reach the Hancock mansion, and then only to find that Mabel had become tired of the delay, and, in a moment of pique, had accepted James Atwell's proffered escort, and gone to the dance with him. Backus was thunderstruck, and finally burst into a passion of tears, due as much, probably, to the excitement he had just passed through, as to the unexpected departure of Mabel with his rival. His jealousy was terribly aroused, and he at once reached the conclusion that his delay had been gladly taken advantage of by her in order to accept the company of one whom she loved more than himself. He did not go to the dance, nor would he make much reply to Mrs. Hancock's trembling efforts to put Mabel's action in a favorable light, but went straight home and made such explanations as he could to his tearful mother. Talk as she might, she could not move him from a sullen fit of depression, which the night did not wear away, and in the morning he harnessed his horse and drove away, with a determination to have a final understanding with Mabel. He demanded that their betrothment should be made public, and be sanctioned by her parents. That young lady bore herself during the interview with considerable independence, declaring herself as satisfied with what she had done, and captiously declined to ask her parents to ratify their engagement, which she declared was not considered as final, but rather as a matter subject to further contingencies, in all of which she developed a feminine spirit of contention so characteristic of that sex. After much talk and expostulation they parted in anger, utterly estranged—she most likely believing that it would result in a lover's reconciliation, and never dreaming that she would not soon

see Henry Backus again. But with him the case was closed. He felt that he had loved and lost, and that, in the eyes of his acquaintances, he had been made a fool of by a heartless woman. His fine sleigh was not used again that winter. The social parties missed him, and as the trouble between the lovers gradually came out (but though never a word from him), the country people took two sides in discussing the matter, nearly all the women upholding Henry; and the men, more gallant, taking the part of Mabel. But she, too, went no more abroad, refusing even to see James Atwell, though he both called and wrote. Doubtless, like many another, she felt a secret desire to repossess what she had recklessly thrown away, and felt too proud to make any effort towards a reconciliation.

Try as he would, young Backus failed to take his former interest in life. His mother's tearful face would at times force him to active exertion on their farm, but it was plain to be seen that his spirit was broken, and that a sullen despondency had taken possession of his mind. Having struggled along through the summer's work and the harvesting, he besought his mother to let him hire a steady young man to do the farm work, and then be allowed to go away for a while. His mother, thinking a change of scene would help her son, reluctantly gave her consent, and late in November, Henry left his home to become a wanderer. But travel as long and as far as he could, he found it impossible to get rid of himself. His burden would not be cast off. For a month he remained at Albany, and then went north to Watertown, Prescott and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and finally to Ottawa, in Canada. The Indian strain of blood, which it was said he had inherited, began definitely to assert itself, more vigorously, perhaps, at the sight of the adjacent forests, and he resolved to leave civilization behind him and forget that busy world where he had been so sadly deceived, and with which he now had so little affiliation.

Those who have visited Ottawa will remember the dense forest which environs that delightful city beyond the rapid river towards the north. Within a few miles of this Canadian capital you can readily lose yourself in the dense growth of trees; and into this then almost unbroken wilderness Henry Backus launched himself, fully resolved never again to live among civilized men. Farther and farther he journeyed, until the stage route dwindled to mere "buckboard" travel, then to solitary paths marked by blazed trees, until Alexis-le-Beau, upon the Upper Gatineau, was reached, and then up that rapid stream he pressed a hundred miles to Desert, which was a mere fringe of clearing in that almost unbroken primeval forest. There Backus passed the late spring and summer. Gradually the need of employment for his mind and strength asserted itself, and he built a small log cabin with store-room in front, and began to trade with the Indians for their furs. When winter came on he made a journey out from the woods to Ottawa, where he perfected an ar-

rangement for the annual sale of his peltry and for a regular consignment to him of such goods as his trade at Desert demanded. He was gone a month, and on his return took up his daily life as before, a solitary, independent, silent man. I leave the imagination of the reader to depict his feelings, his yearnings for his mother, his moments of frantic love for Mabel Hancock, his resolve to break the spell that was upon him and return to his old home and friends, and for the reader to comprehend the depth of a nature that could endure in silence a disappointment so bitter.

For a long time Mrs. Backus expected to see Henry walk into the house almost any day. She managed her farm much better than she had expected, saving something every year. After five years had passed she lost faith in Henry's return, and almost gave him up as dead. She fell sick, and was in bed for a long time; then it was that Mabel Hancock developed the good that was in her. Humbly she went to the sick woman's bedside, confessed her undying love for Henry, took all the blame upon herself for his departure and long absence, and volunteered to nurse Mrs. Backus through her sickness. At first she was not at all drawn towards the girl, but her remorse and self-condemnation so plainly attested her sincerity that she was permitted to remain. She soon became a permanent fixture at Henry's old home, and so won the mother's heart that they never separated. Jointly they managed the farm, and became so knit together by mutual regard that strangers looked upon them as mother and daughter. James Atwell had married Harriet and they had moved away, but Mabel did not attend her sister's wedding. Woman-like, she cast upon Atwell most of the blame for the unfortunate separation from her lover, when in fact she was the one mainly at fault, though there were those who thought Henry Backus himself not without grave responsibility for the turn affairs had taken. And so the years wore on until Mabel was nearly 40 years of age—comely in figure, but with a sad face, seldom lit by a smile. Her constant prayer was that she might be able to pay back to Henry's mother that fealty and support which had been lost when an unwise and needless quarrel had driven away her son.

The coming of the balloon men made an abiding impression upon Backus. He felt a return of that longing for home which he thought he had entirely conquered. He even found himself full of self-accusation, because he had not volunteered to personally accompany them to Ottawa, for from there he could have telegraphed or written to his mother. He found it difficult to put aside the influence these two eager, pushing men had exerted upon him. They were resolutely bent upon returning to that civilization he had been so willing to leave, and he began to feel a conviction that they were right in their course and that he had been wrong in his. For three weeks this struggle went on in his heart until he began to realize the selfishness and folly of

his course. He felt like loathing his surroundings as wholly unworthy one who had in his youth given such ample promise of usefulness and honor. Hard as was the struggle, however, and much as he felt the value of what he had to ruthlessly cast away 20 years before, it might have been doubtful what course he would ultimately have taken had not Providence unmistakably warned him that he was trifling with his own best interests, to say nothing of his disregard of filial duty.

About the middle of October, 1859, a party of river men, on their way up from Alexis-le-Beau, the nearest postoffice, brought him a letter, which may have read as follows:

AT HOME, October 10, 1859.

MY DEAR SON, if indeed you are my son: I read last week in the Springfield Republican an account of the adventures of the lost balloon men, who gave credit to one Henry Backus, a trader at Desert, on the Gatineau river, in Canada, for having aided them in their efforts to return to their homes. My heart prompted me to write to Mr. Haddock, at Watertown, N. Y., for a description of this Henry Backus, and Mr. H. immediately answered my letter. Making full allowance for the changes 20 years may have made I feel quite hopeful that you are my long lost and deeply mourned son. If so, do not delay an hour, but come home before it is too late to see your poor mother, now past her 60th year, but whose prayer has ever been for her absent son.

Mabel Hancock has lived with me for the past 18 years. She is my stay and greatest comfort, and she desires me to enclose a word from her, for we are more and more convinced that you are my lost son. My heart is too full to write more, but if you are my son hasten to my arms, for a fresh disappointment or long delay may prove too much for my poor strength. Affectionately, your mother.

RACHAEL BACKUS.

The note enclosed was from Mabel, it read:

DEAREST FRIEND—If you are that Henry Backus to whom I was once betrothed in marriage, I feel that I owe much in the way of apology for the treatment you received at my hands when I was a young and inexperienced girl. My past life I offer as an evidence of my feelings towards you then and now; yet that life for many years has been a burden, which I could only have borne for your dear mother's sake. If you are the lost one, you cannot be too quick in hastening to your true home, for your mother is not long for this world. Your attached friend,

MABEL HANCOCK

If Backus had been tardy in carrying out the plans which the coming of the lost balloon men appeared to prompt, he was on fire now with impatience, and counted every hour as lost that kept him from the telegraph. Placing a trusted clerk in charge of his business, he packed up his important papers, and, on the morning of the fourth day was in Ottawa, sending a message to distant Berkshire that he was indeed the lost son, who had come to himself and would soon be there.

Having thus far dealt in facts, I will invite the reader himself to imagine that meeting, when Backus found under the same roof his beloved mother and that Mabel Hancock, who was thenceforth to reign as the undisputed idol of his heart. The natural inclination of a newspaper editor to follow out any incident of more than passing interest with which he had become interested, impelled me to make inquiry of Backus' subsequent career, as well as of all that might shed any light upon his history before we met him at Desert. On the

1st of January following his return, he and Mabel Hancock were married, and the whole neighborhood shared in the merry-making. He soon sold his possessions at Desert, and settled down in a prosperous career, becoming a leading citizen of his native county. Himself and wife were noted for their hospitality and open-handed charity, and it was especially remarked that they were exceedingly lenient in their treatment of any one who had lapsed from duty or against whom society held its doors askance. The poor and the outcast found ready sympathy with them, and no hungry wayfarer was ever sent away unfilled.

The casual reader may not be much impressed with the extraordinary means through which Henry Backus came to be fully "awakened" to his true condition, but those who take a broader view of these incidents, can perhaps discover in them the workings of that Supreme Omniscience which notes even the fall of a sparrow.

J. A. H.

WATERTOWN JEALOUSIES.

IN bringing nearly to conclusion these somewhat extended remarks, reminiscences, biographical sketches and many strictly business details, pertaining to the city of Watertown, it may be well to state again the relation which, in our own estimation, that city sustains to the county at large. In the first place, and that is a matter concerning every man, woman and child in the county, it is the "county seat;" there the laws are adjudicated upon, there are the authentic records of land titles, those business keystones which interlock and closely bind the very fibre of community, and hold society together under the generic name of "law." There, also, are the records of crime, not often (let us hope) needed to be consulted. Watertown city, we repeat, is the geographical, educational, historical, financial and legal centre of the great county of Jefferson—a county with an historic name, a name that was alike honorable in its origin and personality, but has been honored and even made greater in this grand old county's keeping.

There are some aspiring and progressive villages in the county whose inhabitants affect to believe that they are retarded in their growth and best development by the jealousy of Watertown. But this is a delusion. No tax-payer in Watertown feels anything but the kindest sentiment towards all the towns and villages in the county. They are all more or less tributary, in the manner indicated, to Watertown, and for that very reason Watertown people wish them well. It is true that there was a time when a feeling of jealousy, such as is described, was felt in Watertown towards some of the other villages, then vigorous and flourishing—notably Brownville and Sackets Harbor. When Col. Elisha Camp made his historic effort to divert a small fraction of the waters of Black River into his canal, which was to afford hydraulic privileges to Sackets Harbor, he desired to

take the water from a point below where are now the Gear and Wagon works—then, as now, a point beyond which the water was utilized to drive machinery. In this commendable measure he was defeated by some three men, who actually feared that if Sackets, in addition to its grand harbor and its location at the foot of a great lake, would retard the prosperity of Watertown; and so the Colonel was obliged to take water for his canal at a point about two miles above, which cost him nearly \$10,000 more than if he had been allowed his own way. It is true that his canal was at last a failure, even though its course for several miles was in the bed of one of the most important waterways of Houndsfield (Mill Creek); yet the fact remains that the jealousy displayed by the three men who opposed him was as short-sighted as it was despicable. It is many years since any such feeling has existed in Watertown, and the prosperity of the villages of Jefferson county is now, and has been for the last quarter of a century, a matter of interest and hope to every enlightened citizen of that city.

The latest improvements upon the Public Square have been more important and permanent than anything that has preceded them. When completed, the Square will be one of the finest in America—perhaps the very finest. The writer has seen none in this country to be compared with it, and there are but few in Europe. When the Harris House interval shall have been filled up with a block equal to those which flank it upon either hand, the symmetry of the Square will be made almost perfect. It is a grand property, wisely donated nearly an hundred years ago by three well-remembered citizens, whose astute perceptions foresaw what it might possibly become.

The manner in which the highways of Watertown have been "improved," has demonstrated the folly of short-sighted and cheap methods of making roads. On Arsenal and Court streets may be seen almost any day men engaged gathering up and carting away great loads of mud and pulverized limestone. They, in turn, will in time be followed by more men and teams, carting on more limestone, which will in turn be pulverized or forced out of sight into the soft clay which underlies the streets. If a suitable foundation were first prepared, it would be easy to build some sort of a superstructure that would stand the wear. In the New England States, nearly every large road district owns a steam-roller, by which whatever is put upon the road is rolled level, and made smooth, mechanically. But the roads hereabouts are expected to be made smooth by the attrition of passing vehicles, a result never attained, for many loose stones escape the crushing of the wheels and remain a nuisance to horse and man. It is the same old way of trying to get "something for nothing," or the yet more foolish effort to get a permanent road by methods so cheap as to appear childish.

CRITICISMS OF SOLDIERS.

THE author of this History is aware that the criticisms he has heard of being made upon some of the numbers as they have come from the press (that it was a "Soldier History"), may appear just and excusable, viewed in the light of those who do not fairly appreciate the great crisis which was upon the country during the whole Civil War, covering the years 1861 to 1865. The writer was very unfavorably impressed when he saw that a late *Gazetteer* (in no sense a history) of Jefferson county gave to the record of all the soldiers who had served in the Union army from this portion of the State, only six and a half pages; to the Bench and Bar 53 pages; and to the Jefferson County Medical Society 37 pages. Considering that there would have been very little Bench or Bar or Medical Society left, were it not for the valor of that great army which beat back the annihilating wave of secession, these records appear to me a painful travesty upon the name of history.

Even now it is not believed that the imminent responsibility of the struggle is appreciated. It involved all the good that had gone before, and the question was whether that good should be perpetuated or allowed to lapse into the endless category of disastrous experiments, and become one more of the numerous failures to establish a people's government, that has strewn all the shores of time, from Egypt to America—and has darkened the pages of history with so many attempts to lift man up to the level his manhood demanded, and which he would die to maintain. The struggle was momentous, demanding great sacrifices, perhaps death itself. Then there came to the front men of great hearts, many of them of lowly origin, who were willing to be sacrificed, if need be, to save the nation.

The occasion was grand—the struggle incisive and doubtful—foreign nations were observant, some were neutral; our great natural ally was hostile, because the issues involved were really democracy against aristocracy—the people against institutions which had their foundations in feudalism and kingscraft. But, grand as was the occasion, the men who gave it virile strength and demonstrative power were equal to it. They came from workshops, from factories, from forges; some, too, from pulpits and school-houses, and banks and stores and lawyers' offices, and some from the seclusion of editorial sanctuaries. They asked only to be led—as Warren did at Bunker Hill. "To the redoubt! to the redoubt!" said he, when questioned as to the place he preferred in the fight. So these men only demanded to be led where the fight was imminent, the danger greatest.

Many went—some are resting to-day where the perennial laurel shall ever wave its green branches over their brave breasts, as they lie entombed in Southern soil—some sleep in hospital cemeteries, perhaps with "Unknown" engraved upon their tombstones. These sleep

well, for their history is secure. But the great majority returned; some with wounds, some with stooped shoulders, all of them the worse for wear—a motley host of sober, sad-faced men—sobered by hard experience, half regretful that they had ever gone into the service—and this, especially, when they noted with surprise the indifference with which their sacrifices were considered by many, who, in peaceful homes, enjoyed all the benefits of an established and cemented government, which their valor had helped to perpetuate. It may be said that these gallant first recruits went from principle, not from any desire or hope of gain. They rushed to arms with songs upon their lips—I say it boldly, they "sang" as they marched to death or to glory; and went "joyfully" to do their duty, even though their hearts were bursting under strain of severed ties and love for kindred.

To rescue some of these heroes from oblivion has been my dearest ambition. It is my tearful tribute to those who fell, some of them at my side, as we struggled forward in the path of duty.

It will not be long before the last of these broken, halting, grey-headed heroes have passed away, and then it will be too late to tell them how much their efforts won from absolute chaos and destruction. But while they are yet above the sod, it should be the duty of every honest heart to see to it that no fault-finding or detractive word shall ever reach their ears. What they should hear ought to be words of praise and honor.

Doubtless there are some who may think that these soldier records smack of egotism. Not so. None of these brave men care to see their deeds blazoned forth—the motive that prompts their relation is a higher one—it is to spread upon the record such facts and incidents as will enable the student of history in the years to come to discover the magnitude of the strife, its insidious dangers, its tremendous consequences, its triumphant ending. The writer was one of the very humblest, and certainly the least deserving of any of those who wore an epaulet for four and a half years, and he tells only of what he saw, and part of which he was. We give one more incident, and then dismiss the "Soldier" question from further attention, hoping that it may be handled by abler pens as the years pass by.

AN ARMY EPISODE.

It is well to remember that war is in itself cruel and full of invasions of personal rights. In its best form it is scarcely a picnic. While the expedition under my command was obliged to inflict losses and privation upon many families that were not directly participants in the rebellion, it is yet well to remember that nearly all the grown-up male members of those families were serving as volunteer

soldiers in the Confederate army, little dreaming that the time would soon come when the rash measures they were supporting for the dismemberment of the Union would bring trouble and loss to those they had left in peaceful homes.

The summer of 1862 was remarkable for two things upon the Rappahannock below Fredericksburgh, Virginia. One was the continual smuggling that was practiced across that river, mainly through King George county, whereby a weekly mail and large quantities of medicine and the finest groceries were regularly conveyed to the Rebel army around Richmond. The other was the constant traffic in slaves that was carried on in that remote neighborhood, the owners in Maryland and Northern Virginia having caught the prevailing fear that the invasion from the North was soon to imperil their property in "chattels" that walked on two legs, and hence they desired to hurry this class of property away into the "further South" where slaves yet commanded a high price. The slim strip of country, not over seven miles wide, lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, was especially adapted for these smuggling and slave expeditions, and when once the property had crossed the Rappahannock it was almost entirely safe from pursuit or capture, for the 40 miles to Richmond had not yet felt the tread of a single Northern soldier. Into this region the assassin Booth penetrated when he tried to reach what was left of the Confederacy. It was at Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, that he crossed, and there was for two years the well-known runaway for the smuggling and slave traffic.

To break up this business in July, 1862, I was ordered by General King to take 30 of my best men, put them on board a small steamer that had been provided, proceed down the river, and destroy every boat I could find and capture any contraband goods I could lay my hands upon, which I had reason to believe were awaiting transfer to the Confederate army. I had full discretion as to the time to be consumed on the trip as well as the means to be used in carrying out my orders. It took me nearly a day to get together rations and such "impedimenta" as appeared necessary for such an expedition, which was to take us, if not straight into the enemy's country, at least through what was certainly debatable ground, where we would have but slight hope of escape if attacked by a superior force, and where the roads and general contour of the land were wholly unknown to us. General King himself felt that the duty assigned me was dangerous, and he had his signal officer provide me with colored rockets for use in case I got cornered and called for help. These rockets we never used.

Under such circumstances I felt the need of a guide who knew the country below and around Port Royal, and bethought me that my old friend, Capt. George Parker, a commissary in Sedgwick's Sixth corp, might be

able to find me a man among the numerous people he usually employed around headquarters. I rode over to his post, and the Captain said he had the very man I needed. He sent for a very intelligent negro man, named Lewis, who had lived in King George county all his life and claimed to know every road and four-corners in that country where I was about to operate as "boat smasher" and general detective. He had been a slave, and only a short time before had escaped from the plantation where he was raised, leaving his wife and children with a promise to soon return for them. He seemed so intelligent and so anxious to go with me that I concluded to take him along. His only condition was that on our return from the expedition we should land at a certain plantation wharf and give him an hour in which to hurry up to his cabin and bring away his family, who were to be carried on our boat to Fredericksburgh to join that great crowd of escaped slaves who were daily seeking employment within the Union lines.

Down the river then we steamed, visiting many plantations where a Federal soldier had never before been seen, and finding many boats which we somewhat reluctantly destroyed, for some of them were evidently family pleasure boats used upon the river in summer; yet some were large concerns, capable of holding 30 people, and had evidently been used for carrying slaves across the water as well as for purposes of traffic. These larger boats we destroyed without compunction, but a few we spared where it was evident they had not lately been in the water, but were housed up away from the river. The second day we had proceeded perhaps 60 miles below Fredericksburgh, as the river turns and twists, and the evening overtook us in a broad part of the river, which was here half a mile wide. This day I visited Port Royal, a small hamlet, the most prominent building being a large tavern located upon a high hill. When myself and two of my men had made a brief inspection of the place, meeting with many sullen looks and sarcastic remarks from the men whom we found, and who promised that we would not soon again see Fredericksburgh, we turned our faces towards the boat, and had got about half way down the hill when we were fired upon; as none of us was wounded, we kept straight on to the steamer, not caring then to bring on a possible skirmish that would divert me from carrying out my specific orders. This episode, however, taught us that we were in an enemy's country and were likely to fare badly if at any time outnumbered.

We anchored in the middle of the river, not caring to proceed at night. Having set the watch and extinguished the lights, so as to hide our presence, and with strict injunctions as to silence, I laid down for rest. But I felt too anxious for sleep. It must have been near 12 o'clock, and a warm mist had fallen upon the water, when my quick ear caught the sound of oars. At first I thought it might be an attacking party, but soon concluded it

was a smuggling boat en route with goods for Richmond. Picking out four of my best men, we silently got into our yawl and rowed stealthily towards the boat, whose sturdy oarsmen made so much noise that they did not hear us. When I judged that we were some 10 rods away I hailed the boat. No answer, but the rowing suddenly stopped. Again I hailed: "Bring here that boat, or I will fire into you." No reply, but splashes in the water told us the crew had plunged overboard, and were swimming for the shore. We fired a volley and heard the balls as they struck "thud" into the bank. Pushing on now we soon ran into the boat, and found it loaded down with fine tea, coffee, boots and shoes and medicine. This prize we took in tow, and were soon on board our steamer, well satisfied with our first good luck, and glad to find we had so quickly struck the very route of the smugglers. In the morning I resolved to devote that day to finding the spot whence these goods had come. Taking five of my most active and trusty men, I landed upon the north bank of the river, and was soon on the road to King George Court House. Luckily for us, Louis, our guide, knew a bright colored man in that neighborhood, who was able to give me valuable information. There is a wide creek running out of the Potomac towards the south-west, navigable for steamers for two miles from that river, and once a week a vessel load of contraband goods was landed on the bank of that creek, and, under cover of darkness, hauled away to a depot of supplies at a little hamlet, the name of which has escaped me. From that point the goods were delivered at different points on the Rappahannock, and so reached the Confederate army and the people of Richmond. To capture these stores and destroy what we could not bring away, was my immediate duty, and I resolved to go about it that very night. To march boldly for the place in open day would invite attack and a fight, and I was ordered to avoid a conflict. So we returned to the boat to prepare for the trip. The distance to be travelled was about 7 miles, and Louis' friend knew a circuitous route which would be much more secret than by the regular highway. My men did not hesitate to declare their lack of faith in both these colored men, but I had confidence in them, as they had something to gain by our success. After reaching the steamer, however, I took both of them into the cabin, and told them plainly that if there was any doubt whatever as to their knowledge of the country, then was the time to make it known; but that if they led us wrongfully or gave us any reason to doubt their entire faithfulness, their lives would not be safe a moment. They both declared their great anxiety for my success. From that hour I trusted them entirely and had no reason to regret it.

I thought 20 men could defend the boat if attacked, and that 10 of the most resolute would be all I would need to fight our way back if we got into trouble. So these 10 were selected, and with 20 rounds of ammu-

nition, in light marching order, at 3 o'clock in the morning we started. The night was hot and sultry; I was sick with an attack of fever, but my men were bright and ever on the alert. Through the thick fog we silently marched, until we reached a short cut through the swamp and woods. Here the gray morning light helped us to see our way, and as we got farther from the river the fog grew thinner. At near sunrise we were in possession of the hamlet where the storehouse stood, and found it well stocked with goods—whisky, sugar, coffee, tea, boots and shoes by the wagon load. As the morning wore on, the colored people began to gather around, and then we learned that the men who had charge of the goods had suddenly disappeared the night before, having doubtless heard of our seizure of their boat on the river, and were either scared away or had gone to get troops to defend their goods. However, we heard no word from them, and our only trouble now was to get the goods to the boat. By paying liberally from the captured stores, I soon induced the colored men to procure such conveyances as were accessible—carts and wagons, drawn by mules and horses—and in a short time, by the help of the lookers on, we loaded six teams and began our return to the steamer. Our march was slow at the best, for the roads were heavy, the sand deep, the sun hot, and my men began to show fatigue. We were fortunate in securing a poor breakfast at a sort of restaurant, for we had brought no rations. By further good luck I had been able to hire a mule to ride, for my fever was very weakening, and at a snail's pace we moved along. When about half way back, and on the main road, we suddenly met two men driving a fine team to a Dearborn open wagon. As they passed me I turned partly around to look at them, and noticed two unusually large travelling satchels in the rear end of the wagon. I called back to my sergeant to halt the team. This was done, and I at once demanded an inspection of the satchels, for I felt there was mischief in them of some kind. One of the men was a fine looking gentleman, the other appeared more like a private soldier in disguise. The gentleman who was driving declared himself the owner of the team; he said he was only giving his companion a lift on his journey, and advised his passenger to open the satchels, but to this he strenuously demurred. Under threatening demands he at last opened them. One was full of letters, several hundred in number, addressed to people in the Confederate army, and to citizens of Richmond and other places in the South; the other satchel was crammed with the finest medicines, mostly quinine and morphia, and several pounds of crude opium in large balls. Here indeed was a "find," both important and valuable. I demanded from the owner of the satchels his arms, and he readily handed over his pistol and a large knife. I told him he must go with me to General King, in whose lines (for we were upon the north side of the river) he had been doing the work of a

spy. I warned both of the men that if they made any attempt to escape they would be fired upon. They both promised to be obedient, and their team was added to our cavalcade.

This took place about three miles from the boat, and we had been promised an attack by a superior force in passing through a strip of woods about a mile from the river. We were not molested, and at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon were very glad to join our party on the boat. Willing hands soon had the stores on board, and the fine team and the Dearborn wagon followed, the two prisoners becoming objects of great curiosity to my men. Having paid Louis' friend liberally for his assistance, we turned our boat towards Fredericksburgh, comforting ourselves with the thought that we had done the Union cause some slight service. We afterwards learned that smuggling was thenceforth unknown in that "neck of woods," and that the slaves thereafter, on their way to the South, found other routes of travel.

As we had now abandoned boat-smashing, having more pressing work on hand, we put on all steam, and just at dusk reached the wharf where my promise to bring away Louis' family, was redeemed. He sprang on shore and we made fast, expecting to wait at least an hour for his return. That time had not half elapsed when out of the near-by woods swarmed not less than 50 negroes, of both sexes and of all ages and sizes. They formed the most grotesquely pitiful sight I had ever witnessed. Each one, big or little, bore some household utensil; some had feather beds upon their heads, all in a hurry as if life depended upon getting on board that boat right away. I hastily stepped on shore and was met by Louis. "Captin'," he said, "fore de Lord I'se not sponisible for all dese yere niggers following we uns down here; but fact am dat my wife dun tole some of de neyboars dat she gwine to be free when dis yere boat come in, and here de hull of dem niggers is troopin' long arter us." I felt myself in a dilemma. I had no right to turn the steamer into a negro transport, and told Louis I could not take that whole crowd on board. But, as he had been so faithful, and had helped us do so well, he might select four of his best friends, and these, besides his own family, I would transport to Fredericksburgh and to freedom. Upon that understanding he selected his four friends, all relatives, and these, with his wife and three children, came on board and we quickly cast off the line, leaving a sorrowing and tearful crowd upon the wharf. But when we tied up at Fredericksburgh the next morning, not less than 15 "colored persons" walked down the gang-plank to freedom and future lives of toil and hardship.

I took my prisoners, with the team, to General King. The owner of the team, after a long interview, was permitted to go to his home on giving his parole, but his splendid horses and the wagon were turned over to the division quartermaster, and the medicine to

the surgeons. The letters were opened and found to be very compromising. The spy did not escape so easily. "Do you know," said the general, "what will be the penalty for a man caught within our lines with letters and supplies for our enemies?" "Yes," said the undaunted prisoner, "I suppose it will be death." That afternoon he was sent forward to Washington to be incarcerated in the Old Capitol Prison, but his fate I never learned. He may even now be publishing a Democratic newspaper in some Southern State, full of abuse of "Abe Lincoln's hirelings," or, better yet for him, be a member of Congress and serving on the Committee on Pensions.

J. A. H.

THE writer has come in personal relation with two unusual incidents relating to the great Civil War, which tend to alleviate some of the harsher and more cruel characteristics which inevitably follow an army, for war is in itself brutal and full of sacrifices. The late General Wadsworth was at one time military governor of the City of Washington. A property owner there had had some trouble about one of his buildings, he being known as disloyal. But General Wadsworth, before whom all matters of that kind were brought for approval, rendered a decision favorable to this property owner, who soon left Washington and joined the Confederate army. When General Wadsworth was killed in one of those dreadful Wilderness fights under Grant and Meade, the first that was known of his death officially was when a flag of truce notified the commandant of that part of the Union line that Wadsworth's body was ready for transfer home, and only lacked a pass through the Union lines. The man whom Wadsworth had befriended in Washington had recognized the General's body, and that was his reason for interfering to have the remains sent home.

ANOTHER incident of the same nature is related of Stonewall Jackson, a General more extensively mourned throughout the Confederacy than any other soldier who fell. Major Andrew J. Barney, a notice of whom will be found in connection with Ellisburgh, was killed at the Second Bull Run engagement, August 30, 1862. Some of his command (as we learn from Miss Elva Barney, of Henderson), who were bearing Major Barney's body from the field, were captured by the Confederates. General Jackson, on learning that the dead officer was Major Barney, caused the body to be cared for and embalmed, and Dr. Buell, of Ellisburgh (now deceased), was sent South to procure the body, going into the rebel lines under a flag of truce, and brought away home the precious remains, as well as his sword and equipments.

Miss Barney writes that her father (Dr. Lowrey Barney) "became acquainted with General Thomas J. Jackson (Stonewall), in 1852 in the city of New York, at the home of a mutual friend. At that time the General was ill with dyspepsia, and had been ill for a long time and could get no relief. He liked

my father's ideas on the subject of medicine and the treatment of diseases, and finally he told my father that he was coming home with him to be treated, and although he answered that the accommodations here in the country would not be what he was accustomed to, still he insisted that he could put up with anything if he could only procure health. So he came, and was a guest in our home for six weeks, and went away from here a well and happy man, as I have letters of his to testify. The treatment was mostly diet, and, after resting half an hour, a long walk around to our harbor and return. My father corresponded with him up to the time of the war, and in one letter he said 'in case of war he should go with his mother State, Virginia.'

"At the time he was here he was a professor in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. He was educated at West Point; was a devout Christian and a true gentleman. I have some of his letters, and one written from Boston, in 1853, when on his wedding tour, is particularly interesting."

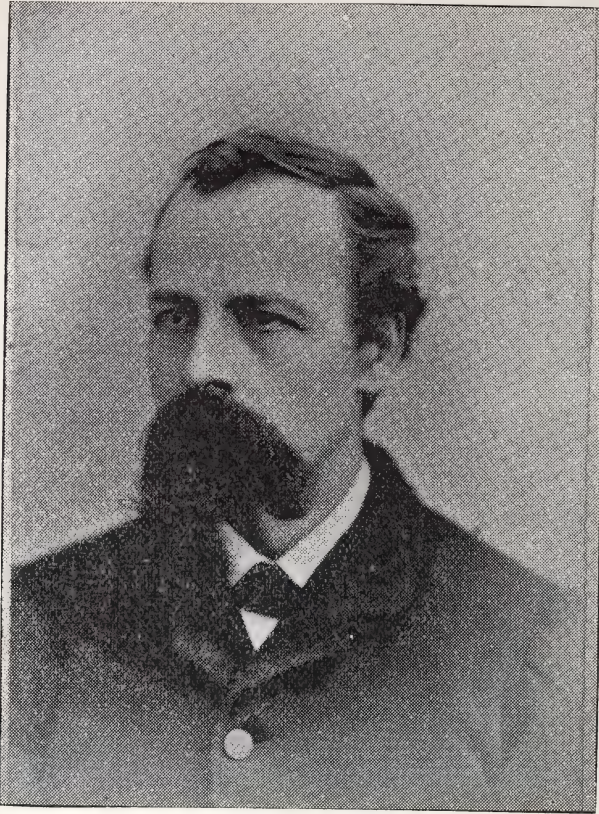
These two incidents are worthy of mention, as showing that brave men are ever forgiving, and that many a man was mixed up in that fratricidal strife who abhorred its savagery, and sought to ameliorate it so far as lay in his power.

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AND what shall the historical student say of the future, as it appears to him? It has been well said that it may be useful to learn from one war how to conduct another, but is it not wiser to say that it is better to learn from the dreadful experience of one great conflict how to avoid another? I am anxious to impress this upon the readers of my History because the experiences of the past seem to show that wars have a tendency to come in pairs, and thoughtful men seem to see, as a result of our wide spread of territory, with the sometimes divergent necessities of each section, the incipency of a second civil war. It may be that had treason been more thoroughly punished at the close of the Rebellion, the fear of such punishment would deter all men for many years from such another demonstration, which was criminal in its inception, illogical in its reasoning, fatal in its development and ending, and most pernicious in its example to posterity. No citizen has a right to say that the results of the civil war are worth all they cost unless he is capable of properly appreciating how very heavy was the cost, and unless he is doing his utmost to perpetuate the beneficent results. To strive to forget that great war for the sake of sentiment in politics, is to cast away our dearest experiences, and to invite, in some troubled future, the destruction we so closely escaped in 1860-65. There can and ought to be remembrances without hatred, but there can never be oblivion without peril. For if we ignore the past, and have so far forgotten what it taught, we may, when too late, be called upon to confront experiences even worse, springing from a kindred cause. It may not be irrational to name that cause—it

was the effort of a few men, trained in public life, aristocrats by nature and by long continuance in public office, to govern the whole country by their supposed preponderance of intellect and capacity to govern. Such an effort is essentially un-democratic—and it is upon the pure democratic idea of every man's equality before the law and in the disregard of hereditary rulers that all our success as a nation has been founded. All efforts to destroy those ideas are, in reality, blows at our national life. It is in a plain system, void of pomp, that our people will find their greatest happiness and our nation its best development. It is not too much to say that Jesus Christ, our blessed Lord and Saviour, was himself the first and the purest Democrat, for He taught man's entire equality and the union of humanity for humanity's sake—as Lincoln expressed it later, a union of the people for the people's sake.

It may be that nations, like individuals, are not altogether capable of fully comprehending or appreciating the crises of their history, and fail to understand fully the pitfalls they may have escaped, or the grand opportunities they may have imperfectly improved. Certain it is that the United States survived a strain upon its national existence during the civil war, that, it appears to the writer, could never again be endured. Not that patriotism is dead or the personal honor of the people weakened, but the present indifference to the peril that was threatened and the astonishing ingratitude of the generation now upon the stage towards those who filled up the gap rent in our advancing columns by the assaults of rebels, would stand out so boldly and would become so definite a menace to those who might feel prompted by patriotic motives to take up a musket and fight—we say that such remembrances would inevitably deaden valor and chill patriotism to such an extent that most men would stay at home and let the waves of destruction sweep wherever they might be impelled. We have in a previous article alluded to the manner in which the Confederate veterans are petted all through the South. Their valor is appreciated and duly honored. This appreciation springs spontaneously from the hearts of those Southern people, for they were in "dead earnest" in all they undertook, and those who survived the struggle are welcome at any fireside, are looked upon as were those who fought at Thermopylae, as veritable Gods, and worthy of worship. It may be that a similar sentiment may manifest itself in the North after all its heroes have passed away. But it is a sad reflection that those who fought for the right have but scant acknowledgment among their fellows—while the surviving soldiers of the most unreasonable and unholy cause the world has ever seen are regarded in the light we have named. The North makes money its God. The Southerner will fight for a sentiment quicker and longer than he will for money or any form of gain. He upholds his ideas by every means at his command, while the Northerner asks "Will it pay."

THE WISE FAMILY.



JOSEPH WISE.

JOSEPH WISE, the subject of this sketch, was the son of Edward Wise of Baden-Baden, Germany, born in 1832. He came to America in 1844, where he learned to be a machinist and tool manufacturer, serving an apprenticeship which terminated only when he was 21 years of age. In 1856 he removed to Bradford, Conn., where he was in the employ of the Bradford Lock Works, becoming foreman of their machine department, remaining there until 1868. In the winter of that year he came to Watertown to superintend the lock factory that occupied the site now used by Andrew Wilson as a cider mill. This lock works was started by one J. D. Wasson, who had been book-keeper in the Bradford works, and was well acquainted with Mr. Wise's ability as a manager. Mr. William Palmer was associated with Mr. Wasson, under the firm name of Wasson & Palmer. In 1870 this firm parted with its interests to Wooster Sherman, who conducted the same until destroyed by fire in 1872. Mr. Wise then became an employé of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, upon the site now owned by the

works of his son James, on Mill street. He was afterwards employed by the Davis Sewing Machine Company, and remained with them about a year, when he began to manufacture upon his own account, the Davis Sewing Machine Company being one of his principal customers. In 1874 he removed to the basement of the present Hitchcock Lamp Company's building, then the property of Van Namee & Smith. He continued manufacturing the sewing machine line of hardware until 1877, when his son James B. was taken into partnership. They at once began to make sewing-machine wood work upon a much larger scale than previously, and, in 1881, they moved to the larger building, known as the Lasher mill, located on Huntington street, to accommodate their increased business. Mr. Joseph Wise died in 1886, aged 53 years, after living to see the business he had started in a very small way, grown into proportions perhaps second to none in the country.

In 1853, Mr. Joseph Wise married Elizabeth, daughter of James Black, of New York city. They reared seven children: Edward, now



JAMES B. WISE.

an engineer upon a Western road; Mary F., who married Francis E. Joslin, the trusted foreman of the large manufactory owned by his brother-in-law, whose sketch is given below; Lois, wife of Frank S. Pelton, of Chicago, superintendent of Poole Bros' printing establishment; James B., who is the successor of the firm of Joseph Wise & Son; Anna A., wife of Dempster Rockwood, of Champion, a progressive farmer; Josephine E., who married Edward B. Allen, of Portland, Maine, but at present holding an important position with the Singer Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth, N. J.; and William H. Wise, who is in the employ of his brother at the factory on Mill street.

JAMES B. WISE was born in Bradford, Conn., December 27, 1858, and came to Watertown with his parents in 1868. As a boy he was very active in whatever he undertook. He was part of the time a newspaper carrier, but never neglected his school, either for play or business. He proceeded in his studies until he gained admittance to the High School in Watertown, but his desire to enter upon a business career led him to believe he had acquired sufficient education to battle with the world. After attending a

commercial college he severed his connection with the schools and entered upon the great school of actual business life. He was the owner and manager of the newspaper and fruit sales upon the trains running out of Watertown, and, later, of that business upon the R., W. & O. trains running from Oswego westward. This he continued until 1877, when he returned to Watertown and identified himself with the business conducted by his father, becoming an equal partner. Upon his father's death he purchased the other half of the business from the heirs, and continued the same in his own name. He has been unusually successful, and is a much respected citizen, fully recognized as such by the people of Watertown.

In 1888 he was elected alderman for the Second Ward of Watertown. Running for mayor in 1890, he was defeated by Hon. Wilbur F. Porter. Running again in 1891, he was defeated by only 59 votes. In 1892 he was again nominated, but declined with thanks. He is fully identified with all the important business interests of Watertown, and is a fearless, independent man. He is president of the Singer Fire Alarm Company; president of the Watertown Brass Manufac-

turing Company; of the Watertown Savings and Loan and Building Association; secretary and treasurer of the Ryther Manufacturing Company, and a director in the Union Carriage and Gear Company.

In 1891 he purchased the factory building he now occupies on Mill street. His principal manufactures are light hardware and special-

ties of that description. His goods are in demand all over the country. Mr. Wice was the Republican nominee for mayor of Watertown, and elected (1894).

In 1891 Mr. Wice married Hattie C., daughter of George Willard, of Watertown. They have reared two children, Charles Ralph and Earl W.

DAVID M. BENNETT

Is an interesting personality to the old-time residents of Watertown. He was born in Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., in



DAVID M. BENNETT.

March, 1812. He was educated in various schools and academies, finishing up his scholastic education in Hamilton College.

Subsequently, he was teacher and principal in two prominent academies. After preparatory study and the usual legal examination, he was admitted to the bar, and began to practice law in Martinsburgh, Lewis county, and continued there from 1840 to 1851. He was elected district attorney for Lewis county, and served one term.

In 1852 he began the practice of law in Watertown, and was quite successful, handling many important cases. But he was always opposed to litigation, and favored amicable settlements rather than contests in courts for the settlement of disputes. He was district attorney in Jefferson county from 1869 to 1871, and surrogate from 1875 to 1878. At the close of his duties as surrogate, Mr. Bennett abandoned business on account of failing health. For a while he was at Saratoga for the benefit of his health, and while he was benefited by the treatment at Prof. Strong's sanitarium, he was not permanently cured. He returned to this city in 1880, and has since then been a resident of Watertown. His general health is poor, but he is often out upon the streets, feeble but hopeful.

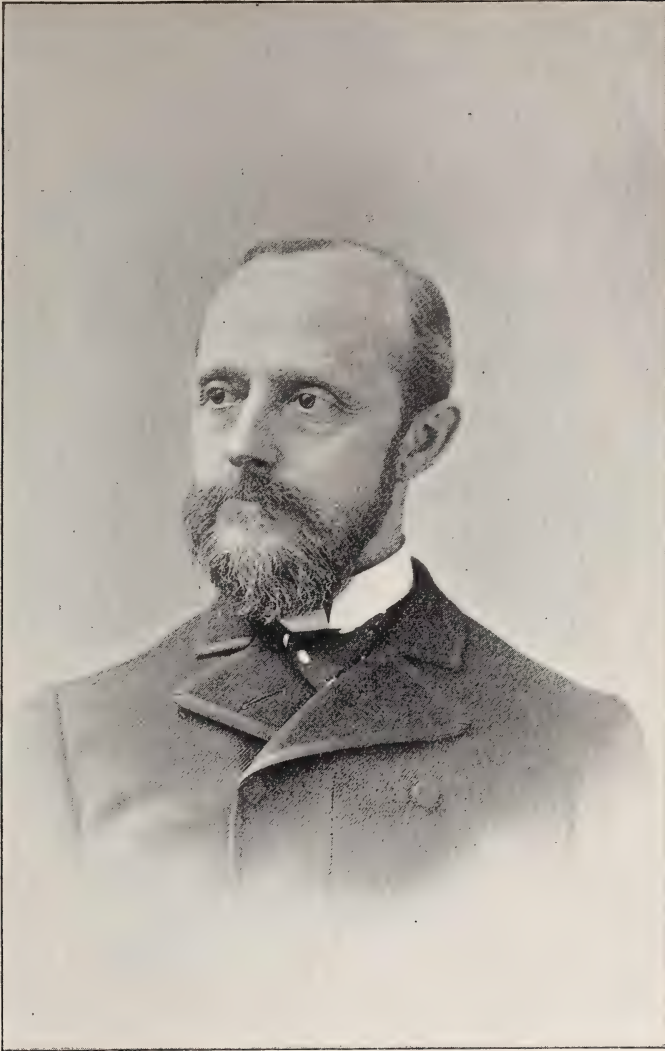
Mr. Bennett is one of those who once had plenty of this world's goods, but, through poor health, he has seen his property disappear with a patience that is heroic. He was a gentleman from the start, ever considerate of others, and possessing a personality into which politeness had become ingrained. He bears his 82 years fairly well, and is as much respected as though a millionaire.

HON. AZARIAH H. SAWYER.

JUDGE SAWYER, so long a resident of Jefferson county, and so favorably known upon the bench and at the bar, was born in Potsdam, N. Y. He was the son of Rev. George Sawyer, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose long itinerant embraced charges like Malone, Sackets Harbor, Ogdensburg, Pulaski, Lowville, Rome and Weedsport. He was also presiding elder for several terms. Full of years and of honors, he died at Syracuse in 1880. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and was chaplain of Fulton Lodge and Chapter for many years, while residing there. His wife was Miss Mary

Richardson, daughter of Major Samuel Richardson, of the war of 1812.

The Rev. George Sawyer traced his lineage back to a family which came from England in 1640, and at a later day to men who served in the Revolutionary army. His grandfather, Manassah Sawyer, was captain of a company of scouts, whose principal duty was to harass and annoy the British troops, and apprise his superior officer of the enemy's movements, a position we now see filled by the cavalry videttes, who are designated as "the eyes of the army." Captain Manassah Sawyer and his faithful wife (a Miss Howe),



HON. AZARIAH H. SAWYER.

are buried at Potsdam, N. Y., where they lived much respected, dying early in the forties—he aged 84 years.

The father of Rev. George Sawyer, also named Manassah, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and during most of a long life, resided at Potsdam, but died while residing with his son at Fulton, N. Y. While his father was stationed at Lowville, and when only 14 years of age, Judge A. H. Sawyer was impressed with the idea that he ought to be a printer. He built, after a plan of his own, a small press upon which he was able to print a 6x9 inch circular. This was a favorite release from his studies, which he had pursued with so much earnestness as to impair

his health, and eventually prevented his graduation from college. Upon completion of his scholastic education, Mr. Sawyer studied law with Hon. Amos G. Hull, of Fulton, N. Y. He came to Watertown in April, 1857, to attend his examination, as a law student. Mr. James F. Starbuck was chairman of the committee appointed by the court to conduct the examination, and his attention was especially attracted to young Sawyer by the character of the examination passed by him, and a partnership was the result, which continued for 23 years, or until Mr. Starbuck's death, in 1880. This firm was one of the oldest and most prominent in this part of the State, and earned a reputation

which extended far beyond the limits of the county and its vicinity. Indeed, their practice was almost as large from outside the county as within.

Important as have been his achievements in the line of his profession, Judge Sawyer was yet able to confer upon the community in which he has so long resided, distinguished service in connection with the Civil War.

Before commencing his residence in Watertown, he had taken an important part in the politics of Oswego county, where DeWitt C. Littlejohn was then the leading manager of the Republican organization. Judge Sawyer's connection with the Republican party dates from its first organization as an active opponent of slavery and its further encroachment upon free territory. When he came to Watertown he had resolved not to take any very active part in politics, for he realized how much such action would encroach upon his valuable time. But the firing upon the Star of the West, which had been sent by President Lincoln to provision a starving garrison of United States soldiers in Charleston harbor, settled with the Judge, as with so many others, all doubts as to his imperative duty. He at once offered his services in any capacity where he could do the most good. He was elected a delegate to the first Union State Convention in 1861, and during the campaign which followed was chairman of the county committee, in which position he served throughout the war. During the second year of the war, the Union League of Jefferson county was formed, embracing 500 very reliable and intelligent men. Of this organization he was made president, and so continued until the organization was disbanded, at the close of the war. The gavel he used so long as presiding officer is a priceless possession, treasured in memory of those days when Northern men did so much to save the country from dismemberment.

In 1867 Judge Sawyer was unanimously nominated, without any previous canvassing, as the Republican candidate for county judge, and at the expiration of his term was

again nominated under the same conditions. He held the office of judge for 10 consecutive years.

Since the death of Mr. Starbuck, Judge Sawyer has practiced alone. His law business began to be so pressing, and its demands so imperative that he relinquished his judicial position at the end of his second term. He is general counsel for the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, and is also vice-president of that well-known company. His office is in the company's building on Washington street.

During the past 10 years the Judge's business has drifted almost entirely into corporation law, particularly in the line of insurance. In this department of practice he is an acknowledged authority. As a lawyer, his judgment has great judicial weight with the profession. His practice is extensive and important.

Judge Sawyer is a man of many sterling traits of character. He has not been unmindful of his duties and responsibilities as a citizen. We have already spoken of his efforts in behalf of the Union cause; and he has always been identified with educational advancement. For nine years he was a member of the school board of Watertown—being president of the board for two years. He was at one time president of the Watertown National Union Bank, and has served as a director for a long time in that institution. He has also been a director in several other business enterprises, such as the Davis Sewing Machine Company and the Eames Vacuum Brake Company, his mind being especially practical, with a decided leaning towards mechanics. He is Past Master of Watertown Masonic Lodge No. 49, and Past Commander of Watertown Commandery, Knights Templar. He has been warden of Trinity Episcopal Church for many years, and is a member of the standing committee of the Diocese of Central New York. He has long been a useful and honored citizen, who has shown his desire for friends by being friendly to all.

WOOSTER SHERMAN,

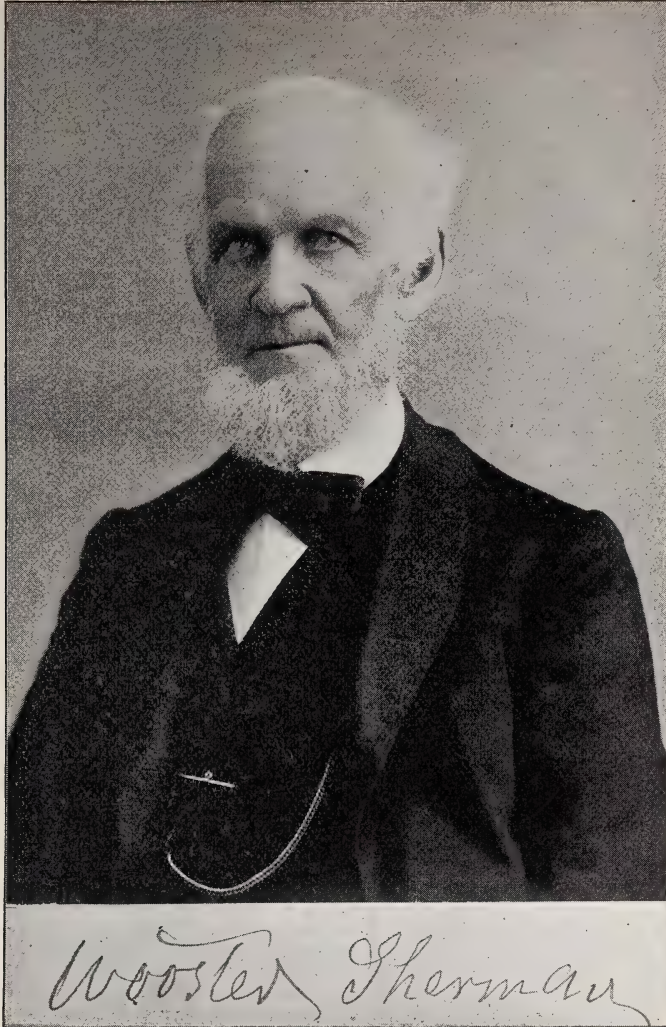
THE founder, organizer and treasurer of the Watertown Savings Bank, was born at Newport, N. Y., April 28, 1809. His father, Phineas Sherman, was born in 1773, at Brimfield, Mass. On reaching his majority he removed to Providence, R. I., where he was engaged for several years in mercantile pursuits. In 1797 he married Amy Thornton, a descendant of the Thornton and Waterman families, of Johnston, R. I. They removed to Herkimer county, N. Y., about the year 1808. In 1810 this family came to Watertown, and the elder Sherman succeeded Gordon Caswell in paper making, upon the plant now occupied by Knowlton Bros., in Watertown. He died there in 1813, at the age of 40 years, leaving a widow with six children,

viz: Russel, George C., William, Angela, Wooster and Morgan Lewis, all of whom have passed away except the subject of our sketch, who has been the only survivor for the past 31 years. Young Sherman, after receiving a common school education, in his 15th year served as a merchant's clerk in the stores of Eli Farwell, of Watertown, and William S. Ely, of Brownville.

In 1825, in his 16th year, he entered the law office of Bucklin & Sherman as a student, and the next year, while pursuing his studies, he was appointed deputy county clerk, which position he held for five consecutive years, a portion of the time acting as clerk of the Supreme and County Courts. In 1828 he acted as clerk of the Circuit Court on the trial



THE ABOVE ARE SPECIMEN COPIES OF "WOOSTER SHERMAN BANK" CIRCULATING NOTES ISSUED IN 1841.



of Henry Evans for the murder of Rogers, who was convicted and hung August 22, of that year. The death warrant, signed by Mr. Sherman as deputy clerk, is on file in our Historical Society, of which he is an honorary member.

After resigning his position as deputy county clerk, he resumed his studies in the law office of Hubbard & Dutton, and in May, 1839, was admitted to practice law. On May 28, 1832, Mr. Sherman married Wealthy S. Dickinson, daughter of Frederick Dickinson, of Northampton, Mass., where she was born August 28, 1812. They had nine children, William W., Frederick D., Emma M. (now the widow of the late Ambrose J. Clark, residing with her son Wallace S., in Schenectady); Cornelia F., who married the late Col.

Robert M. C. Graham, of New York; Henry J. and J. W. (twins); Grace (the wife of Francis E. Hunn, of New Haven, Conn.); Wealthy and John Jay—the only survivors being Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Hunn, William W., (the present deputy collector of customs at Cape Vincent); and Frederick D. (State bank examiner, residing in Brooklyn). Their mother died at Watertown in February, 1882. Mr. Sherman's other descendants are five grandsons, eight granddaughters, two great-grandsons and five great-granddaughters—a very respectable retinue, upon which the old gentleman may justly pride himself.

In the spring of 1833, having lost three brothers and his only sister by consumption, he made a voyage to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the coast of Labrador. From Marblehead,

Mass., he took passage in an 80-ton fishing schooner. He spent nearly four months in these northern regions, returning to his home the latter part of September, completely restored in health, gaining 41 pounds in weight.

In the fall of 1839, when in the practice of his profession as an attorney, he was appointed cashier of the old Bank of Watertown, of which the late Loveland Paddock was president. Hon. Willard Ives, Henry D. Sewall, William H. Angel, Stephen Boon, Benjamin Corey, Samuel Buckley and others, were directors, all of whom have passed away except ex-Congressman Ives and Wooster Sherman, who, after two years' successful management of the institution, resigned his position, and in the fall of 1841 established the first private or individual bank with circulating notes, under the general laws of the State, an example that was afterwards followed by Luther Wright, of Oswego, John D. Judson, of Ogdensburg, Henry Keep, of Watertown, N. Merriam, of Courtland, and others. "Wooster Sherman's Bank" started with \$10,000 capital, which was afterwards increased to \$50,000, and its circulation to \$60,000. After a successful career of a quarter of a century, in which Mr. Sherman accumulated a fair fortune, the passage of the National Banking Law by Congress, taxing State bank circulation, necessitated the calling in of his circulating notes, which were regularly redeemed.

Mr. Sherman, in 1854, built the handsome residence now occupied by George W. Knowlton, on Clinton street, where he resided for 25 years. He also built the banking house now occupied by the Watertown National Bank, and made other valuable improvements. He has been for many years a member of Trinity Episcopal Church. Always a Democrat, he held in his younger days many important positions in the gift of his party, and at one time was its nominee for Presidential elector.

In the exciting bank panic of 1857, when nearly all the banks in the country temporarily suspended payments, Mr. Sherman declared publicly his determination to meet every liability which should be demanded of him, offering gold in redemption of his circulating notes, and the same country bank notes to his depositors by which they had made their deposits, or in sight drafts on New York, where he kept a large balance. The

effect was fairly electrical, and but few demands were made.

In 1858, upon the recommendation of Mr. Sherman's Albany correspondent (the New York State Bank), he made an arrangement with the Phoenix Bank, of Hartford, for an unlimited amount of their circulating notes, on 30 days' time without interest, by which he was enabled to profitably extend accommodations to his customers; and when William H. Angel, then doing an extensive flouring and distilling business in the present Taggart bag and paper mill, wanted \$50,000, he was told by Mr. Paddock that Mr. Sherman was the only banker in a position to furnish it; and his notes at 60 days were discounted for that amount. He also gave large "lines" to other parties—\$50,000 to Edwin White for the purchase of butter and cheese; \$35,000 to Garret Ives for a cargo of wheat, and \$25,000 to Eldridge G. Merick, of Clayton, a heavy dealer in timber, lumber and grain.

The fourth generation of the Sherman family in America was represented by Rev. John Sherman, born in 1613, an eminent New England preacher, who had six children by his first wife and 20 by his second. In a recent correspondence with Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, he states that he has a copy of this family tree which shows him and his brother, Tecumseh, in the same line of descent, claiming the prolific Rev. John as their respected ancestor.

Wooster Sherman is an energetic and thorough-going business man. In his youth he had the entire confidence of such prominent, wealthy and respected citizens as Norris M. Woodruff, Loveland Paddock and John Clarke, the two last named gentlemen offering to join him in establishing the largest bank in the city.

The transactions with the Phoenix Bank, although amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, was promptly closed without the loss to either party of a single dollar, thus showing the young banker to be a shrewd and capable financier. Few men of his advanced years are as well preserved or as capable of correct methods of banking. He is a gentleman of the old school, faithfully devoted to the best interests of the Savings Institution he so ably represents. His services are justly appreciated by his associate trustees and the patrons of the bank.

JEFFERSON W. BROCKWAY.

WHEN the author of this History conceived the plan of making composite pictures, showing the faces of the leading men who controlled the business and editorial writing of the two daily newspapers in the city of Watertown, the name of Jefferson W. Brockway was omitted through an inadvertence, which we are culpable for, if any one is.

The man whose persistency, energy and foresight introduced the first double-cylinder

press, the perfecting press and type-setting machines into Jefferson county, is deserving of more than a passing notice in this History. In the history of printing, the cylinder press superseded the hand press; then came the double-cylinder to meet the wants of the daily papers, and now the perfecting press, which prints from a continuous roll of paper.

Jefferson W. Brockway was born in Mayville, N. Y., November 17, 1840, and may be



JEFFERSON W. BROCKWAY.

said to have been brought up in a printing office, his father, the late Hon. Beman Brockway, owning the Mayville Sentinel when J. W. was a small boy. He was taught the printer's case at the same time he was learning the alphabet, and when 11 years of age was considered a fair compositor. He came with his father to Oswego county, and was there when the war broke out. He enlisted as a private and served three years under Col. Jacob DeForest, having been promoted to a lieutenant. After returning from the war he went to Albany to help the State census, and acted as secretary for Franklin B. Hough until the work was completed. Afterwards he was chief clerk for the canal appraisers, a position which he held for five years. He then entered the printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., where his skill as a printer soon won for him the formanship, a position

he held until he embarked in business for himself. While occupying this position he had charge of the printing of the Constitutional Convention, and was openly thanked and praised for the expeditious manner in which the work was performed. A resolution to that effect was spread on the minutes of the session.

He sold his office to the Press and Knickerbocker people and became foreman of that office, which position he held until his father asked him to come to Watertown and help float the Times. At that time (1874), the Times establishment was in a floundering condition, and was even shown in court to be virtually bankrupt. The superintendency of the office was placed in the hands of Jefferson W., who believed the way to succeed was to deserve success. Instead of curtailing expenses, he believed in winning more busi-

ness. It was mainly through his efforts that the firm was induced to put in a double-cylinder press to get out a paper quickly with the latest news in it. It was a time-saver. People got their papers earlier, with much later news. It was a stroke of genius, and from that time the Times forged ahead. Then came the enlargement of the paper, the putting in of a perfecting press and the introduction of type-setting machines, all the suggestions of Mr. J. W. Brockway, who, when he undertook to make a change for the better, persistently advocated it until the other

members of the firm were won to his way of thinking. It was under his supervision that the Times' present model printing house was planned and built.

For several years Mr. Brockway served as a member of the old New York State Associated Press, and when the Brockway Sons Company was organized he was the first president, and continued in that office until he sold his interests in the establishment in 1893, for which he received \$30,000, after having drawn out of the business over \$20,000.

J. A. H.

JOHN D. HUNTINGTON

Was born in the town of Watertown, near Burrville, February 11, 1827. His father, William Huntington, came into the Black River country from Connecticut, in 1804, in company with his father's family, consisting of six brothers and one sister, the late Mrs. Joseph Kimball. The well-known Dyer Huntington was the second son of this family. The grandfather of Dr. Huntington located on a farm on the Gotham road, now known as the Taylor and Ball farms, adjoining the farm of A. P. Sigourney's father. The grandfather, William Huntington, Sr., after the war of 1812, moved to the place now known as Huntingtonville, where he engaged extensively in manufacturing and milling.

In 1835, William Huntington, jr., removed to Geauga county, Ohio, where, in the panic of 1837, he lost his entire property, consisting of a farm and bank stock. In 1838 he removed to Caldwell county, Mo., then the extreme Western frontier of civilization. In 1840 they returned to the east side of the Mississippi river, and located at a place called Commerce, 50 miles north of Quincy, Ill. This place being afterwards selected by the Mormons as their future home, the name was changed to Nauvoo.

In July of 1840, the mother died of malaria, and the home being broken up, the subject of this sketch was apprenticed to the proprietor of a country newspaper, where he served an apprenticeship, beginning with the use of the old Ramage press and the "ball-bats" for inking the type.

Through the death of his mother and the sickness of all the other members of the family, during the terrible epidemic which raged at Nauvoo during the summer of 1840, he became a member of the household of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon religion. During a protracted illness and convalescence, an opportunity was afforded for a thorough study of the spiritual and temporal workings of that strange delusion known as Mormonism, and afterwards brought young Huntington in contact with most of the first leaders of the Church of Latter Day Saints, such as Joseph and Hiram Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Orson Hyde, John Taylor, Willard Richards, Heber C. Kimball, Brigham Young, and many others of less notoriety.

About 1870 Dr. Huntington's progressive nature induced him to make a thorough investigation of the materializing phenomena of modern spiritualism through some of the most noted mediums of this country, and by a careful comparison of the *modus operandi* of producing the Joe Smith revelations and our modern spiritual communications, is to him positive proof that they were all produced through the same, but partially understood, law governing the human mind, by some scientists termed the "psychic force."

At the time of Smith's appearance before the public as a prophet, nothing was known of what is termed spirit manifestations, and all things unaccountable were thought to emanate from either God or the Devil—the latter working through witches, etc.

Smith's methods of writing his Book of Mormon and Book of Revelations, were almost identical with the operations of the modern trance mediums, only that in the case of Smith, this influence said, "I, the Lord thy God, hath chosen you, my servant Joseph, to be my prophet and seer;" while the modern influence more modestly styles himself the spirit of Andrew Jackson or John Smith.

His father having died of malarial fever in 1846, and having no relatives in that section, John D. returned to Watertown, his native place, in the fall of 1848. After the great fire here in 1849, he assisted the author of this History in relaying and regulating his new office (the Jefferson County Union) in the Cory block, as also the plant of Smith & Noble (the Northern New York Journal), which was located temporarily in the Woodruff block. In 1850 he took charge of the Sackets Harbor Observer, edited by O. H. Harris, and in 1853 he leased the office and changed the name of the paper to the Jefferson County Farmer. After publishing it one year he sold the lease and removed to Watertown, where he engaged in putting names on the streets and numbering the houses of the village of Watertown, preparatory to publishing several editions of the business and residence directory of Watertown, between 1854 and 1860.

Having practiced the art of wood-engraving for many years in connection with printing, and having in charge the entire telegraph



JOHN D. HUNTINGTON.

business of Jefferson county from 1856 to the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he was compelled, by the great increase in telegraphy incident to the war, to relinquish his charge of telegraph lines, and it was then he took up his present profession of dentistry, in which he has been eminently successful, retaining his first and present location in Washington Hall block for over 32 years.

As early as 1847, Dr. Huntington espoused the temperance cause by uniting with the Sons of Temperance in Quincy, Ill. During the Maine Law campaign of 1855, which resulted in the election of Myron H. Clark as Governor of this State, he took an active part, and he is now best known politically as an

active and uncompromising Prohibitionist. He has been a member of the State Prohibition Committee for the past 12 years, and has been a delegate to every National Prohibition Convention since 1884. His position with the organization has been of the highest character all through.

He was one of the organizers of the city of Harriman, in East Tennessee, 80 miles north of Chattanooga, and 40 miles west of Knoxville. This is to be an important and profitable enterprise.

In 1851 Dr. Huntington was married to Miss Adelaide L. Danks. They have reared two sons, who are both practical dentists, the youngest being a partner with his father,

under the firm name of J. D. & J. F. Huntington.

During the Doctor's connection with the Prohibition party, he has twice been their nominee for mayor of Watertown, and was once their nominee for Congress.

In 1875 Dr. Huntington was president of the 5th judicial district Dental Association, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Herkimer, Lewis, Oswego, Oneida and Onondaga.

He has always been a progressive, pushing citizen—a hard-worker always, and unusually successful in whatever he has undertaken. His success in his chosen profession, in which he studied and was graduated near middle life, shows his tenacity of purpose—itsself almost a sure guaranty of success by its possessor. The Doctor's childhood experience among the Mormons would fill a large book. He knew the men who originated that monstrous attempt at a religion, and places

a proper estimate upon their machinations. Dr. Huntington has for many years been engaged in Christian-like efforts to benefit society. He was for several years chairman of the room committee, having charge of the property of the Y. M. C. A. in Watertown.

He was president of the Association in 1874. He was the one who, more than any other, influenced the late John A. Sherman to leave the Washington Hall property in perpetuity to the Y. M. C. A., and in a few years it will be entirely under their control, and a source of profit to that philanthropic body. When on his dying bed, Mr. Sherman notified the Doctor that no more rent would be exacted, and the opening of the will more fully developed the extent of Mr. Sherman's donation, and indicated the extent to which Dr. Huntington's influence had been instrumental in procuring a permanent home for the Association.

JOHN HOSE,

THE architect, so well known in Watertown, was the son of Jacob Hose, who came into the Black River country in 1840, from Manheim, Herkimer county. He married Miss Lena Schall, also of Manheim. They came to the town of Lyme and purchased a farm, residing there until his death, in 1860. His son John did not remove to Watertown until 1841, one year after his father had settled in Lyme. John's first work in Watertown was as an apprentice with a Mr. Hough, a carpenter, with whom he continued until Mr. Hough's death. John then went into the tool shop of Lorenzo Case, which was soon sold out by the sheriff. That drove Mr. Hose back to his original occupation as an all-around carpenter. By working at coarse jobs, and taking hold of anything that came along, he was enabled to support his family. Step by step he rose from one grade of excellence to another in his calling, until he began to have aspirations that rose above the coarser work of building fences, and the other rough work of carpentering. He bought a poor set of draughting tools, and began to make plans and specifications for buildings. Working onward and upward, he was at last employed upon the First Presbyterian Church, which had an unusually high spire. While engaged upon this church he demonstrated such unusual capacity that he was retained through the whole job, the very last and most difficult joiner work being given to him. In the Arsenal Street Methodist Church, soon after commenced, he had further opportunities of demonstrating his ability, and these opportunities he availed himself of to their utmost limit. After completing his work upon the Arsenal Street Church, his life-labor began to develop into that of an architect and contractor. He afterwards built the court house on Arsenal street, price \$24,000; and the Stone Street Presbyterian Church. He was the architect for the Doolittle & Hall build-

ing; of the Taggart block; of the Agricultural Insurance marble building on Washington street, and of very many other important and costly edifices.

Perhaps the most important work done by Mr. Hose, was in connection with the Connecticut Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown. Of this large undertaking he was the superintendent and assistant architect. His labors here were long and arduous, continuing until the institution was completed. The great confidence placed in him by the building committee, of which the Governor of the State was an active member, was faithfully earned, and Mr. Hose left that work with the respect of all with whom he had been associated.

In May, 1843, Mr. Hose married Miss Fanny Jones. They have one daughter, Miss Mattie, who is the wife of Mr. Isaac Brintnall.

Mr. Hose has proved himself equal to all the exigencies of his profession, and that is surely the best test of a man's ability. He began life as thousands of others have, without political or personal influence, and has worked his way up to the highest rank in his arduous profession. He was a contemporary of Otis L. Wheelock, who was at one time the favorite and almost the only architect in Watertown. He removed to Chicago in the fifties. But Mr. Hose, when he succeeded Mr. Wheelock, evinced an originality and versatility in his work that proved at once his superiority over any contemporary. He is to-day at the head of his profession in Watertown, and he has all the elements of success, for he was at first a carpenter's apprentice, then a journeyman, then a contractor, then an architect—his knowledge covering the whole range of those experiences called for in constructing buildings. The importance of architecture upon the development of a city is something remarkable, and



JOHN HOSE.

is inevitably the best tangible evidence of the refinement of a people. The traveller is attracted toward localities where taste and real beauty are exemplified in the buildings. In that way the work of the architect becomes a great public benefit, and he himself rises almost to the position of a more or less recognized benefactor. The European traveller observes this. That is why Paris is more attractive than London. Its beautiful architecture fills the mind with harmonious and agreeable sensations, and Louis Napoleon who was such a fearful failure as a soldier, may be called the benefactor of his people, when we remember what he did to embellish the French capital. Those grand streets which

radiate from the Arc de Triomphe, are an enduring memorial to the grand men whose work, as architects, have created these things of beauty that are indeed a joy forever. Boston is facetiously called "the Hub," because the hub of a wheel is the main support and the central influence from which emanate the diverging spokes—so from her central position are supposed to go out the influences which adorn society and perpetuate learning—go there and note its harmonious styles of building, the massive fronts, the completeness of detail in construction, and by comparing that great attractive city with others, the observer will be able to understand the beneficent influence of the architect.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS SHERMAN



Was the son of Hon. George C. and Mary Ann (Hubbard) Sherman. He was born in 1838. As his father was a lawyer he had the benefit of early legal training, and his mind was turned naturally towards the law. His scholastic education was superior, and he was a rapid learner—mastering difficult problems of classics, philosophy or law, with equal facility. He was a student at law in Albany, and admitted to practice soon after. He married, in 1861, Miss Caroline Norton, daughter of Nathaniel and Caroline Norton, of Charlestown, Mass. Miss Norton had also received a superior education, graduating at the Packer Collegiate Institute. They reared six children: George C., who married Miss Alice Taggart, daughter of Hon. W. W. Taggart; Caroline G., wife of Henry Whitte-

more, of New York; Francis A., Charles N., who married Miss Grace Stebbins, daughter of Mr. Stebbins, president of the Agricultural Insurance Company; Nathaniel N. (deceased), and Margaret A.

Mr. Sherman was a member of the well-known law firm of Lansing & Sherman, his partner being Hon. Frederick Lansing, formerly member of Congress, who died in 1893, from wounds received in the Civil War. Mr. Sherman held many positions of trust and responsibility, some of them when he was comparatively a youth; he was president of the Watertown Steam Engine Company for 13 years, and one of its directors from its organization, and a trustee of the Jefferson County Savings Bank. He was always efficient in church work, his devoted mother

and wife being his contemporaneous workers in all such labors. In Trinity Church he was particularly useful, and ever honored. By the death of Mr. Sherman, on April 25th, 1882, in his 43d year, the city of Watertown lost a high-minded and progressive citizen, the profession he adorned for all the years he gave to it an intelligent, conscientious practitioner, and society a courteous and sympathetic friend. To the church of his choice, his loss was almost irreparable. In his legal practice he was particularly successful in prosecuting the claims of those who were sufferers from losses upon the river, resulting from the great flood of 1869. But he was an all-round lawyer, ready to aid a client as far as he was able.

Mr. Sherman's widow still survives him, a most interesting and estimable lady.

In order to show the high estimation in which Mr. Sherman was held by his church, as well as his associates in business, we append some extracts from laudatory resolutions, passed at the time of his death:

By the death of Charles A. Sherman, Esq., of Watertown, our diocese loses a loyal, devoted and active friend and promoter of its best interests. He has for many years taken a prominent part in the proceedings of the Convention, of the Board of Missions and of the Standing Committee, being always ready to serve the church at the cost of time and trouble, manifesting in these public relations the strong convictions and warm feelings belonging to his nature, but without bitterness or animosity in debate. His large family and many friends were only in part prepared for his departure by a lingering disease.—Gospel Messenger.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, held April 26, 1882, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his wisdom to take from our midst Charles A. Sherman, a member of this board from its organization, and for 13 years its president; and whereas, we realize that in his death our company has lost an efficient head, and we ourselves an honored friend and associate; now therefore be it

Resolved, That we, his former associates, express our cordial appreciation of his constant devotion to the interests of our Company, his ready watchfulness, his prompt recognition and thorough performance of every duty, his decision of character and independence of action, his firm adherence to whatever he believed right and good.

Resolved, That in his death we mourn a friend of ready sympathy, uniform courtesy, thoughtful and considerate, whose memory is made pleasant by frequent acts of kind attention and good will, a discreet adviser, a careful and painstaking co-laborer, and efficient officer, a warm friend whose prudent counsels and cordial greetings we shall greatly miss.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved family our deepest and most sincere sympathies in the great affliction that has come to them; that we publish on our own record and in the daily paper these resolutions of respect, and that we attend the funeral in a body.

Just before the noon adjournment at the court house on the day of Mr. Sherman's death, General Winslow rose and said that as a member of the committee appointed at a meeting of the bar, the sad duty devolved upon him of formally announcing to this court the death of the young and beloved member of the profession, Charles A. Sherman. Mr. Winslow read the resolutions which had been prepared, and moved that they be entered on the minutes of the court. Remarks were made by Lysander H. Brown, Watson M. Rogers and Levi H. Brown, when the court ordered the resolutions entered upon the records, and out of respect to the deceased, after a few touching remarks by Judge Vann, adjourned.

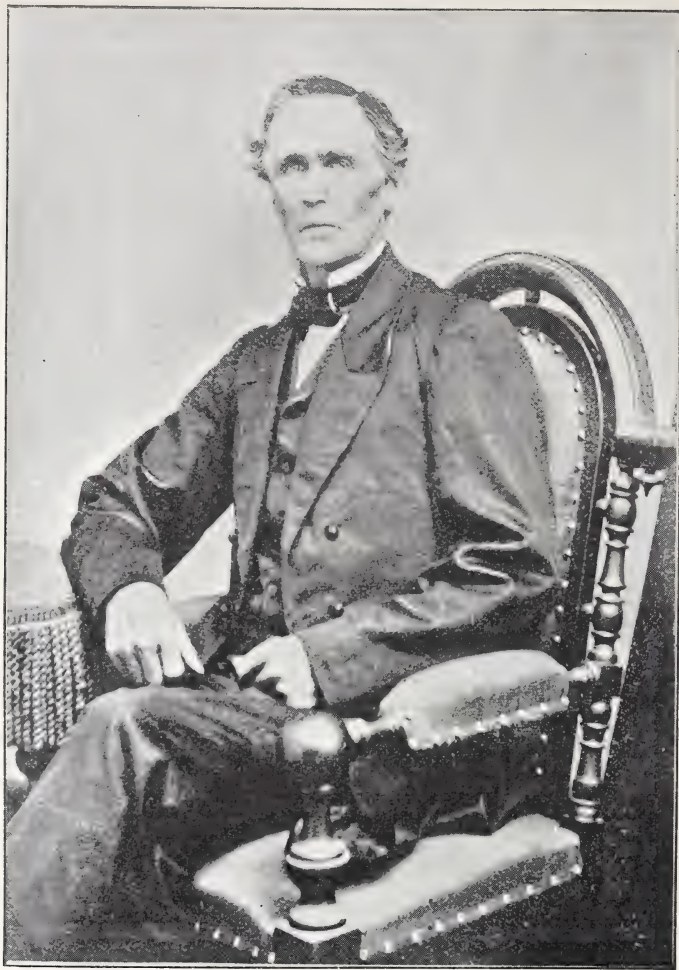
HON. CHARLES R. SKINNER.

EVERY SKINNER came to Watertown from New Hampshire. He began in Watertown by teaching school. He took the first census ever taken in Jefferson county. Avery Skinner's wife was Charlotte P. Stebbins, daughter of Rufus Stebbins, whose parents came to Pamela from Connecticut, in 1840. Charles R. Skinner, son of the above, and the subject of this sketch, was born August 4, 1844. He was educated in the district schools, the Mexico Academy, and at the Clinton (Oneida county) Liberal Institute. He came to Jefferson county in 1861, in his 16th year, and accepted a position in the post office under Levi Smith. He remained in Watertown until 1867, when he went to New York to take a position in the house of Walter A. Wood, of the Mowing Machine Company, he having charge of their house for three years. In 1870 he purchased the interest of L. J. Bigelow in the Times and Reformer, where he remained until 1874. In 1876 he was elected to the Assembly, which was repeated for the fifth term, enabling him to sit in the old capital, and the first two years in the new capital. He was chairman of the Committee on Railroads, and of Printing, and was an active participant in the exciting scenes of the years from 1877 to 1881—probably the most peculiar of any during

the history of the State, before or since. In 1881 Mr. Skinner was elected to the 47th, and was also a member of the 48th Congress. These positions he filled most creditably and acceptably to his constituents. He was on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, introducing one of the bills which recommended two-cent postage. He was the author of the bill requiring special delivery of letters for a special rate of postage. In the Harrison campaign he was an active participant. While in Congress he voted steadfastly against excluding the Chinese from the rights of citizenship.

After his second term in Congress he returned to Watertown, and was associated with Hon. L. Ingalls in editing the Daily Republican until 1886. In the latter part of that year he was appointed Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction, which position he held for six years, until 1892, when he was appointed Supervisor of Teachers' Institutes and Training classes, in the same department. He is a life-member of the New York Press Association, and is recognized as being the custodian of the interests of that Association before the Legislature of the State. He has been the delegate of the New York State Association to the National Association, for several years.

JOHN WINSLOW.



THE root of John Winslow's genealogical tree runs back to the days of the Puritans; seven generations, to Kenelm Winslow, a brother of Governor Edward Winslow, the first governor of Plymouth colony. John had many characteristics that indicated his Puritan origin. He bore himself steadfastly in whatever course he had marked out to pursue, moving onward with a well-defined purpose, and always acting from the promptings of his judgment and convictions. He was never borne away from the rock of principle on which he had placed himself, by any sudden passion or impulse. His life, therefore, from boyhood to the ripe age of 71 years, flowed on in a strong, steady current, undisturbed by those adverse elements of mental constitution that make the lives of

many men an endless, frothing sea of trouble. Without attempting to follow the ancestral line forward from the original progenitor in this country, we will simply record that Samuel Winslow, the father of John, was born in Warwick, Massachusetts, April 21, 1765, from whence in his childhood he removed with his parents to Pomfret, in the State of Vermont, where they died. John's grandmother's maiden name was Goodspeed. His father, Samuel, married Lucy Frasier in 1794, and the twain commenced their life partnership at Woodstock, Vermont, where John, the fifth child, was born to them December 19, 1802.

His parents, 13 years after marriage, in May, 1807, removed from Woodstock to the Black River country, then comparatively a

wilderness. They settled on a forest-covered farm, two and three-fourths miles from the present city of Watertown.

The road passing through the farm, and on which the farm buildings are situated, is known as the Smithville, or Feld Settlement road. There was no road between the farm and the village of Watertown at that time. The dwelling into which the family moved was constructed of logs. The loft, which was the usual sleeping apartment of the children, was open to the storm, and soon after the arrival of the family, in the nighttime, a heavy storm came on, and John related that his mother covered himself and brother to shield them from it, with a calf skin. His boyhood surroundings were those of a pioneer life. The howl of the wolf, prowling in the darkness of the night, in the forest surrounding the humble dwelling, was a sound familiar to his ear.

On that farm he spent his days, except the last five or six years of his life, during which he resided in the city of Watertown. He had but limited facilities for education, attending school for a few weeks on two or three different occasions, completing his education, so far as the schools were concerned, with one term at the academy at Lowville, Lewis county.

On October 18, 1827, at the age of 25 years, he was married to Betsey Collins, daughter of John Collins, who at that time lived about a mile and half from the then village of Watertown, on what is known as the Beaver Meadow road. Five children were born of this marriage, namely, Lucy J., wife of G. W. Candee, Esq., Bradley, Norris, Jennie C., wife of Dr. H. B. Maben, of Kingston, N. Y.; and Bessie, wife of Rev. E. Horr, D. D., pastor Congregational Church, Worcester, Mass.

John Winslow, in his early manhood, was interested in the condition and growth of the community with which he had grown to man's estate, and in which he lived. January 19, 1826, he was commissioned ensign of light infantry in the 76th regiment of Infantry, by Gov. De Witt Clinton. The next year he was promoted to be lieutenant, and was commissioned by Governor Clinton. September 26, 1828, he was further promoted to the position of captain, and commissioned as such by Lieutenant-Governor Nathaniel Pitcher, acting governor of the State, in the same regiment. His mother died August 26, 1826, and his father died December 21, 1832. About three years after the death of his father, he purchased the interest of the other heirs in the homestead farm, which, with a small number of acres adjoining, and on which he had resided since his marriage, comprised a farm of about 200 acres. At his father's death, three sisters and himself were all that survived of his father's family of eight children. To raise money to purchase the interest of the heirs in his father's estate, a mortgage had to be put upon the farm, and to the extinguishment of that mortgage, and

to provide for his increasing and growing family, he diligently devoted his best energies. Prosperity attended him. But the quiet course of events with him was suddenly interrupted, and a great shadow fell upon him in the death of his wife. The life of this amiable, intelligent, Christian wife and mother, came to a close at the age of 37 years. The five children were all much too young to realize that in that mother's death there was a loss to them, as well as to him, irreparable. Standing beside her open grave, the husband and father, with his mind filled with a sense of his terrible bereavement, his voice trembling with emotion, said that he had followed to their last resting-places, father, mother, brothers and sisters, all save one of his father's family, but no one of those afflictions had occasioned such intense sorrow as the parting forever in this world from his dear wife.

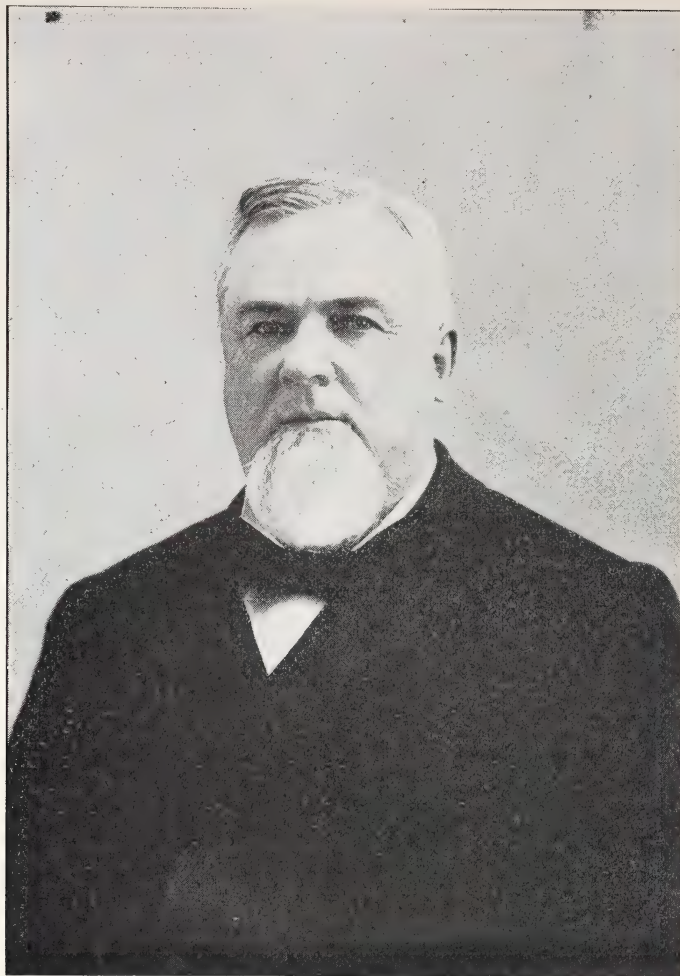
Mr. Winslow was called to different civil positions by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens. He was several years assessor of his town, four years supervisor, was elected to the Legislature in 1849. Subsequently he was 10 years one of the commissioners of excise for Jefferson county.

He took a deep interest in agriculture, and for many years was an active member of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society; was president of the society in 1853. For several years previous to his death he was a director and vice-president of the Agricultural Insurance Company, an institution devoted to the insuring of farm property. Mr. Winslow was again married May 23, 1844, to Miss Sarah Bates, daughter of Merrick Bates, Esq., of Houndsfield, who still survives him. By this marriage he had one son, John, born May 21, 1845, who resides in Rutland, N. Y., and is a farmer.

Mr. Winslow was thoroughly domestic in his tastes and habits. He took a deep interest in the welfare of his children; was ready at all times to assist them by his counsels, and in a pecuniary way when necessary. He watched their course in life with tenderest solicitude. His life was free from every species of vice and immorality, his daily walk being a continuing precept and example of integrity and uprightness. He died at his home in the city of Watertown, July 7, 1874, in the presence of his wife and children and other relatives and sympathizing friends, after a brief illness, of congestion. A large concourse of his neighbors and fellow-citizens attended his funeral. His remains were interred in Brookside Cemetery, where a plain granite shaft—granite from Massachusetts, the home of his ancestors—marks his last resting-place.

If Mr. Winslow had one excellence which surpassed another, it was manifested by his willingness to encourage young men. Many are yet living who can testify to this trait in his character. He has left a memory peculiarly sweet and enviable, which is worthy of all emulation.

NORRIS WINSLOW,



Son of Hon. John Winslow, long a resident of Watertown, was born in that town in 1835. John Winslow's obituary is found on page 376 *d*. This family traces its origin to Pilgrim stock, their American ancestor having been Kenelm Winslow, who came to America in 1624. Norris Winslow, the subject of this sketch, had the advantages of the common schools at Field's Settlement, completing his education at the Falley Seminary and at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. He left the farm in 1854, and commenced a clerkship with Truman Keeler in Watertown, at \$2 per week. Here he continued for nearly two years; then, in company with Mr. Candee, he purchased Keeler's stock, and began business for himself. He continued as a leading

and progressive merchant for 10 years, selling his interest to Mr. W. H. Moore, who is yet in trade at the same stand. There, in 1866, he began the Merchant's Bank, occupying the corner so long held by Wooster Sherman. In this business he continued for another 10 years, when he began to build upon the Keyes property in the south-eastern part of the city, where he erected nearly 100 properties, large and small. Then, in 1870, he put up the Davis Sewing Machine building, now owned by the Watertown Spring Wagon Company. About this time he was elected to the State Senate, filling that office for two terms.

Previous to putting up the Sewing Machine building, he had, in 1869, purchased the old Watertown Cotton Mills property,

and commenced at that point the remarkable improvements now so observable at Factory Square, making that square one of the most extensive and industrious of any in the country.

In 1872 the work of organizing the Carthage, Watertown and Sackets Harbor Railroad was begun, and Mr. Winslow became an active participant in the labors of that organization. He was made one of the directors, and one of the first engines on the road was named for him. Mr. Winslow was one of the organizers and stockholders of the Agricultural Insurance Company, and was for many years a director. Still later, the Watertown Fire Insurance Company was organized, and Mr. Winslow was its president. In 1873 he erected the Winslow (now Commercial) block, which fills a place once occupied by cheap and tumble-down buildings. This building cost over \$100,000.

Through Mr. Winslow's influence, the Watertown Spring Wagon Company was organized, in which he was the first president, and for many years director. From that enterprise has sprung the grand industrial developments which have made Watertown one of the great wagon manufacturing cities of the United States.

Mr. Winslow was special agent of the Treasury Department of the United States from 1882 to 1890, resigning the position on account of ill-health.

The greatest impetus ever given to the

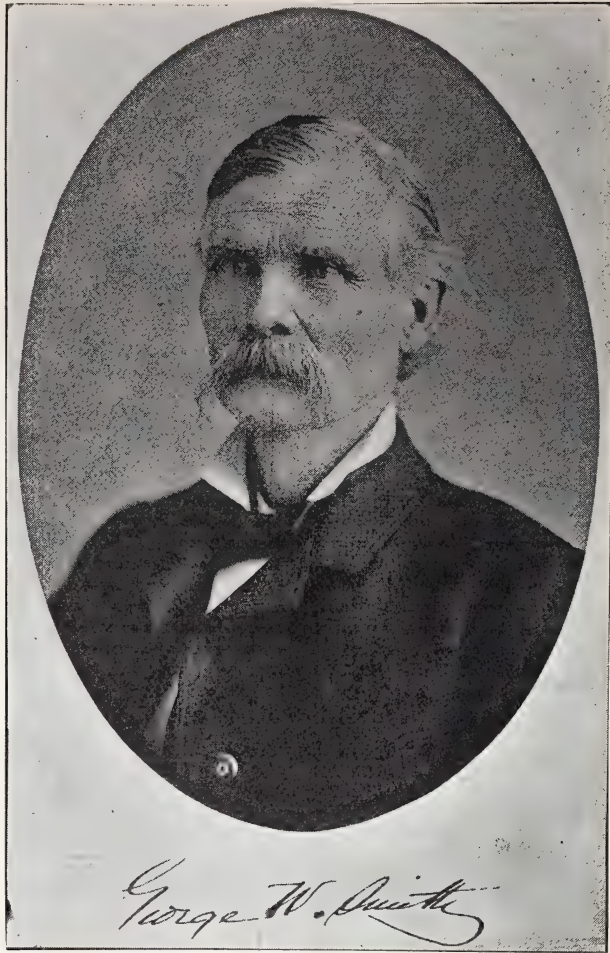
Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence, was when the State Editorial Association held their meeting at Watertown in 1871, and, by Mr. Winslow's invitation, were taken to the islands and elegantly entertained. The editorial comments resulting from that visit, were spread all over the State, and attracted extended notice to these wonderful islands and the delightful archipelago in which they are grouped. People began to come on to buy properties and build homes, until, in 1873, the best localities were taken up, and the islands began to be included in the regular summer programme of all wise travellers.

We think the risk nothing in saying, after familiarity with Watertown's improvements and the men who have made them for the past 55 years, that no man has done more to improve and build up Watertown than Norris Winslow. In one of the legends on the seal of one of our Western States, is the motto: "If you wish to see a land of free-men, look around you;" so, we can say to any citizen of Watertown, if you wish to see what Norris Winslow has done for the city, "look around you" and you will see the evidences. He has been a rich man, earned by his own sagacity and energy—but has lost much of his wealth, though it has not soured his disposition. He continues to be the same approachable, agreeable gentleman—a pleasure to know and to call "friend."

GEORGE W. SMITH,

Of Herkimer, N. Y., was born at Salisbury, Herkimer county, September 12, 1823. His ancestors lived in Norway, in that county, and his father, Samuel Smith, died at Salisbury in his 94th year. He is a descendant, on his mother's side, of Alexander McDonald, who came from Ireland and served in the British army, and after the war settled in Trenton, Oneida county. The subject of this sketch received an academic education at Fairfield Academy, and, during his early years, was engaged in farming, lumbering, tanning and shoemaking. From 1844 to 1847 he studied law in the offices of Capron & Lake, in Little Falls, and Ezra Graves, at Herkimer, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. In 1845 he was editor of the Herkimer Journal, and continued its editor for three years. He was for two years one of the publishers. In June, 1848, he assumed the editorial charge of the Northern State Journal, and in September of that year became one of its proprietors, it being published one year under the firm name of Smith & Noble. The succeeding year, Mr. A. W. Clark having purchased the interest of Mr. Noble, the Journal was published by Smith & Clark. Mr. Smith subsequently sold his interest, but continued as editor until September 10, 1857. He is well remembered in Watertown as

one of the ablest writers of the county, much superior to his contemporaries. On the recommendation of Thurlow Weed, he was offered the position of editor of the Wisconsin State Journal, but declined the position on account of ill-health. He has been a Democrat since 1868, and previous to that was a Whig and a Republican. In 1850 he represented the county of Jefferson in the Whig State Convention, which was sharply divided on the question of sustaining Mr. Seward's course in the Senate. Resolutions were reported which endorsed President Fillmore without alluding to Senator Seward. The report of the committee was unanimous with a single exception. Through the efforts of Mr. Seward's friends, the report was tabled, and finally resolutions from an enlarged committee, of which Mr. Smith was made a member, approving Mr. Seward's course, were introduced and adopted by a vote of 75 to 49, when the opposition, among whom were the President, Francis Granger, and his Silver Gray associates, left the hall. Mr. Smith took a leading part in the convention on behalf of Mr. Seward, and the Senator soon after sent him a letter of thanks for his aid at a time which he characterized as the most critical period of his public life. In January, 1852, he engaged in the practice

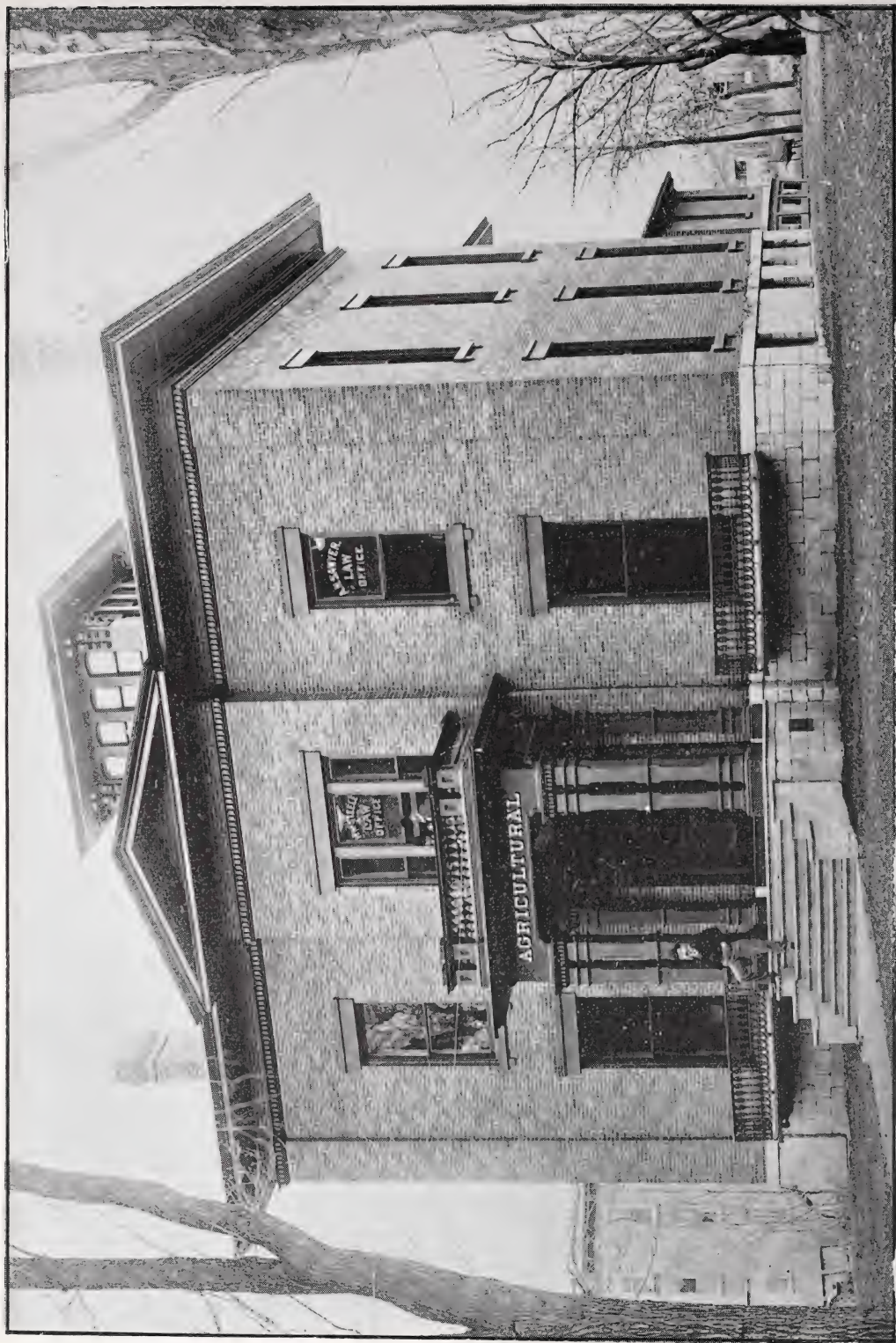


of law at Boonville, N. Y., and was successful, as indeed he has generally been, for he is a man of fine mind and many resources.

In 1853 he directed public attention, by articles in the Boonville Ledger, to the project of connecting the Mohawk Valley with the St. Lawrence by railway, with Herkimer as one of the termini. Largely through his influence and exertions, a company was formed to build a railway from Herkimer to Clayton, but it was subsequently abandoned. In 1854 he was actively engaged in the celebrated Congressional contest in Oneida county, between Matteson and Huntington, supporting Matteson by his pen and on the stump, and Mr. Matteson was elected. In 1854 he was for several months the principal editor of the Utica Morning Herald. In 1855, on the formation of the Republican party, it held a convention at Rome, at the same time that the conventions the Matteson and

Huntington factions of the Whig party met at that place, the purpose being to unite upon a joint ticket, and Mr. Smith was nominated for State Senator by the Republican and Matteson conventions, but being bitterly opposed by the Huntington men (who embraced almost the entire body of the old Whig leaders) on account of his action the year previous, a compromise became necessary, and his name was withdrawn. The same year he was nominated by the Republicans and Whigs for member of Assembly from the fourth district of Oneida county, but was defeated, receiving, however, the same vote that was given Preston King, the Republican candidate for Secretary of State. Mr. Smith, in his canvas of that year, formulated and advocated the same platform which was adopted by the Republican party in 1855.

In 1856 he spent much time in the Fre-



THE AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.'S MAIN OFFICE, WATERTOWN, N. Y.

mont canvass, addressing numerous Republican meetings. In 1859 he was elected county judge of Oneida county, and was re-elected in 1863. On the breaking out of the war, he addressed numerous meetings in the central and northern counties of the State. In the fall of 1863 he canvassed the western part of the State at the request of the Republican State Committee, and was assigned by that committee to canvass the State of New Hampshire in 1864. From 1866 to 1869, inclusive, he contributed largely to the Democratic press, in support of the policy of the Democratic party. In 1866 he was a candidate (and defeated) for Congress in the Herkimer, Otsego and Schoharie districts. In 1868 he was actively engaged in the canvass in favor of Horatio Seymour; in 1872 for Horace Greeley; in 1876 for Samuel J. Tilden, and in 1880 for Winfield S. Hancock. In 1876 he was the Democratic candidate for representative in Congress from the 22d district. He made 60 speeches in that campaign. The district was strongly Republican, and he was defeated, but received a much larger vote than had ever been cast in that district for any preceding Democratic

candidate. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati, and gave the first vote in the State delegation for the nomination of General Hancock. In the year 1882 he was elected to the Assembly by a majority of 121 over A. M. Ross (Rep.), who was elected to the preceding House by a majority of 969. Mr. Smith was, in 1883, chairman of the canal committee. He was the first Democratic Assemblyman elected from Herkimer county since 1855.

As a writer and public speaker, Mr. Smith has few equals, scarcely a superior in the State. He is aggressive, though not rash, and whenever he takes the platform or appears in print, his opponents are never left in doubt as to his position or intentions. When in the Legislature, he made a most classic and able speech in favor of the State's preservation of the Adirondack wilderness. But it is as a lawyer that Judge Smith stands almost without a superior. His astute mind readily grasps every legal subject presented with the facility which shows the trained intellect originally well grounded in the law, and therefore readily adapted to practice.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE CO.

In connection with the fine view of the main office of the Agricultural Insurance Company, shown on preceding page, the present space may most appropriately be devoted to a notice of the printing office department of that company, they having found that they could do their own work more satisfactorily and promptly by having an office of their own, than by trusting to outside parties.

The name of the firm conducting the busi-

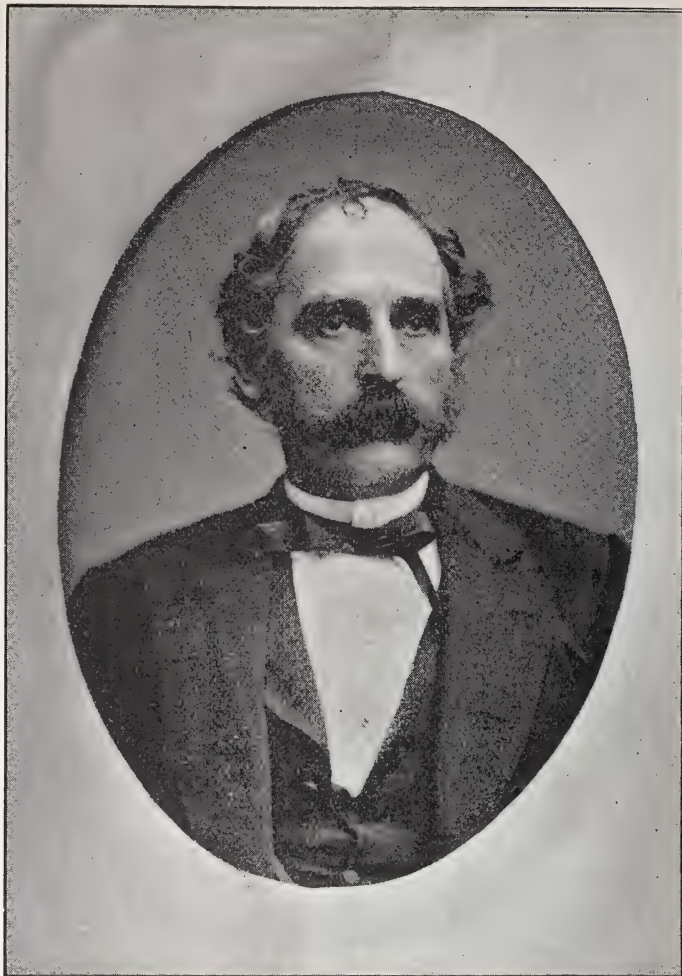
ness is the Printing Department of Agricultural Insurance Company. They began in 1878. While their business generally is printing supplies for the Insurance Company, the manager received orders for other work. The capital invested is about \$15,000; they consume about \$7,000 worth of paper, ink, etc., and employ 12 hands. The value of the output is about \$18,000 per annum, and their work is of a superior character; they are well patronized.

IRA ROWLSON

Was born in Adams, his mother having been warned away from Sackets Harbor when threatened with attack from the British forces in 1812. His father had a small farm in Adams, and there the family were removed until after the prospective battle, in which the father participated and was wounded. Ira was born upon their farm during the family's brief stay. He was the son of Rial Rowlson, who was born in New Haven county, Conn., and married Elizabeth Lawrence, a native of Wallingford, Conn., in 1800. He was a lumber dealer at Sackets Harbor, and a very early settler of Houndsfield, having a son born to him there in 1802, and he was the first white child born in Houndsfield.

Ira attended the common schools, finishing his education at the Union Academy in Belleville. At the age of 16 he was regularly indentured as an apprentice to the tailor's

trade with David Harmon, at Oswego. He completed his trade, and at the end of six years was a regular journeyman tailor. In 1836 he came to Watertown, and accepted a position with James M. Clark, then a leading merchant tailor. In 1838 he went to Sackets Harbor and entered upon the tailoring business upon his own responsibility. He remained at the Harbor less than a year, and returned to Watertown, beginning business for himself in the old Gilson Hotel; and later occupying the Marvin store, which is now the entrance to the Arcade. Subsequently he had a store in Paddock's Arcade, being one of the very first to occupy a place there. From there he removed to the store where is now the Adams drug store. When he located in that part of the then unfinished Woodruff House, the edifice had not been named. As Mr. Rowlson wished to make as great a spread as he could over his removal



IRA ROWILSON.

to new quarters, he had a cut made of the building, and rather audaciously named it the Woodruff House, after its owner and builder. This name was at last adopted, and is continued to the present time.

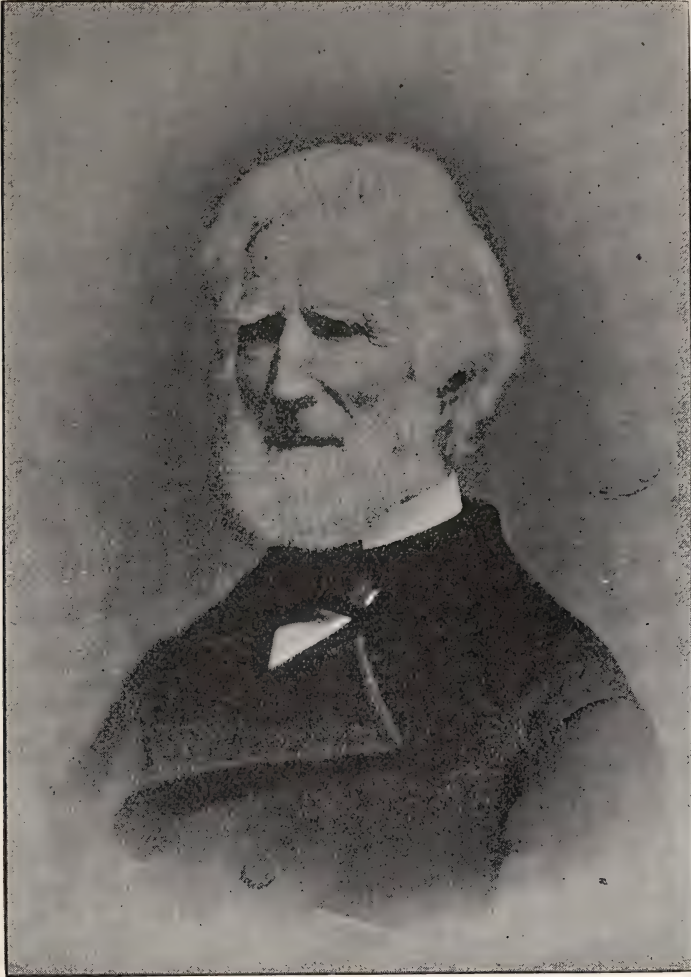
In 1855 Mr. Rowilson removed to Indianapolis, Ind., and afterwards to other places in the West, finally returning to Pulaski, N. Y., after a four years' residence at San Jose, in California, where he was moderately successful. He remained in Pulaski two years, returning finally to Sackets Harbor, where he continued in business until the fire of August 11, 1889, which utterly destroyed his store and dwelling.

In 1838 Mr. Rowilson married Miss Marcia Carpenter, daughter of Reuben Carpenter, and they reared three children. She died in 1856; and for his second wife he married Miss Anna McBain, a cousin of Sir John Mc-

Donald, for many years Premier of Ontario. This union has brought four children. Five of Mr. Rowilson's children are now living.

Mr. Rowilson is now with the Wanamaker & Brown clothing establishment, in the Burdick block. His experiences in Watertown cover very many years. He has seen the small village of 1833 develop into the fine city of 1894, and has been for many years a part of that growth and development. He has been an active citizen and first-class mechanic, and was one of the first of those now in the trade who witnessed the gradual introduction of ready-made clothing, a branch of trade that has developed into very large proportions in Watertown. Many predictions were made as to its ruining the journey-men tailor's vocation, but it has improved it instead, several leading houses now dealing in it almost exclusively.

GEORGE WILLARD KNOWLTON.



A LONG and wonderfully well-balanced life came to an almost unexpected end, on October 18, 1886, when the subject of this sketch passed away. He was a man whom all our people felt a deep interest in, for he stood for many years as the almost solitary link that bound the present to that far-away time when the pioneers of this new land boldly ventured all, and dared all, to found a second New England—a land of churches, of school houses, and of a profound respect for law; indeed, manifesting a sort of fear or dread of it, as something not to be handled or approached without serious reflection, and never without a just cause. Viewed in any light, Mr. Knowlton was an unique character, almost a remarkable one. He was calm amid the fiercest turmoils, and only deeply aroused

when some great moral question affecting the public weal, or patriotism, called from his placid breast words that he seldom felt called upon to utter. His mind and habits of life may be well compared to some very smooth, deep current. Slight breezes do not ruffle it, nor high winds control or baffle—it responds only to a cyclone of force, which affects it only for the passing hour, and then it moves on in its accustomed course. His mind was peculiarly receptive. He was content to learn and reflect. He was satisfied with himself and his environment—a very desirable condition of mind, and its possessor greatly to be envied.

He was born at Newfane, Vt., in 1795, almost at the very beginning of that year. His father, Calvin Knowlton, was a lawyer,

and his grandfather was Judge Luke Knowlton, one of the original settlers of Newfane. He represented his town in the Legislature of Vermont, in the years 1784, 1788 and 1789; was a member of the Council from 1790 to 1800; a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1793, and a judge of the court of Wyndham county from 1787 to 1793. His father died when he was but five years old, and he was early left to his own resources.

In 1811, and during the war of 1812-13, he was employed in General Jenks' distillery at Warehouse Point. This was before the days of temperance societies, and he often counted it as one of the things to be thankful for that he had not grown up a drunkard.

In 1816, when he was just of age, he began business for himself in a general store at Brattleboro, Vt., in which he was fairly successful. In 1824 his uncles (Holbrook & Fessenden, of Brattleboro), had become the owners of property in Watertown, which they had taken to secure a debt. They wished to sell, and it was finally purchased by Mr. Knowlton and Clarke Rice, a young printer, who was then employed by Holbrook & Fessenden. Mr. Rice came to Watertown at once, and Mr. Knowlton in the following year, 1825.

Their purchase consisted of a book store, bindery, printing office and two paper mills. These were of course hand-mills, and made about 125 pounds of paper each per day. It was difficult to collect rags enough to keep the mills running; people then wore less cotton clothing than now, and the facilities for collecting rags were few. But, if it was hard to get rags, it was still harder to sell any considerable quantity of paper, and much of it found no market until they turned it into school books, blank books and even miscellaneous books for public-school libraries, until the name of Knowlton & Rice was familiar to every school boy in several neighboring counties. In 1854 Mr. Knowlton retired from active business, and has lived quietly and happily since then, fond of gardening so long as he had strength for it, and interested in all that was going on about him. Aside from deafness, he has retained his faculties to a remarkable degree. He took pleasure in long walks, and always read his daily paper with interest.

Mr. Knowlton was one of the original

members of the Second Presbyterian, now Stone Street Church, and was elected an elder of that church in 1832, which office he held till his death.

In August, 1830, he married Elizabeth Carroll, by whom he had five children. Three daughters, Elizabeth, Sophia (Mrs. Charles Perkins), and Maria (Mrs. John H. Rice), are dead, while his two sons, John C. and George W., survive him.

While Mr. Knowlton was not one who made many intimate acquaintances, he was yet well known, and his retiring disposition appreciated and respected. He performed every duty devolving upon him with the strictest fidelity. He was one who attended to his own affairs with scrupulous care, and left to others their own freedom to do the same. The city never had a better citizen, nor a more patriotic one; he was always ready to do his full share towards every public improvement. It is very doubtful whether he ever had an enemy, and if by chance any one disliked him, it was because he did not know the man.

He hated wrong and oppression in any form. He imbibed that wholesome principle with his mother's milk. Consequently he was an Abolitionist, and still later a Republican, for the logic of fate would not permit him to be anything else. This logic also made him an ardent supporter of that illustrious Lincoln who was not permitted, as Mr. Knowlton was, to witness the full fruition of all his hopes in an united, great nationality, truly "*multum in parvo*," many in one. In a few years more of life he would have been a hundred years old, and that is the age of the settlement of this wonderful Black River county, a land unique, set off by itself, of peculiar richness in natural resources, and the birth-place of many great and good men. Mr. Knowlton helped to make it what it is, to improve its literature, its morals, its solid growth, and as such a helper he goes into history. The writer of this sketch is proud to say that this superior gentleman, this able citizen, this devoted Christian was one of his earliest and most beloved and respected friends, who counted it "gain" to extend a helping and appreciating hand to a poor man's son.

SALMASIUS J. BORDWELL

Was the son of Salmasius and Polly (Swift) Bordwell, who were residents of Washington county, N. Y., and had emigrated from Vermont, though he was born in Massachusetts. In 1816 Salmasius, Jr., was born in Washington county. He had the benefit of the common schools of that time, working on the farm summers and attending school winters—completing his scholastic education in the High School at

Kingsbury, Washington county. When 17 years of age he became clerk in a store at Hebron, Washington county, where he remained a year, and then went into a store at Troy, N. Y. Here he received a thorough mercantile education, remaining 10 years. In 1844 he began business for himself at Denmark, keeping the usual miscellaneous assortment of a country store. He remained at Denmark about six years, losing all of his

**SALMASIUS T. BORDWELL.**

capital. He came to Watertown in 1850 and became a clerk in the store of Mr. Truman Keeler, a very popular merchant, and one of the most original dealers of the town. Mr. Keeler having sold out his mercantile business to Candee & Winslow, Mr. Bordwell became a clerk with that firm until he purchased the interest of Mr. Candee, and became a partner with Mr. Norris Winslow. After four or five years, Mr. Bordwell sold his interest in the firm to Mr. Winslow. He then became an employe of the Watertown Steam Engine Company, in a responsible position, continuing for several years.

Mr. Bordwell has held several town and city offices. He has been assessor and street commissioner for a number of years, and was one of the original trustees of the Henry Keep Home.

In 1845 he married Miss Diadema Powers,

and their 50th wedding anniversary will occur March 6, 1895. Mrs. Bordwell was the daughter of Leonard Powers, of Denmark, and her brother is Isaac P. Powers, a well-known citizen of Watertown.

Few merchants in the city have so extensive an experience as Mr. Bordwell. He has seen Watertown grow from a small village to its present proportions, and has been all that time a part of, and participant in, its development.

The Civil War found himself and partner with a large stock of goods, which rose rapidly on their hands. Mr. Bordwell has accumulated a fair competency, and is enjoying it in his mature age. There is no more popular man in Watertown, and no one more deserving of popularity. His acquaintance is extensive throughout the county, and his friends are legion.

SOME COUNTY OFFICERS.

EDGAR CLARK EMERSON, the present judge of Jefferson county, was born in Brownville, January 27, 1850. His parents were Alfred Emerson and Margery (Luther) Emerson. The ancestry upon the father's side were Massachusetts Puritans. The Judge's maternal great-grandfather was a Green Mountain boy—a soldier in the Revolution. His maternal grandmother was of Mohawk Dutch. He received a common school and academic education, beginning in his 17th year to teach a common school, working on his father's farm in summer. When 19 years of age he began to read law at home, using such law books as he could borrow in Watertown. This he continued for two years, and in a most studious manner.

In the fall of 1870, he attended the Albany Law School, graduating in 1871, when he entered the office of Judge O'Brien, in Watertown, as a clerk and student. There he continued until 1874, beginning practice in 1876, when the firm became O'Brien & Emerson, which continued until 1886, when Judge O'Brien was elected Attorney-General of the State. Since then Judge Emerson has practiced alone. He was city attorney in 1878, elected district attorney in 1880, serving three years, and re-elected in 1883.

One of the celebrated cases which occurred during his term of office, was that of David Angsbury, who shot three men in the town of Pamela in 1881. Angsbury was convicted of assault with intent to kill. An appeal was taken to the General Term, where the conviction was reversed. Judge Emerson appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, where the decision of the General Term was reversed, and the original conviction affirmed by an unanimous decision.

Another case was that of William Stokes, indicted for poisoning his wife. He was convicted of murder in the second degree. This verdict, however, was subsequently set aside.

A third murder case was that of Charles Higham, indicted for the murder of Frederick W. Eames, in which Higham was acquitted.

Another important case was that of Arthur M. Duncan, indicted for murder. In September, 1884, one Van Schaick disappeared very mysteriously from the place where he was at work in the town of Adams. On the night of his disappearance, he had an interview with Duncan, selling him a horse and buggy, and taking Duncan's note in part payment. Duncan and Van Schaick were last seen together that night at the barn where Van Schaick worked, hitching up the horse. About a week afterwards, Van Schaick's trunk was found empty in an out-house, about half a mile from where he worked. The neighbors organized a thorough searching party, and during the search they sent for Duncan, he being the last person seen in

company with Van Schaick. Duncan told the searchers there was no use in searching for Van Schaick, as he had got into trouble and had gone West. The searchers then disbanded. About a week after this, a brother of Van Schaick received a letter, mailed in Syracuse, purporting to come from his brother; the letter contained the note which Duncan had given for the horse, and directed the brother to collect the note and send the avails, along with his clothes, to Sturgis, Mich. The brother forwarded the trunk of clothing as directed, but it was returned as uncalled for. In the spring of 1885, some little children playing near a school house, about two miles from where Van Schaick worked, found some flowers growing up through a brush-heap, and on going to pick the flowers, discovered beneath the brush the skeleton of a man. The school teacher was a sister of Van Schaick, and on going to the brush-heap she identified the clothes as those of her brother. Judge Emerson was at once apprised of the finding of the body, and he forthwith telephoned to Adams to have Duncan arrested, and it was done promptly. An investigation developed the fact that on the day the letter was mailed at Syracuse, Duncan was in that city, and that he had himself procured the writing of that letter. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, tried and convicted of murder in the second degree. He was defended by able counsel, the trial occupying over four weeks, and 200 witnesses were sworn. The case attracted wide interest among the lawyers, one of the ablest of whom, declaring it the finest case of circumstantial evidence he had ever seen tried. Duncan is now serving a life sentence in Auburn prison.

Of the six cases appealed while Judge Emerson was district attorney, he was sustained in all of them, with a single exception.

He was elected county judge in the fall of 1892. He became a candidate in June of that year, and although there were several able men in the field, the nominating convention placed him upon the ticket by acclamation.

Judge Emerson was married in October, 1878, to Miss Louise M. Wood, of Rodman. The reside at 46 Arsenal street, Watertown.

In politics Judge Emerson is a pronounced Republican, and a recognized leader in his party. His legal attainments are of a high order, being one of the young men now in active legal practice who will undoubtedly leave a lasting impression upon the community. He is also high up in Masonry, and enjoys the confidence of all his acquaintances. Viewed in the light of contemporaneous experiences, it can be truthfully said that the county officers now serving the public, are fully equal to those who have at any time preceded them. They have learned to "serve" the public, a trick many officers never appear to understand until once defeated.



VIRGIL K. KELLOGG,
District Attorney.
WM. W. KELLEY,
Deputy County Clerk.

HON. E. C. EMERSON,
County Judge.

ROSS SCOTT,
Surrogate.
JACOB STEARS,
Clerk Board of Supervisors.

V. K. KELLOGG.

ON page 287 of this History the reader will find a notice of MR. V. K. KELLOGG, the present able district attorney for Jefferson county, the man who has done and is now doing so much to root out the dens of moral pollution, which, driven from the city or the larger towns, are finding lodgment in so many obscure places, even in the rural districts, where the assassination of society had gone on apparently unchecked until this fearless officer came to the front in the struggle between morality and depravity. He was born in the town of Rutland in March, 1858, son of Sylvester Kellogg (born at Martinsburg, N. Y., coming to Rutland in 1823). The son attended the district schools for a while, completing his scholastic education both at Watertown High School and Hungerford Collegiate Institute, at Adams, N. Y. In June, 1879, he began to study law in the office of Hon. Levi H. Brown, was admitted to the bar in October, 1882, at Rochester. He went to Carthage in November, 1884, and formed a business connection with Hon. A. E. Kilby. In 1892 he was elected district attorney by a plurality of 2,678 votes over John Conboy, Democrat. He opened an office in Watertown, January 1, 1893. He is an uncompromising Republican, and has been that from his youth up. The author of this History, in speaking of Mr. Kellogg in a previous notice, said: "We regard Mr. Kellogg as one of the brightest young men at the Jefferson county bar, at the present time. He has been unusually useful and acceptable in his position as district attorney, being one of three holding that office who have secured convictions in murder trials, during the 100 years since the organization of the county. He is well grounded in the principles and practice of the law, is an observing and close student, and has underpinned his legal learning with a good sound education. His success in a marked degree is intelligently predicted."

ROSS C. SCOTT.

THE surrogate of Jefferson county, whose face is shown upon the composite page of county officers, is one of the best known and most popular public officers who now serve the people and administer the laws of the county. He was born in Rutland in 1838, and is the son of Henry and Margaret (Pierce) Scott. He was in his youth an unusually studious and teachable boy. He attended the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, graduating, in his scholastic education, from the institution at Lima, Livingston county, in 1860. He was admitted to the bar in 1863, and has been continuously in practice up to the present time (1895), except when holding office. He has been justice of the peace, town clerk, and in the common council of the city, was elected surrogate in 1877, and has been successively re-elected, being now in his third term.

Judge Scott has been unusually successful in having his decisions as surrogate sustained by the Court on Appeal. When he ran as a candidate for the third term, a party who had tried to get away with the principal part of a dead client's large estate, received a decided set-back from Scott, made a political onslaught upon the Judge, and endeavored to defeat his re-nomination, but the move was defeated at the polls, and Judge Scott was re-elected for the third time. It was a merited tribute to his ability as a lawyer and to his integrity as a man. He has been an unusually faithfully and accommodating officer. His office is a model one, and an excellent example for other officers to follow.

WILLIAM W. KELLEY.

Who holds the responsible position of deputy clerk, was born in Wilna, about a mile from Carthage, October 29, 1862. He had the advantages of the excellent public schools of Wilna, completing his scholastic education at the Ives Seminary, in Antwerp, and at the Potsdam Normal School. Like so many of the bright men who are now in active life in Jefferson county, he taught school for five years, and received the highest honor the State could confer upon him in that relation, by giving him its formal certificate as a teacher. In 1888 he began the study of law at Carthage, with the distinguished firm of Kilby & Kellogg. In 1891 he completed his law studies at the Cornell Law School, graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the bar November 17, 1891. Since March, 1892, he has been connected with the Jefferson county clerk's office, acting as deputy under County Clerk Pierce, and Mr. Pierce has been altogether fortunate in his selection, for during his long sickness, the business of the office, always exacting and continuous, moved on without any perceptible break. Indeed, it may be said that old Jefferson was never more advantageously served by its public officers than at the present time. They are an efficient lot of men, courteous, with level heads, and always leaving an impression upon the visitor that they know their duties as public officers, and desired to discharge them without hateur or brusqueness—two fatal mannerisms only too often indulged in by public officers in this free America. Mr. Kelley has a kind heart, as shown by his benevolent face, and his abilities are as marked as his manner is courteous and gentlemanly. A pleasant man to meet.

MR. JACOB STEARS, the well-known and ever-capable clerk of the Board of Supervisors, was too ill when this number of our History went to press, to give any details of his life. His illness is the result of long and protracted exertion during the late (1894) session of the county Legislature. His biographical sketch will appear later.

SOME BUSINESS SKETCHES.

FRANCIS E. JOSLIN was born in the town of Champion in 1851. His parents were Philander and Phineas (VanDusen) Joslin. He was an attendant at the common schools, but finished his scholastic education at the Ives Seminary in Antwerp. He taught school in Champion and in Rutland for six winters, and worked upon the farm summers. He was married in 1873 to Miss Mary Frances, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wise. Mr. Joslin accepted a position with Mr. Wise in his manufactory, where he continued for 12 years. Becoming tired of the confinement and monotony of the shop, he changed his residence to Charlottesville, Va., where he engaged in merchandizing. The investment proving unremunerative, he returned North, and accepted a position with James Wise, successor to Joseph Wise, and has been foreman of that large shop for the past four years. Mr. Joslin is quite an extensive farmer as well as mechanic, owning 56 acres on Pearl street (the old Factory road). His farm is part of the Normander farm and the David Waters farm. Here he has made considerable improvements, and keeps a number of cows, horses, etc. His nearness to city stables gives him cheap manure, and the very superior soil which constitutes his farm, gives him the largest crops. He has also a fine orchard. Mr. Joslin is a progressive, enterprising man, and his success is assured, both as a farmer and mechanic.

Mr. and Mrs. Joslin have reared two sons, Charles E. and Orrin Philander. They are both in school, the eldest now taking a final post-graduate course in chemistry. Mr. Joslin is distinguished for his amiability and careful respect for the men and boys under his control and instruction. His placidity of bearing is not often provoked into irritation or anger—a loveable, kind-hearted man, with many friends, for he shows himself friendly.

CHARLES T. WOODRUFF, who died in Watertown on November 30, 1894, is believed to be the last of that noted family, whose sons have left a marked impression upon the civilization and the utility of our time, Theodore T. Woodruff (see page 32), was the unchallenged originator of the sleeping car, an invention now world-wide in extent and marked in the benefit it has conferred upon the travelling public. His brother Jonah is remembered as our native artist, having been the painter who made the remarkable collection of portraits of early settlers, once belonging to Mr. George W. Wiggins, and still to be seen in his former clothing store, the Great Wardrobe. Jonah also became a sleeping-car inventor—his plan (it was a good one), carrying all the bedding and appurtenances beneath the floor, thus relieving the car from that peculiar motion so observable in a Pullman when passing curves, caused by their top-heaviness from carrying so much weight near the roof. Charles T. was a less pretentious man, but

he had a kind heart, was a thorough business man, and left an unsullied name.

WILLIAM J. KELLS, a citizen of Watertown, was born in the Province of Ontario, near Kingston, in 1855. He was the son of Robert Kells, who was a native of Ontario. William J. attended the common schools of that locality, in his 17th year removing to Syracuse, N. Y., where he took a business course from a private teacher. At Syracuse he commenced to learn the tinsmith business, which he continued four years—graduating as a journeyman, and in his third year of his apprenticeship he was foreman of the shop. In 1877 the firm by whom he was employed, failed in business, when he came to Watertown, and in 1878 entered the employ of the Hitchcock Lamp Company. After six years he had charge of the mechanical department of the lamp works, and is now employed in that capacity.

In 1882 he married Miss Althea E. Ayer, of Watertown, and they have had two children, one of them now surviving, aged eight years.

In 1882 Mr. Kells had something of a Western experience. He purchased half a section in South Dakota, and actually began farming there, having broken up 100 acres and sown it to wheat. But inability to get this crop to market, dampened his Western ardor, and having sold at a fair advance, he parted with his possessions, considering that Watertown was a place good enough for himself and family to live in.

He has been something of a builder in Watertown, having built eleven houses and dealt in many more. Most of his real estate deals have been on the north side of the river. His residence is at 59 Lynde street, corner of Lansing, where he has an unusually fine residence for a working man.

AMONG the tailoring establishments of Watertown, is one that should have been noticed in its proper place among the business interests of the city. The great firm of Wanamaker & Brown, of Philadelphia city, have a branch establishment in Watertown, where samples are shown, measures taken, and all the manipulations of the clothing trade is gone through with, except the actual manufacture. That is done at Philadelphia by the most perfectly trained corps of cutters and makers to be found in America, perhaps in the wide world. Their rooms are at room 16 Burdick block, where thousands of samples are shown. Mr. Ira L. Rowison has charge of the measuring, a gentleman whose large experience in his line insures a perfect fit. Mr. Gifford Brown is the sales agent. Those who have dealt with this agency speak in the highest term of the treatment they receive, and of the accuracy of the fits. One thing is certain, they have a wide range of samples, and the Philadelphia firm is one whose integrity and reputation for fair dealing is world-wide.

TOWNS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

ADAMS.

THIS, one of the oldest and certainly one of the most important towns in the county of Jefferson, comes first in alphabetical order. Its early importance, its historical record, the number of the great and good men who have made its history illustrious, seem to demand more than an average historian. The author of this work considers himself fortunate in having secured for the important labor of "writing up" the town of Adams, a lady who was born there, and, like all true souls, still clings to her birth-place and the early associations of her childhood with undying affection. Mrs. E. J. Clark, wife of the veteran Democratic editor so long identified with journalism in old Jefferson, in her mature age is as sprightly and full of reminiscences as in her early womanhood, and brings to her laborious task mature ability, great capacity for observation, a facile pen and the true historian's desire to search out and develop everything that may bring to light the incidents and events which those "heroes of discovery," whom she knew in her childhood, had helped to weave into the perfect web of history. To these, "their names remembered or forgotten," is due the grandest praise, the most enduring monuments. And it is fortunate for Adams and for us, that the oldest town in the county should have the ablest historian, "to the manor born," and able to take up the thread of history, even as she in early life received it, and pass on its unbroken line to those who shall come after us. We give the entire history of Adams, just as she has written it, and to her, and not to us, should come all the honor and the praise that are due to so good a work, done without pay, and offered by Mrs. Clark as her personal tribute to the history of Jefferson county.

J. A. H.

ADAMS was settled in 1800. It lies in the southern part of Jefferson county, and was formed from Mexico, embracing townships 7 and 8. The north branch of Sandy Creek passes through it, affording a permanent water-power that has been largely utilized. It borders upon the towns of Lorraine, Ellisburg, and Henderson. It was heavily timbered with beech, birch, maple and butternut. Cedar and pine were also found, which added much to the wealth of the town. The soil is fertile, being a sandy loam mixed with clay. It was one of the "Eleven Towns" on the Black River Tract, and received its name in honor of President John Adams. In March, 1804, No. 8 became a separate town, taking the name of Rodman. Benjamin Wright, of Rome, Oneida county, was the the surveyor of these lands in 1796.

Among the early settlers were Nicholas and

Alexander Salisbury, Eliphalet Edmunds, David Smith, Daniel and Samuel Fox, Isaac Baker, Jacob Kellogg, Peter Doxtater, Miles Cooper, John Coles and many others.

Samuel Fox cleared the first acre of land in the town, three miles east of Adams village. There he built a log house, and the same year brought his young wife, Lucy Williams, from Rome, Oneida county. While on a visit to her parents, in 1801, their eldest child was born. Their journeys were made on horseback through the forest, by the aid of marked trees, and when Mrs. Fox returned, her infant was carried, sometimes in her arms and at others in an improvised hammock, swung from its father's neck. On this farm this couple remained for more than fifty years, rearing a family of 12 children. Mr. Fox died in 1865, having survived his wife fifteen years. Jesse Fox, who died April 1, 1894, was the last surviving member of this family.

In 1807, David Wright, who emigrated in 1801, from Deerfield, Mass., married Anna Williams, a younger sister of Mrs. Fox; their wedding was celebrated in the log house of Mr. and Mrs. Fox. The bride was attired for the nuptials in the upper apartments, descending upon a ladder to meet the expectant groom. They soon repaired to a home of their own in the vicinity, where they spent their honeymoon and where they remained until after the birth of their second child, W. W. Wright, late of Geneva, N. Y.

Mrs. Wright often referred to those days as among the happiest of her life. Her anticipations of the future were as bright and her present as fraught with happiness as many a bride who has commenced life amid the splendors and gaiety of modern days. She was wont to dwell in after years upon the music of the birds in that woodland home and the murmuring of the brook which flowed near her door, with an ardor which showed how truly she enjoyed this primitive mode of life.

Daniel Fox, an elder brother of Samuel, cleared land in 1800, on the south side of the creek, about two miles east of the village. Here he lived 73 years, and here he died in 1873, at the advanced age of 102 years. He belonged to a hardy race, and led a useful and active life. He was the father of two sons and four daughters, outliving both his sons.

Alexander Salisbury, brother of Nicholas, who came to Adams in 1800, was drowned that same year in Sandy Creek while attempting to ford the stream. His death was the first that occurred in the town, and the marriage of his widow to Daniel Ellis, another pioneer, in 1802, was the first marriage that took place in the new settlement.

David Smith, who came to the town in

1800, had large contracts for land, a portion of which now constitutes Adams village. He built the first mills, a saw-mill and a grist-mill, and the settlement was long known as Smith's Mills. Mr. Smith became a widower in early life, afterwards marrying a widow Salisbury. At the time of this marriage their united family numbered ten. Four children were afterwards born to them, constituting rather a numerous family. But Mr. Smith was a capable business man, proving himself abundantly able to provide for his numerous progeny.

The first deeds of land to actual settlers were given August 20, 1802. In that year a bridge was built near Smith's Mills, but the stream was rapid, being subject to spring floods, which often proved disastrous, and this particular bridge was repeatedly swept away. A tax of \$500 upon the town of Adams was authorized, April 13, 1839, for the purpose of building a bridge over the north branch of Big Sandy, at the village. This bridge was kept in repair until 1849, when a stone arched bridge was built at a cost of \$6,000, which is still in use.

In 1854 a bridge was constructed, crossing the creek from Factory to Spring street. It was supported by wooden trestles, and was swept away in 1865. It was immediately replaced by one resting upon stone piers. This was partially destroyed by fire, but was kept in repair until about 1877, when a new wooden one was erected in its place. That remained till the fall of 1893, when an iron structure took its place at an expense of over \$4,000.

Several bridges were built in the Lisk locality previous to 1854, when a substantial covered bridge was constructed, which was replaced by a permanent iron bridge in 1894.

During the early years, bread was made mostly from corn meal, although wheat was soon raised and white bread became abundant. Salt pork was a standard article. Sugar, from the maple, pumpkins, potatoes with plenty of milk and cream constituted their living. Fruit of any description was a luxury not to be thought of in those days. Cows roamed at will through the forest, and if by chance they failed to return home at the accustomed hour, the tinkle of the bell suspended from their necks by a leather strap, designated the place where they lingered.

The privations of these early settlers were far from bringing unhappiness; on the contrary, in the simple life they led, they knew little of the strife and anxiety which have attended later generations, and their mutual dependence upon each other formed a bond between them that came much nearer obedience to the commandment, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," than can often be witnessed at the present day.

Judge Benjamin Wright (not the surveyor), came to Adams at an early day. He was a lawyer of much ability, and did much to promote the welfare of the town. He was for many years surrogate of the county. His wife was a grand-daughter of Hon. Stephen

Ward, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, and her father was a captain in the Continental army. She was widely known for her benevolence and personal care of the sick and needy settlers. They reared a family of six children, the eldest of whom became the wife of Henry B. Whipple, the present distinguished Bishop of Minnesota. The second daughter married George Fairbanks, then of Watertown, now a resident of Florida. Their second son became an Episcopal clergyman of much ability. He died in early life, much lamented.

Three brothers named Morton (Elihu, Abner and Julius), were among the early settlers. They emigrated from Vermont. Elihu became wealthy and remained in Adams during his long life. Abner and Julius were not as successful, and removed to Michigan at an early day. Julius D. Morton, a son of Abner, was the father of J. Sterling Morton, the present Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, who was born at Adams, but removed with his father to Monroe, Michigan, in 1834, when but two years of age. His mother was Emeline Sterling, daughter of Joseph Sterling, of Adams.

Isaac Baker was a successful farmer. He was the first town collector, and in later years its supervisor. His son, Collins Baker, displayed much ability as a portrait painter.

Three brothers named Thomas (Ira, Ezra and William), were among the early settlers of the town. Their lands were located two-and-a-half miles below Adams village, on Sandy Creek. They became wealthy farmers, and the location is still known as Thomas' Settlement.

In 1827 a post office was established near the stone hotel, built and kept for many years by Daniel Talcott, an early settler and successful farmer. The post office was known as the Union post office, but later was changed to the name of Appling, in honor of the chief officer in command at the battle of Sandy Creek. The post office was discontinued many years since.

Bradford Lisk was at one time a rich man. He was engaged in farming at an early day, and built a handsome brick residence two miles east of the village, which still retains its original appearance. The bridge that spans Sandy Creek opposite this dwelling is still known as Lisk's Bridge.

One of the best known farmers was Eliphalet Edmunds, who came down Black river in a boat which he made at High Falls, about 1798. He lost his boat at the falls, near Beebe's Island. After losing his boat he followed the river and bay to Ellisburg, where Lyman and Moses Ellis had made a settlement in 1797. Early in the present century he purchased a farm about a mile east of the Lisk farm, which, under his supervision, became one of the best cultivated and most admired farms in the town. He was one of the Presidential Electors designated by the Legislature in 1816.

Perhaps one of the most eminent farmers of the town at this time, was Richard Goodell,

His farm contained 90 acres, situated in what is now the eastern portion of the village. He served as captain in the war of 1812, proving himself a brave and able soldier. He was sent to the Legislature several successive years, and was chosen Speaker of the Assembly in 1824. He was subsequently appointed agent of the State Prison at Auburn, in which position he died in 1828.

Henry Whitcomb came to Adams in 1804. He was a jeweller of great ingenuity, and few people in the vicinity cared to purchase a timepiece that had not been approved by Henry Whitcomb. He was exact to a moment in his calculation of time, and for many years he regulated the time of the Rome and Watertown Railroad with great precision. He married Miss Clarinda Holley, and resided in Adams over sixty years. He died in Detroit in 1886. This lady was an aunt of Miss Holley, the authoress.

The Blackstone brothers, Manning and Andrew, came to Adams in its early days. They were industrious and energetic citizens. Manning died in 1834, but Andrew lived to old age. He was a quaint character and a favorite in the community where he spent his long life. He, with the wife of his youth, lived to celebrate their golden wedding in 1887.

During the war of 1812, the settlers suffered much from fear of depredations from Canadian Indians, and at one time it was reported that the Indians had landed at the mouth of Stony Creek, and great fears of a massacre were entertained; but the report proved false, and they remained unmolested. A military company called "Silver Grays," composed of men not liable to military duty, and mostly Revolutionary soldiers, was formed in town, and, led by Captain Lyman Denning, marched to the defence of Sackets Harbor. Near the close of the war the militia was called out. The call included many citizens from Adams, but before they reached Sackets Harbor they were met by a messenger who informed them that their services were not needed. Soon after, peace was declared. In 1853 those who survived received land warrants for this single day's service.

Judge Thomas C. Chittenden was an early resident of Adams. He became a prominent member of the bar of Jefferson county, and practiced his profession many years. He was elected to Congress in 1840, and later was appointed Judge of Jefferson county. In 1844 he removed to Watertown, where he resided until his death, in 1868.

Peter Duxtater came to Adams from the German Flats, in 1800. He cleared a farm about a mile from where the village now stands. He was the father of three sons and one daughter, whose names were George, William, Peter and Elizabeth. George succeeded to the paternal farm. William became a successful merchant in Adams village, and was the father of Robert B. Duxtater, the first superintendent of the Rome & Watertown Railroad. Peter, the youngest son, spent most of his life in Adams, where he

engaged in different enterprises, and is remembered as a most efficient and valuable citizen. The early life of Peter Duxtater, the father, was somewhat eventful. During the French and Indian wars he was taken prisoner by the Indians, when he was about 4 years of age. The settlers having become alarmed at the approach of the Indian hordes, fled with their children to a block house or fortress for safety, and while returning to secure their provisions, skulking Indians stole their children. It is said that when the mother of Mr. Duxtater learned the fate of her child, her agony was so intense that she wrung her hands until the joints of her fingers became dislocated. The children were neither scalped or burned, nor were they unkindly treated. Mr. Duxtater remained among them until he learned their habits and their modes of warfare, forgetting his native tongue. After the close of the war, the children were redeemed and returned to their parents. Mr. Duxtater afterwards served as a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and his knowledge of Indian warfare caused a bounty to be offered for his re-capture. The old man was fond of relating the incident of being one day in a field fettering a colt. As he stooped to adjust the fetter he espied an Indian lurking in the bushes near by, cautiously watching for an opportunity to pounce upon his coveted prey. With wonderful presence of mind, Mr. Duxtater, while appearing to be still engaged in securing the feet of the horse, unclasped the fetters, and springing upon the back of the fleet animal, made his escape, while arrows from the Indian's bow went whizzing past his head. Mr. Duxtater spent the rest of his life upon his farm in Adams. He died in 1842 at the advanced age of 92 years, and his remains are buried in Rural Cemetery.

Remnants of an Indian tribe sometimes camped near the early settlement, and here they wrought with beads their deerskin moccasins, wove their baskets, and manufactured their brooms of splint, which they exchanged in trade with the settlers for articles of use or fancy, seldom neglecting to procure an abundant supply of "fire-water," of which the squaws as well as their braves were excessively fond.

The wife of a country "tavern keeper" was one day alone when several Indians with their squaws came to replenish their stores. She tried to disguise her fear, and told them she was unable to draw liquor, and they must wait until her husband came in from the barn. It was not long before he rode up to the door, proving that he had not been at his barn. They were quick to discover the little ruse, and as the squaws exchanged knowing glances they said one to the other "she 'fraid, she lie."

The writer gleans the following facts from Miss Laura Bassett's "Leaves from Memory," published in the Adams Journal:

"In June, 1804, Nathaniel Warriner, with his family came from Granville, Washington county, N. Y., to Smith's Mills, Jefferson county. Two sons had preceded them and

had taken up land on what is now known as Wright street, which was afterwards for many years owned and occupied by Jesse Hale. There they cleared land and erected a log house for the reception of the family. At that time it was one dense forest from the corner of Church and Main streets to Rodman, and only a foot-path with marked trees guided the traveller. A thick cedar swamp extended from the hill where the Institute now stands to the creek.

In the fall of 1804 Titus Bassett came from Granville, and in 1805 married a daughter of Nathaniel Warriner. He was a hatter by trade and for many years Bassett's hats supplied the wants of the surrounding country. He is remembered as an estimable citizen. Mrs. Bassett lived to the age of 93 and died in 1880, having resided in Adams since 1805.

During these early days there was no store or grocery of any description and people went often on foot to Sackets Harbor and brought home supplies on their backs.

Before a mill was in operation some of the inhabitants clubbed together and sent to Herkimer for flour, paying \$19 per barrel and \$3 to bring it home. After sufficient land was cleared so that corn could be raised, the tops of hard wood stumps were hollowed, and corn reduced to meal by pounding in these hollows. The only fruits were thorn apples and wild grapes. Major Barney once sent to Herkimer for cider and apples, and with "nut-cakes" gave an entertainment to his neighbors.

The log houses were built with one room with an immense chimney in the center, in which was a capacious fire place. These social gatherings combined labor with pleasure and consisted in picking bees and quiltings. When these were given, the wool must all be picked or the bed quilts completed before supper, and in the evening the boys were invited to participate in the gayties which consisted of "Wink 'em slyly" "Button, Button," "Green grows the rushes O, kiss her quick and let her go," and various other games.

A Masonic lodge was organized at an early day in Adams village, and a large building was constructed for its accommodation. A large concourse of people attended the ceremonies at the laying of the corner-stone, finding seats upon the saw logs in an adjacent mill yard. The building is still standing. The original place of burial was a portion of the Presbyterian church lot on the west. Later, land was purchased on the opposite side of the creek, which now forms a portion of Rural Cemetery."

In 1801, Westwood Wright, accompanied by two of his brothers, Moses and Carmi, with their families, emigrated from Deerfield, Mass., and settled in the town of Adams. Westwood had four sons, Elijah, David, Harry and Stephen, all of whom married and settled in and near Adams village, spending their long lives there, and their remains lie buried in Rural Cemetery. The people emigrating from Massachusetts, had nearly all been educated in the Presbyterian faith, and for many years their Sabbath commenced

with the setting of the sun on Saturday evening. Gradually the custom came into disuse, and the Sabbath commenced, as now, on the first day of the week.

The family of Westwood Wright were somewhat remarkable for longevity. There were four sons and two daughters, and when the youngest had attained the age of 63, all of the six were still living. The portraits of the four brothers and two sisters are to be seen on the walls of Memorial Hall, in Deerfield, Mass., the birthplace of the family. Elijah, the eldest son, was captain of a company in the war of 1812, and he led it to the defence of Sackets Harbor.

Stephen Wright, the youngest son, succeeded to the original farm, which is still owned by his son, Edwin. Harry lived and died on his farm, near Lisk's Bridge, and his last remaining son, Wendell Wright, died recently in Kansas.

In 1814 David Wright purchased a mill-site, 50 or 60 rods above that owned by David Smith. Here he erected a saw-mill and a carding and fulling mill. Over eight years it proved a remunerative investment, but in the spring of 1822 it was swept away by a freshet. He had feared the saw-mill might be in danger, and had removed such machinery and articles of value as he could, but supposing the other mill to be in no danger, he had taken no such precautions. As the huge cakes of ice were borne down the rapid stream, the saw-mill went to pieces, and, striking the carding mill, that too sailed away without being demolished until it reached Smith's dam. Tattered remnants of cloth and broken machinery, which were found upon the banks of the stream when the water subsided, were all that remained of Mr. Wright's remunerative investment. The mills were afterwards rebuilt by Heman and William Grenell. Later, the carding mill was converted into an establishment for the manufacture of woollen cloths, and was owned and operated by Willet R. Willis.

Zacheus Walsworth was among the number of pioneer settlers. He was a good man, much loved and respected by his neighbors, among whom he was a favorite, and ever welcome on account of his ready wit, for which he was renowned. Some of the farms through which the State road was surveyed, were cleared and owned by John Coles, Jacob Kellogg and Francis McKee. On the north were David Hale, Wm. Benton and Stephen Baker.

Wells Benton, who was at one time sheriff of Jefferson county, succeeded to the ownership of his father's farm, and it is still owned and occupied by his two daughters.

Samuel Bond and Perley D. Stone came to Adams in 1817, and entered upon the manufacture of furniture. Their partnership continued forty-five years. They are remembered as the firm that never kept any books of account as partners.

Seth Gaylord came to Adams in 1808. He engaged in tanning, and later was the owner of saw mills, in which he continued until

impaired health and old age forced him to retire from active life. He is remembered as a most worthy citizen.

Miles Cooper was one of the earliest pioneers of Adams. His land was on the north side of what is now called Church street, in Adams village, and embraces what is now the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. John Stillman. Many years ago Mr. Cooper sold his land. It became the property of different people, and was divided into village lots. A portion of it was purchased by T. C. Chittenden, where he resided until he removed to Watertown in 1844. About 1848 it was purchased by Solon D. Hungerford, who erected a beautiful and commodious dwelling, improved its surroundings in many ways, until it became one of the most beautiful residences in Northern New York. In this home Mr. Hungerford spent the balance of his life. At his death it was repurchased by a member of the Cooper family, and is now the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Stillman. Mr. Cooper's son, J. C. Cooper, was one of the originators of the Agricultural Insurance Company. In 1862 he was elected its President, which office he held until his death in 1882.

Among the early and successful merchants of Adams, were David Hale, M. V. V. Rosa, John H. Whipple, William Doxtater and Erastus Hale. All of them were considered wealthy men. Rosa removed to Watertown, lived to be 90 years of age, and died wealthy.

The early physicians were Eli Eastman, J. Spafford, S. Wetmore, and Walter Webb, whose son John is now a student, of Florida.

About 1832 Willet R. Willis established a woolen factory on the site formerly occupied by David Wright, whose mills were swept away by a freshet in 1832. Mr. Willis continued his business at this point nearly forty years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Willis are remembered as most estimable members of society. Mrs. Willis was a sister to Mrs. William Doxtater. Their maiden name was Burch, and their former home was in Little Falls, Herkimer county.

Two brothers, William and Herman Grennell, were early residents of Adams village. They were active and enterprising men in their day, and did much to promote the welfare of the town.

George Andrus was at one time a prominent resident. He served as representative in the Legislature, and held other responsible positions.

Jeremiah Griswold came to Adams about 1824. He married Miss Eunice, daughter of Nathan Strong, one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Rodman. Immediately after their marriage they settled in Adams village where he commenced the business of harness making, in which he continued through life. By diligence, thrift and frugality, assisted by his wise and prudent companion, he accumulated a handsome competence. Both lived to attain old age and died beloved and respected by all. Their remains lie buried in Rural Cemetery.

In 1813 an epidemic of fever, termed by the doctors "typhus," swept through certain portions of the town. Many residents became its victims.

In the early months of 1844, an extremely fatal disease appeared, which baffled the skill of the most learned physicians. Perhaps Dr. William Rosa, who at that time had just returned from Paris, had the best success in treating the disease. Nevertheless, many fell victims to its ravages; among them David Smith, who was then well stricken in years. His wife soon followed him from the same cause, and later his step-daughter and his daughter-in-law, although both the latter ladies resided in a different part of the village. Other families shared the same fate. Often times the disease first developed in the extremities, causing them to swell to a remarkable size, terminating in death within 48 hours. Others, who lingered, in some cases recovered. No cause was ever discovered that could have produced this fatal malady, and although many names were applied to it by many physicians, it was not well understood. As spring advanced it grew less malignant, and in early summer disappeared.

In 1881, a malignant form of diphtheria appeared, and 45 deaths, including adults and children, occurred within the corporation. With these exceptions, the town and village of Adams have been considered exceptionally healthy, and the longevity of its citizens attests the truth of this assertion.

Adams and vicinity, in 1877, was visited by terrific hail storms which did great damage, stripping trees of fruit and verdure, injuring crops, demolishing window-glass, and doing other wide-spread damage.

Previous to the completion of the railroad, in 1851, all freight was brought by teams, either from Sackets Harbor or Rome. After the farmers had completed their spring ploughing, and their early crops were sown, they often found time to send their teams through for loads of goods, thereby earning a few extra dollars. To Rome, the nearest route was through the town of Redfield, and this was travelled by private conveyances, as it lessened the distance several miles. As late as 1830, and possibly later, there were nine miles of thick dense forest to pass through, unbroken, save by narrow roads, so narrow that teams were unable to pass each other except at points where it had been widened for that purpose. They were known as the Redfield nine-mile woods. They were infested by bears, and their footprints were often seen in the soft loam where they had crossed the pathway. Two days were usually consumed each way in making this journey from Adams to Rome. The locality was noted for its deep snows, and so little sunlight pierced the gloom of this forest, that snow was often found as late as May, and even June.

The stage route lay through Pulaski, Williamstown and Camden. This was the only mode of public conveyance, and was considered a very genteel one. The coach was drawn by four handsome, well-fed

horses, usually bedecked with red and yellow tassels at their ears. The coach was painted yellow and highly varnished, while designs of art were displayed upon its sides and doors. It was an object of great attraction to those who were so fortunate as to dwell upon its direct pathway. Children formed in line upon the roadside, making low bows and courtesies as it passed, while the plough-boy in sudden sympathy for his tired beasts, gave them a breathing spell while he mounted the nearest rail fence to watch the approach of the shining vehicle. Each day its advent into the village was heralded by the blowing of a tin horn, which reverberated through the little hamlet, bringing women and children to the doors and windows to catch a glimpse of the handsome equipage, while men gathered in groups upon the sidewalks and about the post office to gain news from the outside world.

As the years went by, and the settlements increased, school houses were erected in the different districts, affording opportunity to those who desired their children to be taught the rudiments of an English education, and many a prosperous man of the town lived and died with no better opportunity for acquiring an education than he could gain by attending these schools during winter months.

About 1833 Adams Seminary was established as the result of an effort to locate a female seminary at Adams village. A small academy building was erected by individual enterprise, being largely aided by the generous efforts of T. C. Chittenden, whose purse was its main dependence.

Miss Frances Willard, of Troy, who was a relative of the much admired teacher of the Troy Female Seminary, came to Adams in 1832. Her first labors as a teacher of a select school in the village, was in a room in a private house. The next year or the following, the seminary building was completed and the school removed to that place, where for several years competent teachers were employed; but eventually the building was purchased by the Presbyterians for a session room. Still later it was sold and converted into a dwelling house.

In 1829, Jason Marsh taught a school for young men in what was called even at that early day, "the old bank." As late as 1856, a select school was taught in the same building by M. C. Manning, a Baptist clergyman, with Miss Elizabeth Clarke, of Watertown, (daughter of the late Samuel Clarke), as assistant teacher of French and German.

In 1865 the two districts in Adams village were consolidated, and a commodious building was erected in a convenient locality. There is at present an average attendance of 250 scholars, and 6 teachers are employed. Although not properly termed a graduate school, pupils are here fitted for entering the Institute if they so desire.

ADAMS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

This institution was incorporated April 22, 1855, but not fully organized, when a pro-

position was received from General Solon D. Hungerford, of Adams, for a substantial endowment. The name was changed March 24, 1864, to Hungerford Collegiate Institute. Under this name an academic school was soon afterwards erected upon a slight eminence on the northern border of the village, commanding a most beautiful prospect, and in design and arrangement surpassed by but few academies in the State.

This building was occupied from 1870 to 1882. It having been sold for a debt, and the trustees being unable to agree with the purchaser for further occupation, upon terms that they deemed just, the school was removed in 1882 to a block in the business portion of the village. It remained there until burned out in a disastrous village fire, August 28, 1884.

The name "Adams Collegiate Institute," was restored in a provisional charter, granted May 29, 1883. The academic building has since been re-purchased by D. A. Dwight and wife, of Adams, and conveyed by perpetual lease, subject to certain conditions, to the Board of Trustees.

Principals: Rev. J. Dunbar Houghton, A. M., 1866-68; Albert B. Watkins, A. M., Ph. D., 1871-1882; Orlo B. Rhodes, A. M., 1882.

The Institute is of brick, three stories high, about three minutes walk from the depot, and is beautifully situated, commanding a view of the town and surrounding country. Student and recitation rooms are all high, light, commodious and well furnished. The building is heated by steam and has a fine library room and chapel.

Among the leading and prominent citizens of Adams, since 1840, may be mentioned R. B. Duxtater. He was the only son of William Duxtater, one of the pioneer settlers of the town. He succeeded his father in the dry goods business, and later, at the completion of the Rome and Watertown Railroad, became its first superintendent. He subsequently removed to Rome, Oneida county, and became interested in a Western Railroad, when he was stricken with apoplexy, and died at Chicago. He left a wife and one son, who have since died. Mrs. Duxtater was the only daughter of the late Judge Daniel Wardwell, formerly of Mannsville.

Maxey and J. Preston Mann came to Adams about 1844. Maxey, the elder brother, became a partner in the dry goods business of R. B. Duxtater. He married the eldest daughter of Henry Whitcomb, and several years later removed to Detroit, where he died in 1883. J. Preston Mann was a successful physician in Adams, but eventually removed to New York city, where he won fame and wealth in his profession. Both brothers were highly esteemed and beloved. Dr. J. Preston Mann died in 1893, while on a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago.

Solon D. Hungerford came from Watertown to Adams in 1844, where he established a bank, known for many years as Hungerford's Bank. Mr. Hungerford was a man of

great public spirit, and did much during his life to advance the interests of Adams. He was a son of the late Dexter Hungerford, of Watertown. He died in 1884, leaving one son, Robert, who now resides in New York.

William C. Thompson was for many years a successful lawyer in Adams. In 1853 he was elected judge of Jefferson county on the Democratic ticket, the late Joseph Mullin being the opposing candidate. Soon after his election he removed to Watertown, where he died in 1875. He married Miss Antoinette N., daughter of the late Judge T. C. Chittenden. Mr. Thompson was a most genial man, and greatly beloved by all who knew him.

S. Newell Bond was born in Adams in 1820, and spent his entire life there. In his early manhood he commenced the dry goods business, which he followed through life. He was for many years a member of the firm of Doxtater & Bond. He was a man possessed of many good qualities, and was a prominent and active member of the Presbyterian Church of that place. In 1847 he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Peter Doxtater, who still survives him. He died in 1891, deeply regretted by his many friends.

William A. Gilbert was for many years a resident of Adams. He was a lawyer by profession, and was at one time engaged in banking at Adams with the late E. D. Babcock, of Copenhagen. Mr. Gilbert was elected to the Assembly, and later to Congress. He married Miss Julia Scott, of Bridgewater, N. Y., and died in 1875.

Dr. A. P. Hale commenced the practice of medicine at Adams Centre about 1840, which he continued for many years, meeting with marked success in his profession. Subsequent to 1865 he removed to Adams village, where he continued his practice until his death in 1880. He married Miss Hannah Kent, of Redfield, and was the father of Dr. A. R. Hale, one of Adams' leading physicians.

Rev. George B. Whipple, a younger brother of the Bishop, left Adams in his boyhood. He was graduated from Hamilton College, was ordained by his brother, the Bishop, and became a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, where he did a noble work as teacher and missionary.

He was the friend of Queen Emma, whom he knew as a noble, Christian woman.

In 1870 Mr. Whipple returned to Faribault, to become the chaplain of St. Mary's Hall and the Dean of the Bishop's Cathedral. He was the friend of the sick, the poor and the needy, to whom he was ever ready to administer the consolations of the gospel, and was greatly beloved by the people of Faribault, who, without reference to creed, assisted in erecting to his memory one of the finest Guild Homes in that diocese.

Julius Fox, son of Samuel Fox, the first pioneer of the town, was the successor upon his father's farm, where for many years he tilled the soil. In 1849 he removed to Adams village, where he purchased the property of Seth Gaylord, converting it into a sash and blind factory. He afterwards removed to

Alameda, Cal., where he died in 1891. He was renowned for the amusing qualities of his character, and was a general favorite wherever he was known. He married Caroline, daughter of Seth Gaylord, of Adams.

Calvin Yotman, Samuel Harmon, S. M. Patrick, Cyrus Stone, Samuel Niblock, Albert Gilbert and many other residents of Adams village, now deceased, are remembered as being closely identified with its prosperity.

THE CHURCHES.

The Baptist Church, known as the State Road Church, is, with the exception of the Presbyterian Church at Adams village, the oldest in the town. It was organized in 1805, and Timothy S. Heath was its first pastor. Meetings were held for some time in his house or barn. In 1824 a church was built one mile east of Adams Center, on the State Road. Daniel Talcott, Jacob S. Heath and Asa Lewis were its trustees. In 1838 a new church was erected at a cost of \$3,000. Joshua Freeman was for many years its pastor. He was a man noted for his native wit, his goodness and his piety. His ready wit rendered him a favorite in all circles, and his labors for many years were attended with flattering success. The church at the present time numbers 173. Elder Payne was its last pastor. The membership of its Sabbath school is 100.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1803 a Presbyterian society was organized at Adams village, but no place of worship was erected until 1815. Then a contract was made for a building one story high, 45 feet long and 28 wide. Subscriptions were to be paid in building material, cash, wheat or corn. The largest subscription was \$100, and the smallest \$1. It was completed by the first of the next January. It was clapboarded, shingled and windows put in, but contained no means of heating. Two years after, 42 slips were put in and stoves were added. In 1827 this church was sold to the Methodist society, and removed to the opposite side of the street. A new one was then built on the same site, and is still occupied by the Presbyterian denomination. It was a grand old structure, and would do credit to an architect of the present day. It has undergone many repairs and many changes.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

In 1828 the church was struck by lightning. It was at the close of a sultry afternoon in July. It was on Friday, and a service had been appointed to be held at 5 p. m. by an Episcopal clergyman from Sackets Harbor, who occupied the pulpit together with the Rev. John Sessions, who was then pastor of the church. The news was soon circulated among the inhabitants that such a service would be held, and many availed themselves of the opportunity, and at the appointed time gathered at the church. A portentous cloud that boded a fearful storm was seen to hover over the little village, and as there was a lightning rod attached to the church, some

sought it as a place of safety. The services were not far advanced when the storm burst in all its fury. Flash after flash of vivid lightning was seen, while the deafening peals of thunder drowned at intervals the speaker's voice. Suddenly a fiery bolt struck the rod, and breaking it in twain, entered the roof, rending and tearing the building in a fearful manner. Plastering was torn from the ceilings, glass was shattered to atoms, and many of the pillars supporting the long gallery were shivered so fine as to be worthless. All the long line of stovepipe centering in the large drum in the body of the church fell to the floor, and the corner of the building was rent asunder many feet. Miraculous as it may appear, no one was injured save by fright. Every one fled from the church, few ever being able to tell how they escaped. It was said that Mr. Sessions jumped over the top of his high pulpit, but probably the reverend gentleman knew no better than others how he escaped from the building, his only thought for the moment being for his wife, who had been in the body of the church, and who with bonnet in hand, was fleeing up the street amid torrents of rain, towards home and children. The church was repaired, but for many years marks of the destroyer were plainly visible.

July, 1811, Rev. Chauncey Cook was installed as its first pastor, in which year 25 members were added. The church was organized as a Congregational one, but in 1821 it became Presbyterian. Abel Clary, Jacob Kellogg, Josiah Heinman, Westwood Wright, William Grenell and Samuel Bond were its first session of eldership. A Sunday School was organized in 1818, with Perley D. Stone as superintendent, and it is said to be the first one established in Jefferson county. Many distinguished men have at different times occupied its pulpit. The Rev. Jedediah Burdard, although never a settled preacher, labored much among the people as an evangelist, often meeting with marked success in adding large numbers to the church. Although at times he indulged in eccentricities, the people felt the utmost confidence in his goodness and sincerity. Under the influence of his preaching, Charles G. Finney, who was then a law student in the office of Judge Benjamin Wright, was converted. Mr. Finney afterwards attained a national reputation as an evangelist, and still later became president of Oberlin College, Ohio. At the same time, and under the same influence Orson Parker was converted. Mr. Parker became one of the most powerful preachers of his day. In the early days of the church, the father of Robert Ingersoll was for a few years its pastor. He was a talented man, much respected and beloved by his people. During his residence in Adams the now famous "Bob Ingersoll" was born. About 1851 the Rev. P. C. Headly came to Adams as pastor of the church. He was a man possessed of rare talents, both as a clergyman and an author. While here he wrote several books, which added much to his celebrity. He was a brother of J. T. Headley, a well-

known and much admired writer in those days. Its present pastor is DeWitt L. Pelton, and its present membership is 173. H. H. Waite is superintendent of its Sabbath school with 10 teachers and 135 scholars.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The church was first organized in 1827 by Elisha Wheeler. The trustees then elected were Laban Ross, Philip Young, David Wright, Zephaniah Tucker, Chester McKee, Daniel Dikeman and John Adams. Their first house of worship was purchased of the Presbyterians. This was afterwards burned, and in 1852 a new church was erected on the same site at a cost of \$600. One of the trustees appointed at its organization was Zephaniah Tucker, whose name is incorrectly given as Jacker, in former histories of Jefferson county. During the two succeeding years they depended upon itinerant preachers, but in consequence of the many obstacles they had encountered, and the difficulties they saw were yet to be overcome, a petition was forwarded to Conference in 1830, asking that an experienced clergyman be assigned to that charge. With pleasing anticipations they looked forward to the advent of a man of large experience and wisdom to instruct them the coming year. Near the close of a day in early June, a boyish form was seen slowly riding up the long street now known as Church street. He sat upon a sorrel colt whose youth was as apparent as that of his rider. Many a curious gaze was directed toward him, as a stranger upon the streets of the rural hamlet was not a common occurrence. Stopping by the wayside he inquired for a well-known Methodist brother, and it was at once suspected that this youth might be the new minister, and sarcastic smiles were seen to rest upon the faces of those who looked upon this new sect as rather an unnecessary innovation in their midst. It was with ill-concealed disappointment that the elder Methodist members beheld in this boy, who then numbered but 19 summers, the one who was to guide and direct their spiritual interests in place of the wise and discreet elderly man they were prepared to meet. Wisely concluding, however, to suspend their judgment until a later day, they awaited patiently for the Sabbath, when an opportunity would be afforded to test the ability of the new preacher. The day arrived, and with failing hearts the little band wended their way to their accustomed seats—one side of the building being occupied by the men, while the opposite side was reserved for the ladies, as was then the custom. The new minister entered the pulpit; he offered a prayer and read a hymn. Then he selected a text, and a flow of eloquence, the like of which they had never listened to, fell from the lips of the youth. With wondering eyes and open ears, and I might add open mouths, for they drank in every word, they sat, unable to conceal their astonishment.

His fame soon spread abroad, and at times the church was found inadequate to contain

the numbers drawn thither to hear the gospel proclaimed by this singularly gifted man. Large numbers were added to the church, and from this time its prosperity was established, and I am told that its members now exceed those of any church in Adams. This young clergyman was Rev. William Ward Ninde. During his residence in Adams he married Miss Mary More, of Lowville, and Bishop Xavier W. Ninde, their eldest son, was born in Adams.

Its pulpit has often been occupied by the most able men of the former Black River, now the Northern New York Conference. At present Rev. Eugene Joy, who has recently entered upon his third year, is its pastor. The membership of its Sunday-School is 238, with 34 teachers. Mr. Newton is the superintendent.

In 1885 the church was repaired, windows of stained glass were added, and a new parsonage was built.

THE BAPTISTS.

The first society of Baptists was formed in Adams village in the fall of 1846, by the efforts of Rev. Charles Clark. The church was built in the summer of 1847, and dedicated the following winter. Mr. Clark occupied the pulpit until 1850, when he removed to Oneida and subsequently to Rome, where he died in 1852. Several clergymen of distinguished ability afterwards occupied the pulpit, and among them were Revs. Adam Cleghorn and M. C. Manning. In 1871 the building was replaced by a handsome brick edifice; its membership has increased to 257.

Rev. W. F. Bastian is its present pastor; O. B. Rhodes is superintendent of the Sabbath School. There are 158 scholars and 18 teachers. The present trustees are John Sinclair, F. H. Swan, W. L. Brown, H. O. Kenyon, E. J. Waite, A. W. Ingraham, W. D. Arms, G. H. Legg and S. H. Pitcher. Its first trustees were Jesse Wright, Hanibal Miller, Spencer Woodward and Samuel Harman.

By the efforts of Henry B Whipple and others, Emmanuel Church was built in 1849. The society had been organized with 10 members. Henry B. Whipple and William Johnson were chosen wardens, John McCarty, David Gaylord, Hiram Salisbury, Philip R. Ward, John Wright, Charles Rogers and William Dixon, vestrymen; Rev. Osgood E. Herrick was the first rector.

In 1875 a rectory was purchased, and Rev. O. E. Kenyon is the present rector. There are at present 60 communicants. In connection with the church is a Sabbath-School, with a membership of 40 scholars and 6 teachers. C. V. Clark is its superintendent.

The Seventh Day Baptist Church at Adams Centre, was organized June 9, 1822. At the same time William Greene was ordained pastor, and Jared S. Potter deacon. The society was legally incorporated in 1836. Its house of worship was completed in 1837, repaired and enlarged in 1868. Other changes and improvements were made at various times.

The present officers are: Pastor, A. B. Prentice; deacons, N. G. Whitford, Gould Trowbridge, O. DeGrass Greene, George W. Gardner; clerk, O. D. Greene, jr. Membership 308. Sabbath School—W. W. Prentice, superintendent; W. D. Ayers, assistant superintendent. Membership, 300.

The First Day Baptist Church at Adams Centre was organized in 1853 with a membership of 32 persons. Ezra Hull, Oliver McKee and Silas Glazier were trustees, and the following summer a church was built at a cost of \$3,500. It has 150 members, with a Sabbath School in connection, but at present has no pastor.

The Seventh Day Advent Church at Adams Centre was organized in 1863 with 18 members. Later a church edifice was erected, and a Sabbath-School was held in connection. No pastor is in charge of its people at the present time.

Adams village was incorporated under the laws of 1847. In 1853 there was a special act passed making it a separate road district, and, December 5, 1884, a vote was taken, and it was decided to come under the law of 1870 for the incorporation of villages of the State of New York. It has now a population of about 1,600. The boundaries of the original corporation were enlarged on the petition of the board of trustees to the supervisors, at the session of said board in December, 1892.

The first trustees of the village were John Whipple, Samuel Bond, Calvin Skinner, Calvin R. Totman and Wells Benton. The present board is Henry Kenyon, E. Waite, F. Swan, with Frank Kenyon president of the board.

In 1848 a cemetery association was formed under the name of Rural Cemetery, and several acres of ground were added to the original place of burial. A legacy of \$5,000 was bequeathed by the will of the late Erastus Hale, the interest of which is to be expended for the benefit of the grounds. Many handsome and expensive monuments are found here, among which are those of R. B. Dextater, Judge Calvin Skinner, Judge William C. Thompson, John C. Cooper, William A. Gilbert, C. C. Case, Erastus Hale, J. Griswold, and many others. Many a hero of '76 lies buried here, and here also sleep many who died to save our Union.

These grounds contain a convenient receiving vault, and several acres have recently been added. By a wise expenditure of means, notwithstanding the many improvements that have been made, the funds from the Hale legacy and other sources have accumulated, and a chapel has recently been constructed at a cost of \$2,500.

Elmwood cemetery lies a short distance west of the railroad—a description of which will be found elsewhere.

ADAMS STATE-ROAD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

This cemetery lies midway between Adams Centre and the State Road. It contains three acres, and presents an appearance which

reflects credit upon those who bury their loved ones within its borders. Many beautiful monuments adorn these grounds, among which are those of John A. D. Snell, William Fuller, Royal Fuller, Joseph Webb, Pixley Phelps and others. Within these grounds also rest the remains of the parents of the late Henry Keep, to whose memory he caused to be erected a handsome memorial.

Adams Centre cemetery lies a short distance south of the village, and the resting-place of many of its residents is marked by expensive monuments and other emblems of living remembrance.

VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS.

Adams Grange No. 391, was organized in January, 1876, with 20 charter members. The first master was B. F. Haines. Washington Cornwall is the present master. Its present membership is 75.

Adams Centre Grange was organized in 1889. It has 200 members, with A. M. Sanford as Master.

Sons of Veterans: David M. Green Camp, was mustered May 26, 1890, as M. C. Bailey Camp No. 53, with 15 members. Frank H. Swan, captain.

DeAlton Cooper Post, G. A. R., No. 381, was organized June 25, 1883, with A. Whitford, commander. The Post has now a membership of about 90, and is officered as follows: Commander, A. C. Dack; Senior Vice-Commander, Adelbert B. Cornwall; Junior Vice-Commander, L. A. Stewart.

Woman's Relief Corps was organized in 1892, with 43 charter members. Angie Bassett was the first president. Present president is Ellen A. Titsworth.

A Good Templars Lodge was organized in the village November 10, 1890. It has a membership of 16. Present officers are: Chief Templar, Miss Charlotte Phillips; Vice Templar, Miss Marion Muir; Secretary, Miss D. Josephine Phillips; Treasurer, Mrs. Gilbert Daniels; Marshal, Gilbert Daniels; Lodge Deputy, D. A. Dwight.

ADAMS MASONIC LODGE.

The charter for this lodge was granted July 18, 1851, with the following as its first officers: Benjamin Wright, W. M.; John C. Cooper, S. W.; and Jeremiah Griswold, J. W., with these additional members: Dennis M. Waite, Almansor Tibbetts, Heman Strong, John H. Whipple, Elijah Wright and Titus Bassett.

The present membership is 122, and the following are its officers: D. E. Taylor, W. M.; C. E. Copeland, S. W.; F. S. Kenyon, J. W.; William Rogers, Secretary.

The Chapter membership is 58, and its present officers are: Edward Bersie, H. P.; A. D. Ripley, R.; J. M. Hungerford, S.; A. S. White, Secretary.

At different times in its history, Adams village has suffered from disastrous conflagrations. A fire company was formed in 1836, and a small engine was purchased.

April 23, 1852, \$650 was appropriated by vote to purchase an engine with necessary apparatus, and in 1853 the Tempest Fire Company was formed with 44 men.

Adams Waterworks Company was organized as a stock company, by Moffett, Hodgkins and Clarke, in 1885, and the works built the same year. The village of Adams pays yearly \$1,300 for fire purposes. The first superintendent of these works was Isaac W. Payne, who still serves in that capacity.

Jefferson County Bank was first located at Adams in 1816, but not proving successful was, after a temporary suspension, by an act of the Legislature, removed to Watertown.

S. D. Hungerford's bank was organized in 1844, with Publius V. Rogers as cashier. In 1853 it was reorganized under the State law, and known as Hungerford's Bank, when George W. Bond became cashier. In 1865 it was changed from a State to a National bank, and in 1881 Hungerford's Bank went into liquidation.

In 1863 S. D. Hungerford and others organized the First National Bank of Adams, and R. H. Huntington was cashier. In 1873 the First National Bank of Adams was sold, removed and consolidated with the Deposit National Bank, of Deposit, N. Y.

In 1883 the Adams National Bank was organized with a capital of \$50,000. W. Waite was president; Harrison Fuller, vice-president, and G. W. Hannahs, cashier.

In 1889 the above bank went into voluntary liquidation, and reorganized as the Farmers' National Bank, with a capital of \$65,000. C. D. Potter, president, George Hannahs, cashier.

The Citizens National Bank of Adams was organized August 7, 1889, under the National Bank Act, with a paid-in capital of \$50,000. George Mather was president; Lafayette Caulkins, vice-president, William H. Hathaway, cashier.

MORMONISM.

In 1841 missionaries were sent out by the Mormons, or Church of the Latter Day Saints, who preached to the people in the vicinity of what is known as Lisk's Bridge. Their labors seemed confined to a radius of from two to five miles from this point. They came "without scrip or purse," and lived upon the farmers, many of whom permitted them to hold meetings in their homes, and many converts was the result of their labors. These new doctrines brought dissension and disaster to many families.

Believers and unbelievers were found beneath the same roof. They taught their hearers that the same gifts were still in the church as in the days of the apostles, and they claimed to speak in tongues, heal the sick, cause the deaf to hear and the blind to see.

They urged their followers to sell their possessions and flee to Nauvoo, the promised land, to escape the vials of wrath that were shortly to be poured out upon this Gentile nation. Thus spoke their prophet, Joseph

Smith, who claimed to act in conformity with a direct revelation from Almighty God. Many began straightway to make arrangements for their departure. Everything that could possibly be converted into money was sold. Large wagons were purchased and covered with canvas in which were packed bedding and other necessary articles for sleeping and eating, while cooking utensils similar to those used in the old-time fireplace, swung from beneath the long wagons, each ready for use at the wayside fire they would light to cook their meals. Husbands in some instances deserted their wives, who were unbelievers, children left their aged parents, while whole families who received the word acted in accordance with their belief. The writer recalls the days when it was not unusual to see these canvas-covered homes, filled with tearful occupants, bidding a long farewell to home and friends and all the familiar scenes of their childhood, as they slowly wended their way down through the village, disappearing beyond the hill which forms the western limit of the town.

It is due to the memory of these people, who were industrious, moral and law-abiding citizens, and as intelligent as the average population, to say that polygamy was not at that time preached by these elders. On the contrary, they strictly denied its existence in the Church of the Latter Day Saints. But when their long and weary pilgrimage was ended, and they heard it proclaimed from the mouth of their prophet, Joseph Smith, that it had been revealed unto him by Almighty God that in this way a nation should be raised up who should be His chosen people, they believed and bowed themselves in submission to the mandates of the church, and many a sad-faced, deluded wife, believing it to be a duty she owed to her God, went before the altar, as the church required, and laid the hand of another in that of the husband of her youth, as a father might give his daughter to the husband of her choice, returning to her home to mourn in secret all the days of her life. They soon found themselves plunged in the midst of a cruel war. The inhabitants, exasperated at the innovations of the Mormons in their midst, rose in their might, shot and killed their prophet and drove them without the borders of the State, forcing them to resume their weary march towards the setting sun. A few returned, while others, still strong in their faith, pressed onward. Exposed to the malaria of the country through which they passed, beset with difficulties and privations, many died in their wagons before reaching Council Bluffs, where they wintered, while others lived to reach the valley of the Utah, some of whom, since the completion of the railroad, have revisited their native land, still strong in their faith.

THE BUSINESS OF ADAMS.

The Adams Electric Light and Power Company was organized March 28, 1889, and

affords ample light for the village. It is owned by D. A. Dwight and W. J. Allen.

In 1825 Willard Smith built a flouring mill upon the same site occupied by his father. It was afterwards purchased by George Frasier, who is said to be the originator of the paper flour sack, which is now so extensively manufactured and used by all dealers in flour. The mill is now owned by S. T. Pitcher. It has four run of stones and is of a capacity fully equal to the demands upon it.

F. S. Webster's canning factory is an industry which was established in 1889. Mr. Webster makes a specialty of canning dandelions, spinach and other vegetables, also fruits and berries. This establishment furnishes employment to 60 people during the canning season.

Adams Furnishing Company was organized September 22, 1888; capital \$2,000, with D. A. Dwight, President; A. W. Ingraham, Vice-President; John Sinclair, Secretary; and G. W. Hannahs, Treasurer.

The Adams Foundry and Machine Shop was first started in 1863 by T. P. Saunders and D. O. Holman. After several changes in proprietorship, the property passed into the hands of the first named gentleman, who has since been its sole proprietor. The machine shop is 72x24 feet in size, and the foundry 72x32 feet. Mr. Saunders employs 5 men in general jobbing and repair work.

The Adams Lumber Company's mills were established by the late Julius Fox, in 1858, for dressing lumber and manufacturing doors, blinds, moldings and builders' supplies. In 1864 the works were purchased by William Wheeler, who soon after bought the old woolen factory near the bridge and added it to his works. In 1889 Mr. Wheeler sold it to W. H. Proctor, of Ogdensburg, who associated with him several Ogdensburg parties, together with M. L. Pratt, of Adams, who at present conducts the business. The works are located on Factory street.

William Wheeler came to Adams in 1850. He is still engaged in active business as a contractor and builder, and some of the finest specimens of architecture in Adams, Watertown and other portions of the county, are known as his handiwork.

J. W. Wilson, J. Strachan and J. M. Bremer are an enterprising firm, who came to Adams in 1891. They manufacture all kinds of American granite and marble, and are also importers of foreign granite. Their works are located on Clay street.

Other business firms are as follows:

George W. Williams, jeweler.
A. M. Walrath, dental parlors.
D. T. Taylor, dry goods.
M. D. Manville & Son, dentists.
S. T. Thompson, hardware.
D. Fisk, druggist.
R. P. White, variety store.
E. Wright, groceries.
Lamson & Tucker, meat shop.
G. A. Lee, groceries.
L. J. Bullock, millinery.
Charles Gero, groceries.

R. D. Gardner, musical instruments and sewing machines.

Mrs. Robert Schram, millinery.

William Dixon, machine shop.

H. O. Kenyon & Son, manufacturers of Hale's Ointment.

F. Garwin, groceries.

Mrs. Rhodes, milliner.

Bert Huson, livery.

M. C. Totman, livery.

Miner Jimmerson, livery.

——— Damon, saw mill.

L. G. Landon, blacksmith.

H. E. Fox, druggist.

J. M. Bateman, flour and feed.

J. E. Coit, groceries.

M. L. Hodge, harness-shop.

G. F. Maloney, hardware.

W. R. Brown, boots and shoes.

Overton & Fish, furniture and undertaking.

H. H. Norton, meat market.

L. Ripley, harness shop.

J. G. Haskins, laundry.

E. P. Averill, clothing store.

J. O. Brown, groceries and crockery.

J. H. Gilbert, clothing store.

The present physicians are Dr. A. K. Hale, Dr. H. Nickleson, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Alfred Goss and Dr. J. B. Pierce.

N. M. Wardwell came to Adams in 1860. He was the second son of the late Judge Daniel Wardwell, a former resident of Manns-ville, and a brother of the late Mrs. R. B. Doxtater. He has been engaged in malting to some extent, and has been prominently connected with the growth and prosperity of Adams. He is the present postmaster, having been appointed under Harrison's administration.

William D. Arms has long been known as a successful merchant in Adams, under the firm name of Arms & Hungerford. Mr. Hungerford retired a few months since, and Mr. Arms continues the business as its sole proprietor. He was a son of Luman Arms, of Adams Centre, where for many years he conducted a mercantile business in company with O. R. Davis. He afterwards removed to New York, where he was engaged in business a few years, but subsequently located in Adams village. Mr. Arms has been elected supervisor of the town 14 successive years, being often chairman of the board, and is otherwise known as a valuable citizen.

A. W. Ingraham is an active business man, who for several years has been a resident of Adams. He is engaged in the purchase of butter and cheese, and is a prominent member of the Board of Trade. He resides on Church street.

George Cooper, son of Miles, was born in Adams village in 1811. He has long been known as a successful farmer, residing upon the farm his father once owned, lying two and a half miles southeast of Adams village, on the south side of Sandy Creek, where he still resides. The farm contains several hundred acres of fertile and well cultivated land, which, with the fine residence and outbuild-

ings, present one of the most attractive homes in the town. He married Roxanna, daughter of George Doxtater. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are estimable residents and valued members of the Presbyterian church of Adams village.

I. L. Hunt is the only son of Isaac L. Hunt, the late distinguished clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. He is a lawyer by profession, being a graduate from the Albany Law School. He represented the First Assembly District in the Legislature in 1882-3-4, and is one of Adams' most prominent citizens. He owns a large and valuable farm on the south side of Sandy Creek, to which he gives much of his personal attention. In 1874 he married Miss Alice, only daughter of Hon. William A. Gilbert.

DeAlton Dwight was born in Henderson, September 25, 1825. He came to Adams in 1861 and purchased a book store, in which business he still continues. He was one of the incorporators of the Adams National Bank and one of its directors. He was one of the founders of the Farmers' National Bank of Adams. In 1854 he married Catherine, daughter of Amasa and Sarah Hopkins Brown, of Henderson. Both Mr. and Mrs. Dwight have been deeply interested in the welfare and growth of Adams since becoming its residents, and the Presbyterian church, of which they are devoted members is largely indebted to their liberality. The Adams Collegiate Institute also owes its present existence to their united generosity.

Justus Eddy was long known as one of Adams' most estimable citizens, and there most of his life has been spent. He was engaged in different enterprises, and was at one time editor and publisher of the Adams paper, having purchased the same of E. J. Clark, in 1855. Later he became associated with DeAlton Dwight in books and stationery, in which business he continued until his removal to Syracuse, where he now resides. Mr. Eddy was much interested in the history of his native county, and was one of the first to enroll his name as a member of the Jefferson County Historical Society. He was a son of Cyrus Eddy, one of the early settlers of the town, and married Miss Mary Helen Colburn.

ADAMS CENTRE

Is about three-and-a-half miles north of Adams village, and was originally known as Adams Five Corners. In 1816, Luman and Hiram Arms cleared and settled farms in this locality. Soon others settled there, and it is now a thriving and pleasant village of 500 inhabitants. It is located in the midst of a rich farming country, whose sandy soil is peculiarly adapted to certain productions, and they have brought wealth to the inhabitants. It has three churches, a Baptist, a Seventh Day Baptist and a Seventh Day Advent.

Jonathan Davis built the first store, and eventually became a rich man.

Daniel Fox, son of Samuel Fox, one of the pioneers of the town, settled at the Centre in

early life. He was a prominent member of the Baptist church, and greatly beloved by his many friends. He died at the age of 74.

Adams Centre has recently suffered from a severe conflagration, which destroyed the sash and blind factory with all its contents, causing a loss variously estimated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000.

Dr. Dickinson was the earliest physician at Adams Centre, and for many years conducted a large practice in the surrounding country.

Mrs. Bailey & Son are now the leading physicians of that vicinity, and proprietors of a drug store.

Those engaged in business at the present time are as follows:

George McComber, general store.

A. G. Glass, and Glazier & Bruce, hardware and groceries.

Mrs. J. C. Heath, milliner.

J. B. Vischer, harness shop.

Mrs. J. Tittsworth, milliner.

Arthur J. Green and L. A. Safford, meat markets.

William Morden and George Stone, blacksmiths.

D'Albert Mismell, Yankee notions and jewelry.

C. N. Green and Giles Hall, printers.

Miss Mattie Grannis, postmistress.

Greene's Settlement is two miles west of Adams Centre, on the road leading to Smithville. Some of the early inhabitants of the town settled there, and among them was Charles Greene, who lived to the age of 98. Paul Greene, Edward Greene, Joseph Greene, all of whom lived to old age, reared large families and were industrious citizens.

SMITHVILLE.

Jesse Smith, from whom the village of

Smithville derives its name, was its founder. It lies partly in Henderson and partly in Adams. It is situated on Stony Creek. There were several settlers there in 1803-4-5, who built a dam and a saw mill, but all these improvements were virtually purchased by Jesse Smith, and from this time the settlement at this place dates its history. He cleared land, made potash and was a distiller and a general merchant. He became a rich man and for business thrift and enterprise had few equals. In 1838 he removed to Newark, Ohio.

A carding mill was operated in Smithville about 1830, by Samuel Eaton, and afterwards by Daniel Hardy and Millard Dodge. It was subsequently consumed by fire.

Daniel Hardy kept a log tavern previous to 1810. Brooks Harrington afterwards erected a frame building for the same purpose. Jesse Smith kept the first store. In 1831 he built a large stone store.

A postoffice was established at Smithville at an early day, with Brooks Harrington as postmaster.

One of its earliest physicians was Dr. E. Adams. At present it has a flourishing school with two departments and 50 scholars.

The men engaged in business in that part of the village lying in the town of Adams are as follows:

J. W. Ivory, general country store.

Frank Ives, in the same business.

Babcock & Allen, blacksmiths.

A. W. Wakefield, wagon shop.

L. J. Hill, grist mill.

Captain C. Seeley, saw and cider mill.

F. R. Hallett, manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds and general contractor.

D. C. Ivory, contractor and builder.

M. S. Rice, manufacturer of trusses and medical and surgical specialties.

D. B. York, postmaster.

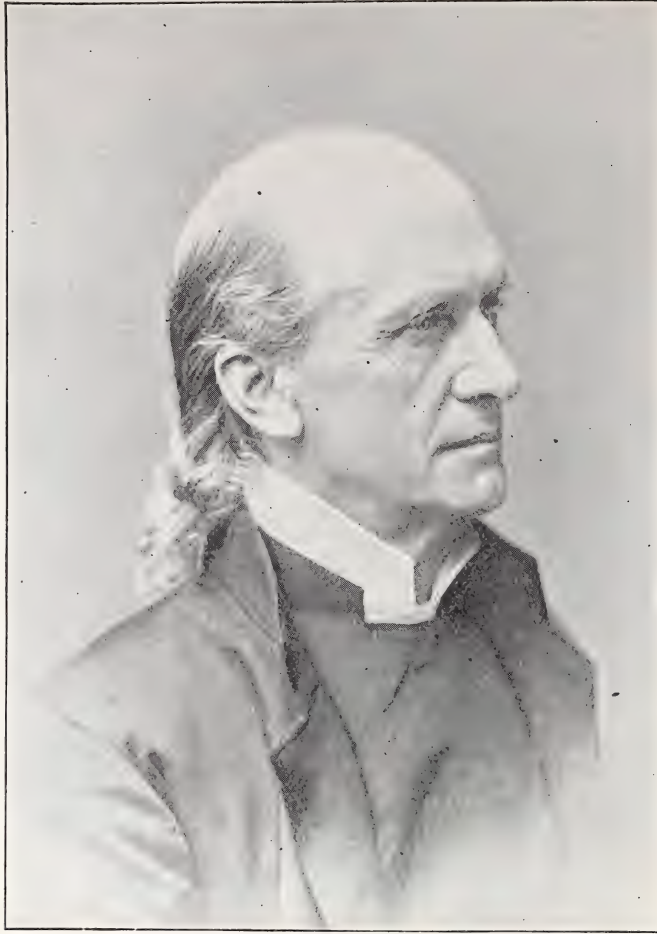
BISHOP WHIPPLE.

RIGHT REVEREND HENRY BENJAMIN WHIPPLE, D. D., L.L.D., Bishop of Minnesota, is a native of Jefferson county. He was born in Adams, February 15, 1822. His father was John H. Whipple, for many years a prominent merchant of Adams. His mother was Elizabeth Wager, a daughter of Hon. Henry Wager, of Westernville, Oneida county, New York. His brothers and sisters were Rev. George Brayton Whipple, Captain John Whipple, Mrs. Z. Hill, Mrs. H. Salisbury and Francis Ransom Whipple. His grandfather, Benjamin Whipple, served in the Revolutionary War and was a prisoner on the British ship Jersey.

In writing about his early life, Bishop Whipple has said: "My father designed me for a profession, but when ready for college, my health failed me, and the doctor said the only hope of saving my life was to put me in active business. My father was very anxious that I should be carefully trained in mathe-

matics, and as my uncle was professor of mathematics at Oberlin, I was sent to him. The other schools which I attended were all Presbyterian schools. My dear wife was a communicant of the Episcopal Church when we were married, and I shall always feel that it was her blessed example, her quiet faith and loving service, which made me, when I had four children, give up a brilliant offer to engage in business in Chicago and become a candidate for Holy Orders in this church."

After leaving Oberlin, Mr. Whipple engaged in business with his father, and at the same time took an active part in political affairs, and was rapidly rising to distinction as a politician. It was remarked of him at that time by Thurlow Weed (who was the shrewdest politician in New York State), that Mr. Whipple was the ablest political manager of any young man then on the stage, and gave promise of taking the very first rank in political life. Circumstances, however, oc-



RT. REV. HENRY B. WHIPPLE, D. D., L.L.D.

curred to turn his attention towards the ministry, and with characteristic energy he immediately entered on the work of preparation.

He studied theology under the Reverend W. D. Wilson, D. D. He was ordained deacon August 17, 1849, and priest, July 16, 1850, by Bishop DeLancey. His first parish was at Rome, New York, which he made one of the most flourishing in the diocese. In 1857 he received an earnest appeal to come to Chicago from a devoted churchman, Mr. Albert E. Neeley. He went without a church, without friends, without assistance, but with a burning zeal in his Master's cause, and an energy of purpose that knew no such word as failure. He rented a hall and went into the streets, the alleys, the by-ways of the city, and gathered in the perishing souls. He rapidly built up a free church, and in two years it was in a very flourishing condition.

During the summer of 1859 he was elected the first Bishop of Minnesota, and on October 13th, same year, was consecrated in St. James Church, Richmond, Va. He at once set out for his new field, and decided on Faribault, Minnesota, as his residence. He has steadily worked to promote the spiritual welfare of all within his great diocese.

He has devoted his energies in and out of season in the interest of the Indians, and his success in their improvement and evangelization has been something wonderful. He is a recognized authority everywhere on all questions relating to the Indian problem. Among the Indians he is known as "Straight Tongue," or "The Father Who Don't Lie." Not long since an Indian chief was standing on a street corner in Minneapolis, when he said to a bystander, as he saw the Bishop pass on the other side of the street, "There goes a man who never lied to an Indian." For

years Bishop Whipple struggled against the iniquitous system carried out by the agents of the Government among the Indians. His letters to Presidents of the United States, public officials and memorials to Congress, have been both dignified and statesmanlike. He has been a member of several important Indian Commissions sent out by the Government to make treaties, and on more than one occasion, through his influence with the red man, prevented an outbreak. He has to-day in his diocese seven native Indian clergymen, nine churches and one hospital. One of these churches, the Indians requested, should be named St. Cornelia, in memory of the Bishop's wife, and so to-day it stands on the Western prairie as a monument to Mrs. Whipple, one of the best friends these poor people ever had. The Bishop has also been instrumental in securing lands in severalty for the Indians.

A few years ago the Bishop preached in the Chapel of Cornell University. Hon. Andrew D. White, then President, paid him the following tribute: "Take the sermons we had last Sunday, the two discourses preached by the great apostle to the Indians—discourses not only noble in themselves, but preached in such a way that you felt that behind the sermon there stood a man—a very great man—a man who has made his mark on the history of this country; a man to whose honor statues will be erected; a man who has stood between the helpless Indian and the wild greed of the whole Northwest; a man who has fought scoundrelism and lust and avarice in low places and in high; who has pursued it to the National Capitol, and driven it hence; who has taken hold of Governors of States and Presidents of the United States, and has told them; 'If you don't cut loose from these things, I will denounce you to the world,' and he has done it. It was something to sit in the presence of such a man—and his closing words in the afternoon regarding the future of the country and your own part in it—who can forget them? Certainly none of us ever will. There is no man who heard them who was not strengthened by them."

Bishop Whipple has founded and built at Faribault, a beautiful cathedral, the Seabury Divinity School, St. Mary's Hall for young ladies, and Shattuck Military School for young men; also the Breck School for farmers' sons, at Wilder, Minn. All of the institutions have large and substantial buildings with ample grounds, and all are in a flourishing condition.

The citizens of Faribault, on the 25th anniversary of Bishop Whipple's consecration, honored him by giving him a reception which continued three days, and invited many people from abroad as their guests. At this celebration, the clergy of his diocese presented him with a handsome Bishop's pastoral staff. The Pioneer Press, of St. Paul, Minn., editorially referring to this celebration, said, that it was not confined to the City of Schools nor to the Protestant Episcopal Church, but the entire Northwest felt an interest in paying him honor, and concluded by saying: "The

full measure of the results to grow from what Bishop Whipple has begun with such unerring foresight and such wise practical wisdom, can only be appreciated by posterity. But his venerable figure is prominent among the pioneers and those who wrought valiantly the beginnings of both material and spiritual progress in Minnesota; and the tribute in which those who have assembled at Faribault, in common with the people of that beautiful city, have united to do him honor, is eminently fitting and deserved. His name will stand not only on the records of the church, but in the memories and upon the historic pages of this great commonwealth of the Northwest."

A writer has said of him: "He stands to-day one of the most remarkable men of America. In the homes of the rich and cultured, among scientists, scholars and savants, he is at home. In the cabin of the slave, the wigwam of the Indian, or the degraded homes of vice and poverty, he is in touch with their infirmities, and leads with a silken cord, the vile, brutal and dangerous characters that infest the slums of great cities. The power of his presence is marvelous."

Bishop Whipple is a natural orator. In action he is a disciple of the Demosthenian school of eloquence. His gestures are sufficiently frequent for effect, graceful, appropriate and well timed. There is something in the tone, inflections and volume of his voice, as he reads the beautiful service of the church, or opens his discourse, that convinces you there is heart, soul and intellect there.

Bishop Whipple has visited Europe several times. At the request of the Archbishop of Canterbury, he preached the opening sermon at the Lambeth Conference, in 1888, in Westminster Abbey, and the same year delivered the annual sermon at the University of Cambridge, England. He has received the degree of D.D. from Hobart College, and also from Durham University, England; also the degree of L.L.D., from Cambridge University, England, with much ceremony. On December 7, 1890, he was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, at Windsor Castle, in a special audience, and received from her a large picture of herself with her autograph, also a copy of Her Majesty's book.

The Bishop has been for 20 years a member of the Peabody Board of Trustees for educational work in the South.

On June 6, 1894, the 35th anniversary of Bishop Whipple's consecration was celebrated in St. Paul's Church, St. Paul, Minn., by the Diocesan Convention. The Daily Globe, of St. Paul, in giving an account of it, said: "The celebration of the 35th anniversary of the elevation of the Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, of Faribault, to the Episcopate, occurred last night at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. The church was packed to the doors and many people were unable to gain admission. The good and venerable Bishop seemed to be hale and hearty, and participated in the exercises by delivering an able address fitted to the occasion, and suitable for a great man of God,

who is rounding up a completed life in a great work. Bishop M. N. Gilbert, the Coadjutor of the Diocese, directed the exercises, and opened them with a terse address suited to the occasion.

There were a number of Indians present, two of whom were in the convention of 1859 that elected Bishop Whipple. For the first 10 years of the Bishop's work, there was a rapid growth in the rural districts. In the first three years of his service, the Bishop travelled 27,000 miles by wagon, in the discharge of his duties. He slept in frontier taverns and preached in bar rooms, cabins, log school houses and Indian villages. At the Indian massacre of 1862, at St. Peter, he bound up the wounds of the injured. During the Civil War, he held services on the battle fields in the camps of Generals Meade and McClellan.

In 1879, the close of 20 years' work showed that Bishop Whipple had consecrated 58 churches and confirmed 6,969 persons, and delivered 5,000 sermons and addresses. He did much to encourage immigration, and in 1882, it was said that 10,000 immigrants passed through St. Paul in a single week. He established schools and did a great work among the Indians, as well as building up the church, until now there are 103 clergymen in the diocese.

One of the lay delegates, Hon. Isaac Atwater, in closing his speech at this convention, said: "Bishop Whipple's name has become a household word in the United States, and is as well known in England as the Archbishop of Canterbury's, and he is recognized as the greatest American who has held a seat in the House of Bishops." The magnitude of his educational and benevolent work was also alluded to.

On October 5, 1842, Bishop Whipple married Cornelia Wright, the eldest daughter of Hon. Benjamin Wright, for many years surrogate of Jefferson county. She died in 1890, at Faribault, Minnesota, honored and beloved by all classes for her benevolent and charitable work.

Bishop and Mrs. Whipple have had six children: Mrs. Charles A. Farnum, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. F. M. Rose, of Faribault, Minn.; Mrs. H. A. Scandrett, of Faribault, Minn.; Maj. Charles H. Whipple, of the United States Army; Mrs. F. W. Jackson, of Cleveland, Ohio, and John Hall Whipple.

Of late years the Bishop's age and delicate health has made it necessary for him to spend his winters in a mild climate. He has an attractive cottage at Lake Maitland, Orange county, the winter park region of Florida, where he spends the winter months. Here he has built a church in memory of two of his children, and while in Maitland he is the parish priest. The colored people in the vicinity claim much of his time, and he goes gladly to their churches to preach. They show a loving appreciation of his ministry. Florida being the resort of so many suffering invalids, the Bishop has found there abundant work to do for the Master, and has been to

many weary, lonely souls, a friend in need, and a guide to "the peace that passeth understanding."

Although brief biographical sketches of Mrs. Cornelia Whipple, wife of the Bishop of Minnesota, have from time to time appeared and although she was widely known, both in and out of the church, it seems fitting that her name should also appear in the history of her native town and village. Perhaps no person recalls more vividly her girlhood, her early married life and her sweet, motherly ways when the little ones came to brighten their home, than the writer of this sketch.

She was born in Adams, Jefferson county, November 10, 1816. In her childhood she attended the schools of her native village and finished her education at Mrs. Emma Willard's Troy Female Seminary. Subsequently she taught in South Carolina, returning in the early part of 1842, and the same year married Henry B. Whipple, who was then a merchant at Adams. She was a lady of culture and great amiability, and the social life of the little village was in those days largely indebted to her. She early became a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and through her influence her husband was induced to abandon tempting business offers and devote himself to the interests of the church. From her early girlhood she seemed eminently qualified for the place she was destined to occupy, and most nobly did she meet the trials and privations incident to her Western life. Her kind interest in the red man, the confidence she inspired in them and their appreciation was often expressed in their own peculiar way. A beautiful tribute to her goodness to them was paid by the Indian chief "Good Thunder," when, at the laying of the corner stone of their church at "Birch Coolie," he asked that their church might be named "St. Cornelia."

During the later years of her life she spent several winters in Florida, and here she became the warm friend of the colored people. Wherever she went she seemed instinctively to be recognized as the friend of the poor, the sick and the needy. It was on one of these Southern trips that Mrs. Whipple met with a railroad accident, which, a few months afterwards, terminated her earthly existence. On the last night of her stay in her Southern home, we are told, a number of these colored friends asked the privilege of singing their last good-bye beneath her window, and here, in the melodious strains peculiar to their race, they sang "The Sweet Bye and Bye" and "Shall We Meet Over There." This was their last farewell. They never saw her more. The attractive home erected for the reception of the newly wedded pair in 1842, still remains unchanged. "The little church stands near," round which hallowed memories cluster. Mrs. Whipple died at her home in Faribault, Minn., July 16, 1890. Of her it can be truthfully said:

"None knew her but to love her,
"None named her but to praise."

J. A. C.



J M Cleveland

JAMES M. CLEVELAND.

THE history of the town of Adams and of Jefferson County would not be complete, nor should it be written, without prominent mention of James M. Cleveland, an old and nearly life-long resident of Adams. Mr. Cleveland was born in 1820, from a family early identified in the history of New England, and is a direct descendant of Moses Cleveland, who came from Suffolk County, England, in 1635, and settled in Woburn, Mass., as appears by the custom-house lists and militia-rolls at that date; and from said Moses Cleveland can be directly traced, as descendants, all persons bearing the Cleveland name in the Northern States. Mr. Cleveland was educated for and commenced life as a farmer, and up to 1851 was successful in his vocation, and by industry and foresight paying for and owning a fine property in the town of Adams. He was always a thinking man, not only devising schemes for his own advancement, but for the benefit of the agricultural community in which he lived. He was a prominent and valuable member of the Agricultural Societies of Jefferson County, and was always looked up to as a man of excellent judgment. In 1851 he conceived the idea and established at Adams the business of growing peas, beans, and other seeds for seed purposes for the domestic and foreign markets. This was the first business of the kind ever established in Northern New York, and proved of incalculable value to the farmers of his town and of Jefferson County, whose lands were so well adapted to the cultivation of such products, and furnished them a fine income from their farms, as hundreds can testify who have paid for homes out of this industry alone. Mr. Cleveland conducted this business from 1851 to 1877, when the business was removed to Cape Vincent and subsequently to New York City. As long as Mr. Cleveland was interested in the business it was one of the finest enterprises in the State, and from which he retired with a competency. The farmers of this county will for years to come gratefully remember Mr. Cleveland for the advantages he furnished them, and the fair dealing which characterized his transactions with them. Few men, and certainly no other man in this section of the country, have been endowed with the love of the beautiful and taste for adornment of nature in an equal degree with Mr. Cleveland. His house and grounds where he resides are arranged with the finest idea of symmetry, and a veritable paradise of flowers greets the eye of the visitor in their season, and his neighbors and friends delight in viewing his collections and asking his advice in laying out and beautifying their homes. The people of the village of Adams have fully appreciated this quality on the streets and improvements of different kinds affecting the public.

Mr. Cleveland has always borne an enviable reputation for honesty, integrity, and charity. He has been foremost in the advancement of all the interests which pertain to the best advantage of his village and the community in which he lives. All of the religious societies of Adams have in time of need met with liberal donations from him, and the cause of education has received substantial tokens of his liberality from the competence which he enjoys. The poor and needy have cause in every instance to thank him for kindly remembrance in their adversity, and on all occasions speak of him in terms of praise. In rounding out a life full of business activity Mr. Cleveland can rest assured that he is and will be gratefully remembered by his fellow citizens.

In politics Mr. Cleveland has always been a Democrat, and though not in any sense a politician, has always stood well in the councils of his party. In 1880 he was nominated for Member of Assembly for the First Assembly District of Jefferson County; and though the district was hopelessly Republican, he made a very successful canvass and led his ticket throughout the district, showing in an eminent degree his personal popularity. Though the general public attest to his worth, yet it is in his own village that he is most appreciated. Ten times have the citizens of Adams elected him to the presidency of the village, and each time by majorities that have made his election almost unanimous; showing their appreciation of his judgment and conservative actions in controlling their municipal affairs.

Mr. Cleveland is a man of culture and information, which has been acquired by contact with men and affairs, augmented by wide experience in travel and research. At various times in his life, on business and pleasure, he has visited nearly all the cities of note in his own country, and traveled through the South and on the Pacific coast, visiting all the places of interest, thus acquiring an inexhaustible store of knowledge upon topics connected with his country, which it is a pleasure to hear him recount, enjoyed by his neighbors and friends.

ELMWOOD CEMETERY.

ONE of the most attractive spots at Adams is the "new" Cemetery, called Elmwood. It is situated somewhat similar to Brookside, at Watertown, the erosion of a waterway having developed a somewhat tortuous ravine, leaving high and sloping banks, thus affording fine opportunities for obtaining the best effects in landscape display. This Cemetery organization is fortunate in having for its President Mr. J. M. Cleveland, who has displayed untiring industry and fine taste in developing these grounds, which are now beautiful, yet capable of still greater development when the lately-planted elms shall have grown up, as very many already have, into their full beauty. In Mr. Cleveland's beautiful enclosure are two double graves, containing some of his remote ancestors, whose remains he has transferred to his own lot from Connecticut. These stones bear the oldest date of any in Jefferson County, going back to a birth that took place in 1722. The record of these ancient ones, as given upon his classic monument, reads as follows: Ezra Cleveland (the 1st), died Jan. 7, 1802, aged 80 years. Jerusha, his wife, died Oct. 28, 1804. Ezra (the 2d) died Nov. 17, 1833, aged 85. Abigail, his wife, died Dec. 8, 1826, aged 82 years. These were Mr. J. M. Cleveland's great grand-parents and grand-parents. His own parents were: Elihu (the 3d), who died Oct. 17, 1861, aged 80. Lucretia, his wife, who died April 16, 1874, aged 87. This is a remarkable case of family longevity. Mr. J. M. Cleveland is himself now in his 74th year, hale and hearty, excepting a slight dimness in eye-sight—but he promises to last yet many years.

In this beautiful cemetery the writer noticed the grave-stone of Sarah D. Hammond, who was 107 when she died. She was the mother of Mrs. Mills, of Smithville. Until this grave was visited, the writer supposed that Mrs. Bodman, of Theresa, who died at 105, was the oldest person buried in the county.



MONUMENT AND GROUNDS OF J. M. CLEVELAND, ESQ., ELMWOOD, ADAMS.

VIEW IN EL MWOOD CEMETERY. ADAMS



ADAMS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

With this page we present exterior and interior views of Adams Collegiate Institute, an institution of learning in which the citizens of Adams, for nearly four decades, have taken a just pride, and aided and sustained in a substantial manner. On page 382 is a more extensive sketch, from its establishment in 1855 to 1882, when Professor Orlo B. Rhodes was the principal. He ably presided until June, 1894, when he became Editor-in-chief of *The Watertown Standard*. Professor Firman Coar was chosen by the Trustees as his successor. The new principal is an able scholar, having studied abroad, and possesses a tact and energy that promise well for the future of the Institute. Aside from the superior educational advantages, the building is supplied with the modern conveniences and lighted throughout by electricity; the nicely-graded grounds present a most pleasing spectacle.

The Institute is governed by a Board of 24 Trustees, prominent business and professional men of the county. We append a list of the Trustees and Faculty.

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GOVERNMENT.

The objects of discipline are two-fold; 1st, The welfare of the pupil; 2d, The highest good of the Institute. To accomplish these objects, the Faculty aim to be mild but firm, relying largely upon the moral sense of the students to dictate correct deportment, and mutually to assist in attaining the highest moral and intellectual culture. *No student whose influence is known to be pernicious will be allowed to retain a connection with the school.* A permanent record of scholarship and deportment is kept, and monthly reports of those boarding in the building will be sent to their parents upon their request.

Our aim can be expressed in a few words: To make *Men* and *Women* of our students.

Manhood and Womanhood mean not only intellectual development, but moral growth, and we trust all will leave these halls with the feeling that they have met with friends desirous of their best.

The studies have been arranged—so far as possible and whenever in accordance with the best judgment of the faculty,—to meet the suggestions of the now famous “Committee of Ten.” It is the general opinion of all educators that very few students are capable of choosing intelligently a course of study suited to their tastes and best interests until they have spent at least one year in college preparatory work. For this reason, the course of studies for the first year has been so arranged in all departments as to postpone to the latest possible date the final decision between the different courses, and to give to the student an opportunity to exhibit his quality and discover his tastes by making excursions into all the principal fields of knowledge.

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

While the Institution is in no sense sectarian, a strong religious influence is exerted by the different members of the Faculty, who are members of the several churches. Daily religious exercises are held in the chapel, and students are required to attend the regular morning and evening services on Sunday, at the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, or Presbyterian church, as their parents may direct.

TEACHERS' CLASS.

Every Fall Term a separate class is formed for the benefit of those intending to teach in the public schools of this State. Free tuition is given to a limited number in this class. Those who hold Regents' Certificates are preferred as members of the class.

This class will be in charge of the Principal, who will be assisted by the other teachers, and especial pains will be taken to give the class such instruction and drill as will best prepare its members to become successful teachers in the common schools. An examination of the class will be held at or near the close of the term.

The name “ADAMS COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE” was restored by the Regents in a provisional charter granted May 29th, 1883, and declared absolute November 16th, of that year. The Academic building has since been re-purchased by D. A. Dwight and wife, of Adams, and conveyed by perpetual lease, subject to certain conditions, to the present Board of Trustees.

ADMISSION.

Students are admitted at any time, but should, if possible, enter at the beginning of the term. No deduction in the bill is made for absences during the first week of the term, nor for leaving before the close of the term, unless on account of sickness, or in case of persons going out to teach. No bills for tuition are made out for less than one-fourth of a term. Rooms in the building will not be reserved after the first day of the term, unless a special arrangement has been made.

SCHOOL CALENDAR FOR 1895.

Monday, March 11, 1895, to Friday, March 15, 1895, Term Examinations and Examinations by Regents.

Friday, March 15, 1895, Winter Term ends.

Monday, March 25, 1895, Spring Term begins.

Monday, June 10, 1895, to Friday, June 14, 1895, Final and Regents' Examinations.

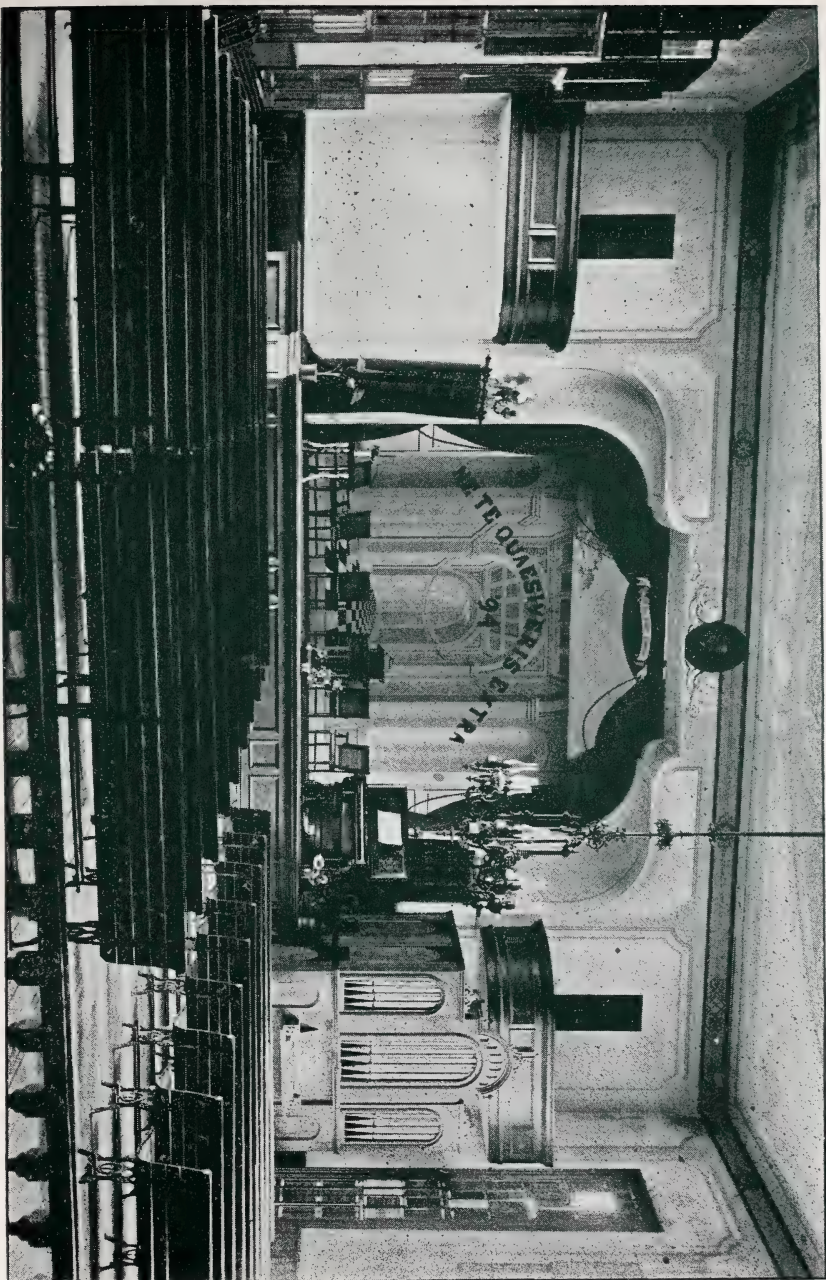
Monday, June 17, 1895, to Friday, June 21, 1895, Commencement Exercises.

Friday, June 21, 1895, School Year closes.

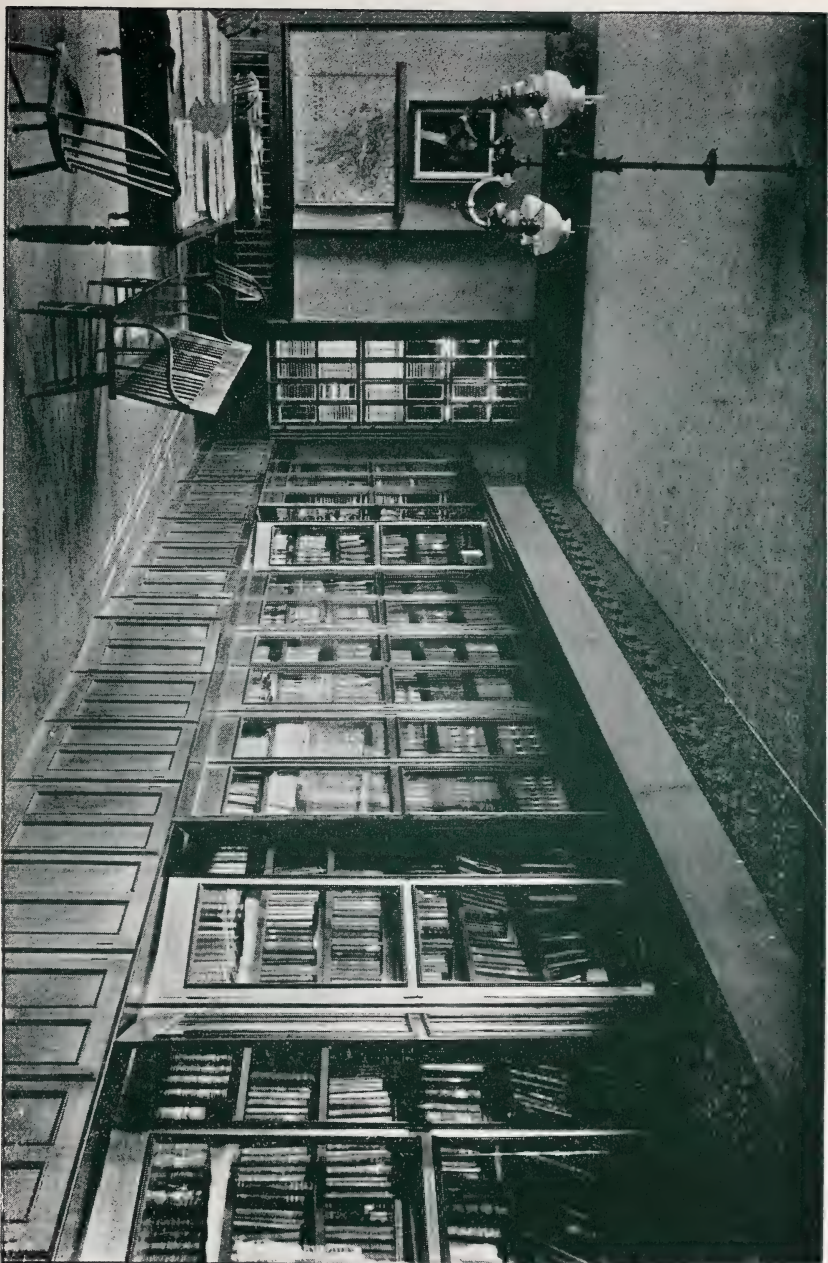
The usual holidays will be observed throughout the year.



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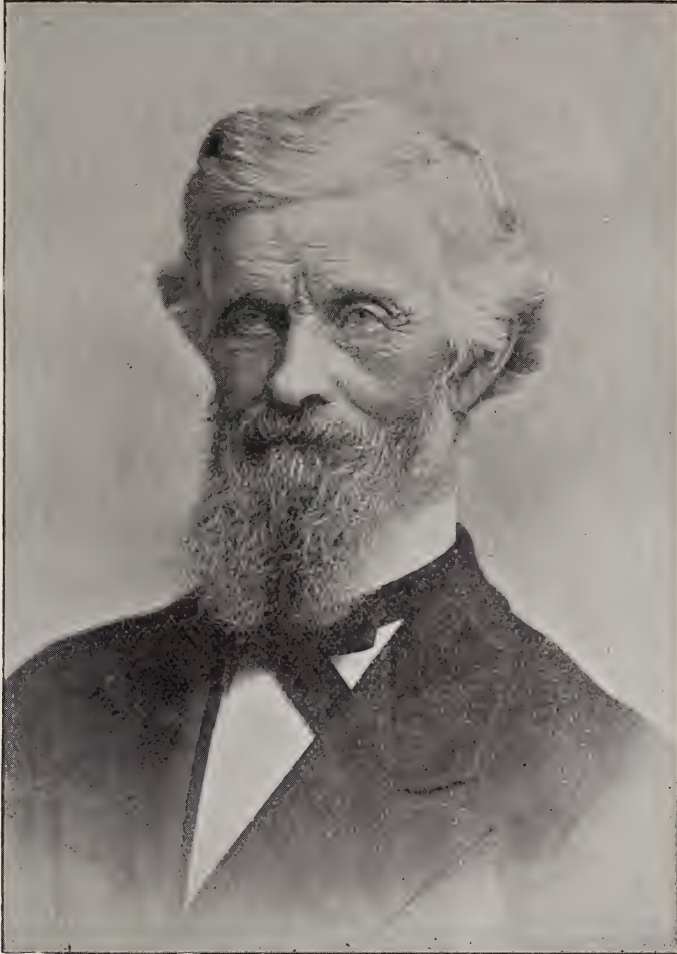
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JOSEPH LANGFORD GREENE.



MR. GREENE was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, New York, February 8, 1808. He was a grandson of Joseph and Phoebe (Langford) Greene, who removed to Warwick, R. I., in 1769, and settled in the town of Berlin, being the third family to settle in that town. Mr. Greene's parents, Thomas and Hannah (Rix) Greene, both died in 1812, leaving a family of four young children—three boys and a girl—of whom Joseph was the youngest. This little family of orphans was divided among their uncles and raised, under the guardianship of Mr. Thomas Rix, a brother of Joseph's mother, of whose prudence and good management it is sufficient to say, that when Joseph attained his majority, Mr. Rix paid to each of the three brothers \$3,000, as his share of his father's modest es-

tate. With this little patrimony, reinforced by a fair education and industrious habits, each of the brothers became prominent and successful farmers. Joseph and Russell Sage were fellow clerks in a grocery and provision store in Troy, between 1825 and 1830. This service, however, did not quite suit Mr. Greene; the sanding of sugar and the watering of whiskey, which were practiced in those days by the direction of their employer, did not exactly accord with the old-fashioned ideas of honesty which had been impressed upon his mind by his faithful guardian, and he gave up his position. His chum, Russell, however, continued "in trade" and prospered. It was but a step from watering whisky to watering stocks, which Mr. Sage seems to have followed with such phenomenal

navy he was not only a theoretical, but also a practical engineer. During his course at the Polytechnic Institute, visits were frequently made to the larger shops and manufactories about the city, and extensive notes and drawings were made; in fact this formed a part of the course in which Mr. Greene was intensely interested.

In his first examination for promotion in the navy, from third to second assistant, he was placed at the head of his class (all promotions at that time depending on a competitive examination); but some time later, owing to much dissatisfaction in the class, a commission was ordered to re-arrange the positions of the officers, and he was placed No. 6 in the class; on his next promotion, he passed through the same experience, being placed at the head of his class on his examination, and later put down to No. 7 by a commission. At the next examination, however, he was again placed at the head of his class, which position he held until his retirement. In the course of his duty in the navy, he visited all parts of the world where ships of war go, excepting only the East India station.

On his admission to the service, he was detailed for, and later ordered to, the first ship fitting out for the Mediterranean squadron, which was the U. S. S. *Susquehanna*; but an emergency occurring which required the presence of a man-of-war in the Gulf of Mexico, the ship was ordered there for about four months previous to going to the Mediterranean.

Leaving Vera Cruz, the ship went by way of Key West and the Madeira Islands, direct to Gibraltar, arriving there early in December, 1860. It was here that Mr. Greene first heard of the election of Abraham Lincoln as President. From Gibraltar the ship proceeded directly to the Italian coast, to Spezzia, which is now the great Italian dock-yard, but at that time it was the American naval station. Here the ship was quarantined for about three weeks, owing to the illness of one of her officers. After being released from quarantine, the ship sailed along the Italian coast, visiting Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, then Messina, Sicily, where a quantity of supplies for the Christians in Palestine were taken on board, and the ship sailed for Beirut, Syria, where the supplies were delivered to agents. While the ship was in this port, Chief Engineer Greene was one of a party of 12 officers and 50 men, to make a journey to Jerusalem, but owing to severe floods and bad weather, was unsuccessful in reaching their destination, but did make a landing at the Bay of Acre, at a place called Haifa, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and visited Nazareth, Mount Tabor, the Sea of Galilee, Canal of Galilee, and all the adjacent points of interest. From this point he proceeded to Alexandria, Egypt, where he visited Cairo, the Pyramids and Suez on the Red Sea. From Alexandria they proceeded along the Barbara coast and to Valletta, Malta, and after a short stay, sailed for Messina, Sicily, reaching there early in March, 1861. During the stay in this port,

he witnessed the closing battle of the Neapolitan war, in which Garibaldi took such a prominent part—the last battle of that struggle for a united Italy independent of the Pope—the bombardment of the citadel by the Sardinian fleet, and by the Sardinian batteries, south and west of the city, and he has now in his possession a fragment of a ten inch shell which exploded at his feet while he was witnessing the battle.

After the capture of the citadel by the Sardinians, the *Susquehanna* sailed along the Italian coast to Naples and to Genoa, where news was received of the outbreak of the rebellion and the firing on Sumter. On receipt of this news, it was expected that the ship would be ordered home, although the cruise was scarcely begun, and she sailed at once for Leghorn, where orders were received directing the ship to return to the United States, also preliminary orders to deliver the same to the two other ships of the squadron. To accomplish this, it was necessary for the ship to visit Naples, Messina, Malta and the City of Cagliari, on the Island of Sardinia, from which point she sailed directly to Cadiz, Spain, where coal was procured for the home voyage. The *Susquehanna* arrived off Sandy Hook early in June, 1861, and every pilot-boat communicated with brought conflicting orders. Finally, after laying off and on for a day, decisive orders were received to proceed to Boston. On arriving at Boston, the Captain, the late G. R. Hollins, and several other officers put aside their uniforms, and, without awaiting any reply to their resignations, which they had sent in, went over the side, and were next heard of in the Confederate service.

The ship having been refitted by an increase of her armament, etc., was ordered for blockading duty on the North Atlantic station; but when off the port of Hampton Roads, had the misfortune to break her paddle shaft, which, of course, disabled her; the wheel of the broken shaft was secured in the wheel-house, the engine adjusted, and she proceeded into that port with one wheel and one engine, and remained there two weeks, until ordered to return to Philadelphia for a new shaft.

While these repairs were being made, Mr. Greene was detached and ordered as an assistant in the office of the Engineer-in-Chief in the Navy Department at Washington, D. C., the president of the board that examined him having, in the meantime, been appointed Engineer-in-Chief. Mr. Greene remained in this office, employed on the design of the machinery of war ships, and on the trials of a large variety of such machinery of every class of design, and on experimental duty, until December, 1868, when he was ordered to the South Pacific Station, on board the United States steamer *Nyack*, and visited all the ports of the west coast from Juan Fernandez to Panama and the Gallapagos Islands.

It was during this cruise that the well remembered earthquake of August, 1868, occurred, and his ship was the first to make the port of Arica, Peru, immediately after that

city was destroyed, when every vessel in the harbor was wrecked or swept on shore. His ship remained in this port for about two months, with steam up and everything ready to put to sea at a moment's warning. Earthquake shocks were felt at frequent intervals, and three or four of heavy force were felt nearly every day. Just before leaving this port the ship was coaled from the wreck of the U. S. S. Wateree, which was as upright as though afloat, three-quarters of a mile inland and four miles away from the landing. The coal was brought to the landing on mules' backs and taken on board in the ship's boats. Sufficient coal was taken on board for five days' steaming. In this earthquake, which was felt along the entire west coast of America, both North and South, the greatest force seemed to be concentrated at Arica, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, which was entirely destroyed, not a single building left standing. The custom-house, a massive structure of granite, was swept away like a paper house; the railway embankment, with tracks, cars and locomotives, were all swept out to sea as if they were without weight. This condition extended over a distance along the shore of about five miles, and two locomotives were carried out to sea a distance of a thousand yards and left standing upright on the bottom where they could be plainly seen from the ship's boats when they were being pulled ashore. Many lives were lost by falling walls and by drowning. The wife of an American naval officer, Mrs. M. L. Johnson, was killed by a falling wall. All the officers and crew serving on board the U. S. S. Fredonia, except three who were on shore at the time, were drowned. Two little American girls, whose father and mother (named Dyer) were both drowned, were brought home by a brother officer, and were left at Watertown, New York.

In 1869 and 1870, while attached to the U. S. S. Nyack, Chief Engineer Greene participated in the Panama survey for the Isthmus Canal, and here contracted the Isthmus fever. He returned home by way of Marquisas and the Sandwich Islands, reaching San Francisco in March, 1871.

After this cruise he remained on shore for nearly a year, when he was ordered to the U. S. S. Mahopac. After six weeks he was detached from the Mahopac and remained on waiting orders for two months, when he was ordered to the U. S. S. Nantasket, then serving in the West Indies. He served on this ship for three months, visiting various ports of the West India Islands, when the ship returned home and he was detached and placed on "waiting orders" for three months, after which he was ordered to the U. S. S. Nipsic, serving in the West Indies; he visited many ports among the Islands during the ten or eleven months of the cruise, when the ship, being unfit for further service, was ordered home and put out of commission. When he joined the Nipsic she had been lying in port for six months, without once moving her anchor, because she was unable to do any steam-

ing, owing to her worn-out machinery. Three days after Chief Engineer Greene joined her she got under way, and steamed almost constantly for ten months.

After being detached from the Nipsic, he was ordered to duty on the Examining Board at Washington, of which Commodore W. E. LeRoy was President; he served on this board three months, when he was detached with the highest commendation from Commodore LeRoy, and ordered to superintend government work being constructed at the Washington Iron Works, Newburg, New York, which duty continued for about a year.

After about a year of this duty he was detached and ordered to the U. S. S. Benicia, then in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, but as she was under orders to proceed to San Francisco, Cal., he was directed to delay reporting until her arrival. This ship cruised on the Pacific coast from Puget Sound to Mexico, Central America and Panama, for a year, when all her officers and crew were transferred to the U. S. S. Lackawanna, and continued the cruise for a year and a half additional, at which time Chief Engineer Greene was detached and ordered as a member of the examining board for the examination of engineer officers for promotion. He remained on this board for about four years, when he was detached and ordered to the U. S. S. Quinnebaug, then serving in the European squadron. He visited all the principal ports in Europe, the Mediterranean Islands, the Barbara coast, the west coast of Africa, and the Egyptian coast, also the Cape de Verde, the Canary and the Madeira Islands.

During this cruise in 1882, he was at Alexandria, Egypt, at the time of the English attack upon the Egyptians, and witnessed the bombardment of that city, as well as many skirmishes with the Egyptians, in which the English were defeated. The fleet, assembled for the attack on the Egyptian forts, was probably the strongest known to modern times.

After the ending of the Egyptian war, his ship returned to Italy, by way of Smyrna, Constantinople and the Grecian Islands, and finally made an eight months' cruise on the West coast of Africa, returning by the way of England, reaching Leghorn, Italy, where extensive repairs were decided upon. While these were being made, Chief Engineer Greene was invalidated home.

After a few months he reported himself ready for duty, and was ordered as a member of the examining board for the promotion of engineer officers, and continued on this duty for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, when he was detached, and received various orders for a year.

He made several trials of novel machinery, including a trial of Mr. John M. Forbes' steam yacht Shearwater; trials of two Herreshoff steamers, named Our Mary and The Lily; he also made a trial of a patented system for the burning of crude petroleum for the production of steam in locomotive boilers, and in 1888 was ordered to the U. S. S. Mohican, on the North Pacific station. This ship

was undergoing repairs when an emergency occurred, requiring the immediate presence of a war-ship at Samoa, when all the officers of the *Mohican* were transferred to the U. S. S. *Vandalia*, which sailed at once for Samoa, stopping on the way at the Sandwich Islands for coal, and reached Samoa about the 20th of February, 1889. On the 15th of March, the great Samoan hurricane commenced, and on the next day Chief Engineer Greene was, with others, swept overboard by the seas, (the ship having struck the rocks), and barely reached the shore alive. He was one of the first officers swept overboard, and had a life-and-death struggle in the water for more than three hours, when he finally reached the shore on a plank, in a completely exhausted condition physically, but with all his mental faculties as clear as ever. It was to this latter fact that he attributes his escape with his life, as he understood every move he made and had a reason for each action. No other person had such a serious experience at the time, or escaped after so long and desperate a struggle in the terrific seas he had to contend with. Several other officers were swept overboard from about the same place and near the same time as himself, including one who was an acknowledged athlete and an expert swimmer, but he was drowned before he could swim 15 yards. Forty-three persons were drowned from the ship *Vandalia*, which number included the captain, the paymaster and the marine officer.

After the storm, an officer was dispatched to Auckland, New Zealand, to charter a steamer to bring the wrecked people home. After considerable difficulty they found a comfortable one, the "*Rockton*," of 1,500 tons, and on June 1, about 600 of those wrecked took passage in her, and in 21 days reached San Francisco. Many of the people, especially the officers, had but a scant supply of clothing, and that only such as could be procured in a tropical island, where the natives are always scantily clad, and they suffered more or less when coming into a cold climate off San Francisco. As soon as the ship arrived it was necessary to procure suitable clothing, and time was allowed for that purpose. The officers were led to believe, by dispatches received, that it was the intention

of the Navy Department to order all the officers home at once, but other councils prevailed, and only two of the *Vandalia's* officers received such orders. Chief Engineer Greene was among those detained at San Francisco, or rather at the navy yard at Mare Island, but he was ordered home five months later. After a short time to visit his family, he was ordered as a member of a board to investigate the Thompson system of electric welding. After the completion of that duty he was ordered to Chicago as inspector of steel shafting for the *Monadnock*, which was completed late in June, 1890. At the request of Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Chief Engineer Greene was ordered to Hot Springs, Arkansas, to superintend the erection of the government hot water works there. He was employed eleven months on this duty, when he was ordered to the League Island Navy Yard, where he remained about a year, during which time he was doing inspection duty at Erie, Pa., for over three months, serving on the examining board and a variety of other duties until September, 1892, when he was ordered to the U. S. S. *Charleston*, in California. He immediately joined his ship and made the cruise around the Horn to Hampton Roads, Virginia, February, 1893, and took part in the naval review and celebration of that Spring.

Chief Engineer Greene is a firm believer in law and order, alike for all, for those high in authority as well as for subordinates, and in the course of his service has succeeded in having several branches of law and of wrong to himself and associates corrected, and still hoped, though on the retired list, to have other corrections made, where the plainest of laws are persistently ignored. He is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was retired after an examination by a board of naval surgeons, who decided that he was incapacitated for active duty from causes incident to the service; and recommended his retirement on three-quarters' pay. His home is in Adams, where he usually spends his summers, but the severity of the winter causes him to seek a more southern latitude during that season.

DAVID MAXSON GREENE,

ELDEST son of Joseph Langford and Susanna (Maxson) Greene, was born in Brunswick, Rensselaer county, N. Y., July 8, 1832. His paternal ancestor was Surgeon John Greene, a purchaser with Roger Williams, at Providence, R. I. In 1643 John Greene, with 11 others, purchased from the Indian chief Miantonony, of the Narragansetts, about 60 square miles of land on the west of Narragansett Bay, constituting the present towns of Warwick and Coventry. The purchase price was "three hundred and sixty fathoms of wampumpeage."

His maternal ancestor, Rev. John Maxson, who was born in 1638-39, at the site of the city of Newport, was the first white child born on Rhode Island.

In the spring of 1835, the parents of D. M. Greene removed from Brunswick to Adams, Jefferson county, and purchased the Francis McKee farm, located on the State road about $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles east of the village of Adams.

Here D. M. Greene grew up, working on the farm and attending school at the old Fox school-house and at Adams Seminary. In October, 1850, he entered the Rensselaer



DAVID MAXSON GREENE.

Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., where he was graduated a civil engineer, August 29, 1851; having, by reason of previous preparation and hard work, completed the course of three years in a single year. At the beginning of the year the class numbered 24 members; of these four only were graduated. He returned to the Institute as an instructor, in October of that year.

In the following March he was appointed chairman on the enlargement of the Erie canal, and was stationed at Utica, Rome and Oriskany, on the eastern division of the canals. His first promotion (to rodman) came after 17 days' service. Soon after, he was advanced to the position of assistant leveller, which position he held until the autumn of 1853, when, owing to a suspension of the enlargement, he resigned and went to Ohio, where he was employed as division engineer

on what is now the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. Here he participated in the completion of the location of that road, and, on Christmas morning, 1853, he drove the last stake, in the Ohio river, opposite the city of Wheeling.

In the spring of 1854, work having been suspended here, he removed to Cherubusco, Whiteley county, Indiana, where he had charge of a division of 20 miles of what is now a portion of the Wabash R. R. In August of that year, work having been suspended, he returned to Adams, where, in the following January, he married Maria N., the second daughter of the late Judge Calvin Skinner. In September, 1855, he returned to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, as professor of Geodesy and Topographical Drawing.

In February, 1856, he was sent to West

Point, where, as a private pupil of the late General Thomas H. Neill, he completed a course in topographical engineering.

In the early spring of 1861, having been appointed an engineer in the United States Navy, he resigned his professorship at Troy, and entered the government service. At this time he was offered the position of chief topographical engineer to the government of Peru at a large salary, and for a period of five years. Under the circumstances, he preferred to serve his own country at a much smaller rate of compensation. Attached to the U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*, he participated in the naval attack upon and capture of the forts at Hatteras Inlet and at Port Royal, and in the naval attack upon the batteries at Sewall's Point, opposite Fortress Monroe. This latter attack was interrupted by the appearance of the Confederate ram *Merrimac*, which forced the retirement of all the vessels engaged, and which, a few days later, was blown up by its own officers.

Aside from the engagements referred to, the *Susquehanna* was engaged in blockade duty on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Chesapeake Bay to Mobile.

In September, 1862, he was detached, in the Gulf of Mexico, and ordered to report to the superintendent of the United States Naval Academy for duty, as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy, and as instructor in steam engineering at the Naval Academy, then located at Newport, R. I., being the first engineer officer ever ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.

He remained at the Academy until June, 1865, when, at his own request, he was detached, and was subsequently ordered to the Bureau of Engineering, of the Navy Department, at Washington, as assistant to the Chief of the Bureau. Here he remained until May, 1868, when, at the solicitation of the late Senator Ira Harris, he was granted leave of absence for six months, to engage as principal assistant engineer in charge of investigations in connection with plans for the extension of the Albany city waterworks.

In February, 1869, he was detailed as engineer in charge of the U. S. sloop *Narragansett*, which was being fitted out for a cruise in the West Indies.

In June, of that year, the yellow fever having broken out among the officers and crew of the *Narragansett*, D. M. Greene being one of the victims—the ship was ordered to proceed to Portsmouth, N. H., where the officers and crew were removed to a hospital on the Isle of Shoals, and after a detention of two weeks in quarantine, were detached. In September, of that year, he was detailed as engineer in charge of the port admiral's steamer *Frolic*, in New York Harbor. He reported for duty, and at the same time tendered his resignation—having tired of the service.

While on duty in Washington, he was appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, a member of a government commission which was charged with the examination and test of

various devices, intended to secure the collection of the revenues on distilled spirits.

Immediately after resigning, he proceeded to Troy, N. Y., where he resumed the general practice of his profession of engineering.

In 1870 he was appointed engineer to the State Commission which had been created by the Legislature, and charged with the test of such devices as might be presented for the substitution of steam for animal power on the canals of the State. A prize of \$100,000 was offered for the best device which, in the opinion of the commission, should be an effective and economical substitute for animal power, as applied to the propulsion of canal-boats.

In January, 1874, he was appointed division engineer of the eastern division of the State canals, and in July of that year was made deputy State engineer, and filled this position until January, 1878, when he resumed his practice in Troy.

In September, 1878, he was appointed director of and professor of geodesy, etc., in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy. This position he occupied during a period of 13 years, and resigned in June, 1891. During all of this period he had been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and was consulting engineer to the board of county commissioners of Berkshire county, Mass.

After severing his connection with the Polytechnic Institute, he was at once made the consulting engineer of the Arnold Print Works, at North Adams, Mass., which position as well as his connection with the Berkshire County Commission, he still retains. He also acts as general consulting engineer.

He has been for many years a director of the Troy City National Bank; also of the Citizens Steamboat Company; a director of the Glens Falls Brick and Terra Cotta Company, and a director and vice-president of the McDonald Stone Company, of Watervliet, N. Y.

He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the United Service Club of New York city; of the American Society of Civil Engineers; of the American Society of Naval Engineers; of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers; and a Fellow of the Geographical Society.

He is chairman of the Committee of Public Safety, of Troy, N. Y., an organization which sprang into existence in March, 1894, after the brutal murder of Robert Ross at the polls, on March 6. This committee has for its object the conviction and punishment of offenders against the election laws, and especially of those who participated in the murder of Ross. Already the murderer of young Ross has been convicted and sentenced, as has also the assailant of the brother of Robert Ross. And the end is not yet. The committee consists of 100 picked citizens, and D. M. Greene was elected, unanimously, as their chairman.

HON. HARRISON FULLER



Was the son of William Fuller, who, with his father, Samuel Fuller, emigrated from Vermont in 1830. William settled on the farm where his son now lives, about two miles east of Adams Centre, on what is known as the Old State Road. He became a thrifty farmer, owning a goodly number of acres, and accumulated a comfortable fortune for those days. In early life he married a sister of the late Henry Keep, and four children were born to them. Two girls died, one at five and one at twelve. Harrison, the subject of our sketch, was an only son, and first saw the light on the farm where he now lives in 1845. By the will of Mr. Keep, Mrs. Fuller inherited a munificent legacy, which shows the high estimation in which she was held by her brother, and indicates also the strong ties of kindred that existed between the brother

and sister. Toiling, like all farmers' wives, to assist her husband in gaining a competence, she proved herself equally capable in maintaining the even tenor of her way when she became the possessor of a large fortune. The son, Harrison, must have inherited to a large extent his mother's good sense, for when he became an inheritor of her wealth, instead of seeking a home in a large city, and living in what might be termed "magnificence," he still remains on the paternal farm, living a life devoted to his farming pursuits, ready at all times to give aid to such improvements as in his judgment will bring the largest amount of good to the people of his native town and county.

Mr. Fuller was educated at the public schools, and later at the Union Academy of Belleville. In 1865 he married Miss Ella

Snell, who is eminently fitted to preside over his home, which is more than an ordinary one. A glance at his beautiful residence, nestled down amid the shade of ancestral trees, whose age is double that of the owner, reveals a home where, without the slightest ostentation, one finds every appointment that can be brought to a country house to render it an abode of peace and domestic happiness; and, while plenty reigns, thrift and frugality also abide.

By untiring industry and wise investments, Mr. Fuller has added farm to farm, until 1,400 acres of rich and productive land adjoining his residence are his. One hundred and fifty cows roam over his pastures, whose milk is daily carried to a neighboring cheese factory, while his fertile and well-cultivated fields and meadows furnish sustenance through the long winter months incident to this climate, for his large amount of stock. Mr. Fuller also owns a farm in the town of Orleans, constituting him one of the largest holders of cultivated lands in the county of Jefferson.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller have one daughter, Miss Nannie, 13 years of age, whose pleasant manners and winning ways lend an added attraction to their home. Mr. Fuller has one sister living, Mrs. John A. D. Snell, who resides at Adams Centre, and who, with her brother, shared the legacy bequeathed to their mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuller are known for their hospitality; their eminent social qualities render them favorites among their friends.

Mr. Fuller is vice-president of the Farmers' National Bank Adams, and a director of the Watertown National Bank. He has always been an active and leading Republican in his town, and prominent in the management of the Republican politics of the county,

but never held office until January, 1892, when he took his seat in the Assembly of the State, having been elected the preceding November. This position he has held three successive terms, the duties of which he discharged in a most creditable manner and to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. During his first term the most important measure he introduced was a bill providing for the compulsory education of children, which had the support of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and of the chief educators of the State. This bill was also largely applauded by the people, and the beneficial result of this action is well known. He also introduced a bill making the repairing of armories a State charge, thus relieving the counties where armories are located from a large expense. He introduced local bills providing for the restoration of water diverted from Black river for canal purposes, and making an appropriation for carrying out this object; also a bill to regulate the speed of the Watertown street railway.

In the session of 1893, Mr. Fuller introduced bills making an appropriation for the construction of a bridge over Black river, a bill declaring Black river a public highway, and a bill enlarging the scope of investments of savings banks.

In the session of 1894 he was chairman of the Committee on Banks, a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, and of that on Trade and Manufactures. He introduced bills regulating the fees of medical examiners, establishing a fish hatchery at Clayton, to tax the capital of foreign corporations doing business in this State, concerning mortgages, and in relation to the water power of Black river. Mr. Fuller's re-election in 1894 completed his fourth term in the Assembly.

J. A. C.

ROYAL FULLER.

AMONG the many successful farmers of Jefferson county, perhaps none are better known and more highly respected than Royal Fuller. Being a man of indomitable perseverance, and believing that "where there's a will there's a way," he has seldom failed to accomplish whatever he planned to do.

He came of good old New England stock, and at the age of 11 years removed with his father, Samuel Fuller, from Vermont, in 1830. He remained at the paternal home until December, 1847, when he married Miss Sally Fuller, a lady bearing his own name, remotely, however, if in any way connected with her husband's family.

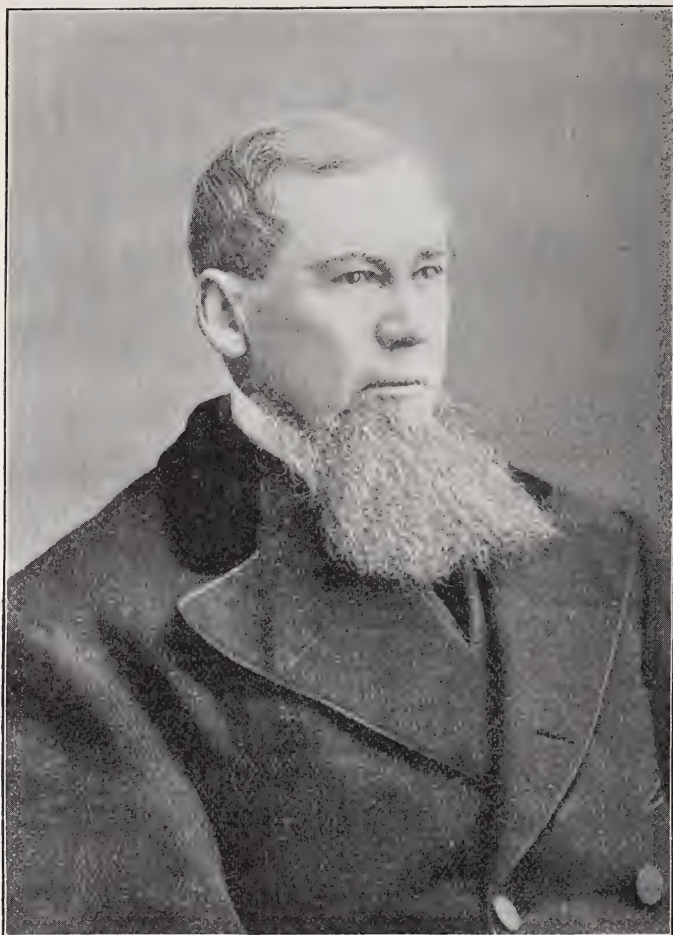
With this estimable lady Mr. Fuller spent many happy years, toiling together upon the farm where Mr. Fuller still resides, they accumulated, by thrift and industry, large possessions. Mr. Fuller is enabled to look upon a well-earned heritage, where he can sit beneath his "own vine and fig tree," and enjoy the good of his labors.

This beautiful farm lies about two miles east of Adams Centre, and embraces 400 acres of fertile, well-cultivated land. Fifty cows, with other valuable stock, graze upon its hills, and its valleys are well watered. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, but only one grew to manhood, Mr. Millard Fuller, who, with his wife and young daughter, reside upon an adjoining farm.

Mrs. Fuller died in 1889, and a few years later he married Mrs. Cordelia Sawyer, widow of Orman Sawyer, a lady highly valued by her acquaintances for her many desirable traits of character, and for rendering her husband's home one of genial hospitality.

For three years Mr. Fuller acted as president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and for six years was one of the town assessors. He was also supervisor of the town of Adams three years.

From the date of its organization, in 1868, Mr. Fuller was president of the Adams State Road Cemetery Association, which lies mid-



ROYAL FULLER.

way between the old State road and Adams Centre, a description of which has been given elsewhere. In reference to this cemetery, in the addition of land and its various improvements, lies one of the many instances where Mr. Fuller displayed that remarkable perseverance which has characterized his entire life.

About 1866 it was found necessary to enlarge the grounds then occupied, and the owner of adjacent land refused absolutely to sell at any price, although a large sum was offered. Mr. Fuller, however, did not abandon the idea of enlarging the grounds, and he drafted a bill empowering the Association to increase its boundaries, and L. J. Bigelow, then a representative of the first Assembly district, introduced it in the Assembly, but it failed to pass.

Again, when Hon. Jay Dimick was a member, the same bill was introduced, and again

it failed. While the Hon. Norris Winslow was Senator, he introduced the same bill, which passed both houses, but was vetoed by the Governor for the alleged reason that it was a local bill. It was then changed to one of general application, was re-introduced and passed both houses, and was signed by the Governor.

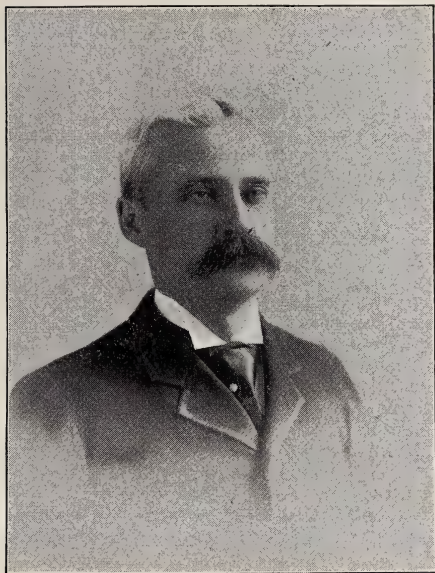
After several years of determined perseverance, he was enabled to make amicable terms with his neighbor, securing the desired land.

Many other cemetery associations in this State, similarly situated, are indebted to Mr. Fuller for the passage of this bill, relieving them from like embarrassments. In politics Mr. Fuller was originally a Whig, and reverts with pride to having cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison in 1840. Since the formation of the Republican party, he has been an active member and a consistent representative of that organization.

J. A. C.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER was born in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 14, 1849. He was educated in the schools of his native town and in the larger school of worldly experience. At 16 years of age he learned telegraphy. For many years he worked at the business and travelled extensively. He was studious, industrious and ambitious. When Hon. George B. Sloan was speaker of the Assembly of this State, Mr. Van Wormer was his private secretary. In January, 1878, he became private secretary to Hon. Roscoe Conkling, and clerk of the Committee on Commerce of the United States Senate, of which Mr. Conkling was chairman. Later, Mr. Van Wormer became intimately associated with Hon. Thomas L. James, in the management of the New York



JOHN R. VAN WORMER.

postoffice. In 1881, when Mr. James became Postmaster-General in President Garfield's cabinet, Mr. Van Wormer became his private secretary, and was chief clerk of the Postoffice Department throughout Mr. James' tenure of office. During the investigation of the "Star Route" frauds and the reorganization of the postal service which ensued, Mr. Van Wormer, as the executive officer of the department, developed business capacity, fertility of resources, judgment of men and things, courage of conviction and capacity for work, which commanded generous and general recognition, and which have characterized his career since he left the department. In 1882 he became connected with the newly-organized Lincoln Bank in New York city. For many years he has been secretary and

general manager of the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company, and prominently connected with numerous enterprises, public and private. In 1892 and 1893 he was secretary of the Union League Club.

Mr. Van Wormer has been an active Republican, and a believer in the doctrine of protection to American industries, since 1871. He has been a prominent and effective speaker for the Republican party.

HON. CALVIN SKINNER.

HON. CALVIN SKINNER, eldest son of Levi and Polly (Chapin) Skinner, was born at Vernon Centre, Oneida county, New York, January 22, 1801. His early education was acquired at Fairfield Academy, Fairfield, New York. He entered Hamilton College in the fall of 1819, and was graduated in August, 1823. He pursued the study of law at Utica, N. Y., under the instruction of Greene C. Bronson, who afterwards was Attorney General and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Skinner was admitted as an attorney of the Supreme Court at Albany, in February, 1826, and settled at Adams, N. Y., the same year. He was married to Miss Mary Bronson, daughter of Deacon David and Nancy (Dunham) Bronson, at Vernon Centre, N. Y., March 9, 1826. He was appointed commissioner of deeds in November, 1827, and held the office ten years; in 1829 he was appointed examiner in Chancery, holding this office 16 years; also held the office of master in Chancery 10 years. In 1845 he was appointed first judge of Jefferson county, continuing in this office until the extinction of the old Court of Common Pleas, being the last judge appointed by the Governor. For two years he officiated as surrogate. Judge Skinner was a judicious and able lawyer, a wise counsellor, and, as a judge, he brought to the discharge of his duties a mind strengthened by thorough study and a wide experience, and maintained on the bench a character pure and unsullied, commanding, by the intelligence and unswerving impartiality of his judicial action, the confidence and respect of his colleagues and of the community in general. He was always deeply interested in the village of Adams—being its president, and for several years a trustee.

During the pastorate of the Rev. W. W. Ninde, Judge Skinner identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and remained a devoted member. While on a business trip in the West he became ill, and died at Chicago, Illinois, March 31, 1859, and his funeral occurred April 5, 1859, at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Adams, N. Y., Bishop W. X. Ninde, then pastor of the church at Adams, officiating.

Judge Skinner is well remembered by the author of this History as a most industrious and conscientious lawyer and public officer. As a citizen he had no superior.

THE SALISBURYS.

AN ancient marble monument in Rural cemetery, Adams village, bears the following inscription:

"Edward Salisbury, a native of Rhode Island, moved to Western, Oneida county, New York, in 1793, and to Adams in 1802. He was the father of twelve children: Nicholas, Edward, Duty, Enon, Smith, Lodowick, Alexander, D'Estaing, Levina, Sarah, Charlotte and Abigail.

"He was a first lieutenant in the French and Indian war, serving from 1755 to 1758. Was in several battles, and at Ticonderoga, a severe engagement, his brother was killed by his side and several balls pierced his own clothes. He was in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, when Wolfe fell. He served in the Revolutionary war, and died March, 1829, aged 104 years, and in full possession of all his faculties."

Other centenarians are buried in the cemeteries here, but none showing so rare an American record as that of Lieut. Salisbury. Smith Salisbury, a son of the former, spent his entire life in Adams. In 1813 he married Miss Catherine Caulkins, of Lorraine, who still survives him at the advanced age of 98 years. He was one of the patriotic citizens who helped to carry the cable overland to Sackets Harbor during the war of 1812.

Charlotte Salisbury married Mr. David Smith, whose ability as a business man was early demonstrated in the new settlement which first bore the name of Smith's Mills.

D'Estaing Salisbury, the youngest son of this large family, married Miss Elizabeth Adams, of Amherst, Mass., soon after they moved to Adams, Jefferson county. In the midst of a prosperous business his health failed him, and he died the 11th of February, 1813, in his 34th year. He left four children. Caroline Salisbury, the eldest, became the wife of Mason Curtiss, who was at one time a prominent citizen of Adams. Lorinda married the Rev. John Covert, who was associated with the Rev. James R. Boyd, of Sackets Harbor, in the Black River Literary and Re-

ligious Institute, at Watertown. Mrs. Covert was a remarkable student, and of great assistance to her husband in after life.

Hiram Salisbury was for many years a successful merchant in Adams. He was a man of irreproachable character, industrious and enterprising. He married Miss Sarah, the eldest daughter of John H. Whipple. Later in life they removed to Blainstown, Iowa. In 1885 Mrs. Salisbury died very suddenly of heart failure, and two years later Mr. Salisbury followed her, leaving a daughter without parents, brothers or sisters. Her uncle, Bishop Whipple, was deeply interested in her welfare, and other friends as well. The family enjoyed much social prominence, and were regarded with affection and respect by all who knew them.

Lucinda, the youngest daughter, now in her 83rd year (1894), resides in Detroit, and is the sole survivor of her family. She married Henry Smith, son of Jesse Smith, whose biography appears elsewhere in this History. She was the mother of six children, three of whom are still living: Milo A. Smith, of Denver, Col., and two in Detroit, Jesse Merrick Smith and Mrs. Millard T. Conklin.

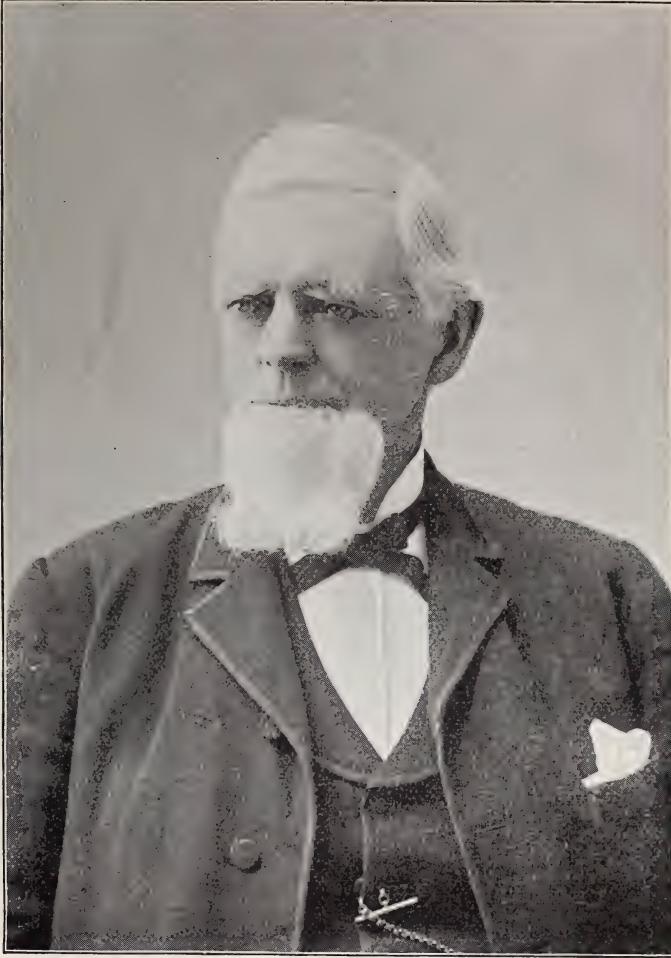
A branch of the Salisbury family resided for many years in Theresa; others found their homes in more distant lands, while yet a few remain in this vicinity, among them the wife of Rev. Dr. Osgood Herrick, Mrs. Henry Brimmer, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Fred. W. Streeter, all of Watertown, and Mrs. Dr. Manville, of Adams. There were also two highly respected citizens who bore the name of their ancestor, Edward Salisbury. They were cousins. The eldest was at one time a representative in the Legislature of New York. The other was a man of fine presence, and often seen in command of military companies. He was the father of Mrs. Albert Earl, now of Lansing, Michigan. Both were valuable citizens. The genealogy of the Salisbury family might form a long and interesting chapter in the history of Adams, did space permit.

THOMAS P. SAUNDERS.

PERHAPS no resident now living, has done more to promote the growth and interest of Adams than Thomas P. Saunders. He was the son of Isaac and Matilda (Wells) Saunders, who were born in Rhode Island. His ancestors were English, some of whom settled in Schenectady and others in Rhode Island. The original name is Saunders, although other descendants of the same family spell the name Sanders.

Thomas P. was born in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., in 1821, and removed with his parents to the town of Adams at the age of 13, where his father purchased a farm a mile below the village. He was one of a

family of seven sons and two daughters. During his boyhood he attended the public schools, and afterwards received an academic education at Belleville Union Academy. At the age of 21 he entered the law office of William C. Thompson at Adams village. In 1850 he was admitted to practice, and the same year married Lorana D., only daughter of Andrew Blackstone. During all these years Mr. Saunders has practiced his profession, at the same time he has given a large share of attention to the erection of public and private buildings, which have increased the growth and prosperity of Adams, adding greatly to its beauty and wealth.



THOMAS P. SAUNDERS.

Every public enterprise has always found a ready helper and sympathizer in Mr. Saunders; every improvement that could benefit the laboring classes has had his hearty co-operation. The business blocks and private dwellings erected by Mr. Saunders, have cost over \$150,000—a much larger amount than has ever been expended by any one individual in Adams for such purposes. He was active in securing the incorporation of the village in 1852, and besides often being one of its trustees, has been elected ten times its president, oftentimes without opposition. During the terms of his presidency, the electric light plant and the waterworks were established. The village has 12 miles of concrete sidewalks, much of which was laid during his administration.

In 1890, through his efforts, the boundaries of the village were enlarged, adding 100 to its population. Adams is one of the cleanest and

most beautiful villages in Jefferson county, and might be classed with "Sweet Auburn—loveliest village of the plain." Notwithstanding its improvements the village has never been in debt. Mr. Saunders, with others of its citizens, always insisting on paying for every improvement as soon as completed.

In 1864 Mr. Saunders purchased a large tract of timbered land in Redfield, Oswego county, on which he erected a saw mill, which has furnished a large amount of the lumber used in his buildings.

Although it cannot be truthfully said of Mr. Saunders that he was ever an office-seeker, he was nominated and elected by the Democrats to the office of special county judge, being the first incumbent after the office was created. Under President Polk's administration, Mr. Saunders held the office of village postmaster. At one time during an unfortunate division in his party, he was

nominated by a portion of them for the office of surrogate, but to avoid unpleasantness he withdrew his name. While Mr. Saunders has held responsible positions in the Democratic party as State and local committeeman, he has never asked his party friends for place or position.

Mr. and Mrs. Saunders have no children,

but Rena Louise, the motherless daughter of Dr. W. G. Saunders, is theirs by adoption. Mr. and Mrs. Saunders are renowned for their hospitality. They have resided on Church street since their marriage in 1850, and their home is among the beautiful residences that adorn its entire length.

MISS MARIETTA HOLLEY,

THE subject of this sketch was born three miles south of Adams village. Her father, John M. Holley, was a farmer residing on the road leading from Adams to Pierrepont Manor, and Marietta was the youngest of a family of six children. She received the rudiments of an English education at a neighboring school, and later, with the exception of teachers in music and French, she pursued her studies at home.

Endowed with quick perception, ready wit, and being a close observer, with an ability to describe whatever she saw or imagined, she



MISS MARIETTA HOLLEY.

has been able to place before her readers some of the most amusing and mirth-provoking books that have ever been given to the public. They have attained a wide reputation, and their humorous character has seldom been equaled and never surpassed, while underneath her wit, pathos and satire, one discovers a principle and a motive, coupled with an earnest desire to improve and benefit mankind.

The difficulties she has encountered in attaining her present position, have been heroi-

cally overcome, and her success is truly wonderful when it is taken into consideration that she has been entirely unaided save by her own efforts.

She was extremely fond of music, and gave lessons on the piano for several years; fond also of painting and literature, but she wisely chose the latter as her life work. She is widely known as Josiah Allen's Wife, and under this signature her writings have found a warm welcome with all classes, and in nearly every civilized country of the globe. Large numbers of her last book were taken to Africa, and she has recently received from Japan words of warm appreciation and praise. Her books have been translated into other languages, and the foreign press has been fully as appreciative as the American.

Her father died several years ago, and she has abundantly proven her filial love by caring for her aged and widowed mother, and her love for the old homestead by still remaining in it and making it her home during a part of every year. Her books bring her a comfortable income.

In place of the little red house of her childhood, stands a beautiful residence of modern architecture, filled with a collection of articles both rich and rare. Valuable paintings adorn its walls, and a variety of musical instruments resound to her touch, among them a piano, organ and phonograph—the latter produces the finest modern music, both vocal and instrumental, and she also uses it in connection with a typewriter in her work. These are rare evidences of her success in life, and she has won them all by her literary works.

The open fireplace, the soft antique rugs, all add a charm to the interior of this lovely home. Among other attractions are found the life-like pictures of many of our most talented writers, many of whom are among her intimate friends. Her place is known as "Bonnie View," and the road leading by it as "Garden Road," a name given by the poet, Will Carleton, who, with his wife, are warm friends of Miss Holley.

Seven acres are included in the grounds about her residence, a portion of which lies on either side of Garden Road. A large, closely clipped, velvety lawn, studded with shade trees, with clinging vines and flowering shrubs, surround her dwelling—while an adjacent woodland of ancient forest trees add to its rural beauty.

Passing through a garden of flowers on the opposite side of the road, a long gravel walk,

tree bordered, leads to natural springs whose waters have been used to form fish ponds, where speckled trout may be seen playing in the clear waters; miniature waterfalls, a summer house beneath the shade of evergreens, rustic seats and other attractions, too numerous to mention, evince the taste of their owner.

Although Miss Holley is a busy woman, and her time is necessarily precious, she excels in hospitality, and her ability to place her guests at ease is remarkable; few, if any, leave her home without a desire to return at some future day.

An admirable trait in her character is the entire absence of anything approaching egotism or ostentation, and a visitor cannot

fail to be impressed with her apparent self-forgetfulness in her efforts to make her guests happy.

A maiden sister resides with her, and a little girl of eight summers, who needed a home, finds a warm shelter beneath her roof. Miss Holley's first book was published in 1873. Its title is "My Opinions and Betsy Babbett's." Her later works are as follows: Samantha at the Centennial, My Wayward Pardner, The Mormon Wife (illustrated poem), Miss Richard's Boy, Samantha at Saratoga, Sweet Cicely, Poems, Samantha Among the Brethren, Samantha Amongst the Colored Folks, Samantha at the World's Fair.

J. A. C.

WILLIAM WESTWOOD WRIGHT.

IN 1801 David Wright emigrated from Deerfield, Mass., to what was then an almost unbroken wilderness, known later as the town of Adams. In 1807 he married Miss Anna Williams, the second daughter of David Williams, a Revolutionary soldier, who, after the close of the war, came from Vermont and settled in Rome, Oneida county. On April 28, 1813, William Westwood Wright, the subject of this sketch, was born in Adams village. He was one of a family of four children, and an only son. During the early years of his life he attended the public schools, and later became one of the first students on the opening of the Academy at Belleville, N. Y., where he remained the next two years. On leaving school he became a clerk in the hardware store of Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown, in whose employ he remained three years. During these years he resided in the family of Mr. Woodruff, and an attachment between Mr. Wright and the family of his employer was formed, which lasted through life.

From Mr. Woodruff's business thrift and habits of perseverance in overcoming obstacles, Mr. Wright learned many useful lessons, which characterized his after life. In 1833 Mr. Wright's family removed to Rome, Oneida county, and William W. found employment in the hardware establishment of James Sayre, of Utica. Here, also, he remained three years, having been particularly successful thus far in life in giving the highest satisfaction to his employers. On leaving Mr. Sayre, Mr. Wright commenced his career as a contractor of public works, in which business he continued through a period of 50 years. His first contract was on the enlargement of the Erie canal between Troy and Albany. After a successful completion of this contract in 1841, his reputation as a contractor was established, and a part of the public work, both on the canals and railroads in New York State, has been under his supervision.

At the completion of his first contract, Mr. Wright purchased a farm in Adams, which

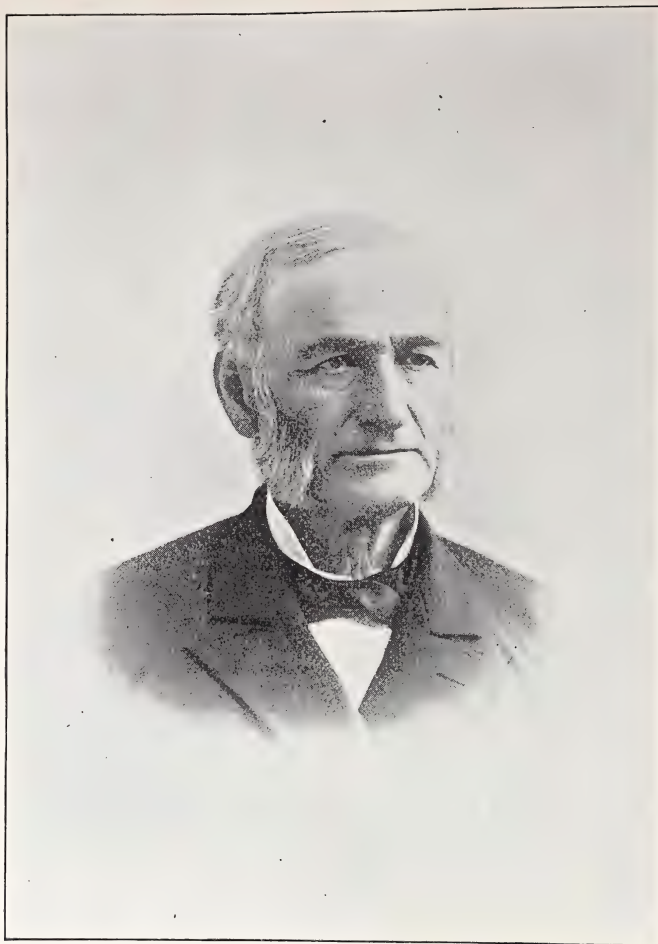
now constitutes the entire portion of the north side of Church street, and his father's family returned from Rome to reside again in Adams.

In 1838 Mr. Wright became acquainted with Mary Louise, youngest daughter of John Ryker, of New York city, whom he often met at the home of Col. David Hamilton, who resided upon what was known as the Troy road. The acquaintance ripened into an attachment, and in September, 1839, they were married at the home of the bride in New York city. Mr. Ryker, the father of Mrs. Wright, was born in New York in 1779. He belonged to one of the old Knickerbocker families, and resided in New York until his death in 1835, four years previous to his daughter's marriage.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wright, two of whom died in childhood, and five still survive him. After successfully completing several contracts, among which was that of the Breakneck channel, opposite Newburgh, on the Hudson, Mr. Wright purchased a home on Patroon street, Albany, now known as Myrtle avenue, where he resided several years, but subsequently having become interested in large contracts in the interior and western portion of the State, he removed to Geneva, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

In political life Mr. Wright was widely known throughout the State. He was a life-long Democrat, and was ever found true to his principles and firm in his convictions, frequently representing his county in State conventions and his congressional district in national conventions. His counsel was often sought by the prominent leaders of his party, and his advice followed.

In 1861 he was elected canal commissioner, and again in 1869, performing the duties of that high office with integrity and to the satisfaction of his constituency. Soon after the expiration of his second official term, Mr. Wright gave his attention to the business of dredging, in company with his eldest son, A. R. Wright.



WILLIAM WESTWOOD WRIGHT.

In 1881 the Eastern Dredging Company was organized, with W. W. Wright as president, which position he held until a few weeks previous to his death, June 12, 1889, when he resigned, and his son, A. R. Wright, of Portland, was his successor. The company was for many years largely engaged executing government contracts in the Kennebec river and harbors of the New England coast.

In 1887 Mr. Wright was appointed a member of the Board of Control of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva. We quote from the minutes and resolutions of the Board of Control, passed June 25, 1889:

"Perhaps no citizen of the State of New York, in his day, was better known and more highly esteemed than he.

"Born 76 years ago in Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., he early in life became a firm friend of his namesake and neighbor, Silas

Wright. This friendship was mutual, and cordially reciprocated by the great senator.

"Of the statesmen whose confidence our colleague enjoyed, may be named Michael and John T. Hoffman, Horatio Seymour and Charles J. Folger.

"We who have been associated with him as a member of this Board of Control, know full well how wise were his suggestions and how well he did the work confided to him, as chairman of our executive committee."

Mr. Wright was an exceedingly genial man, and his society was much sought after. His ready conversational powers, his wit and humor, rendered him a most pleasing companion, and his presence was ever welcome to people of all stations in life. His ready sympathy for the afflicted, the generous impulse of his heart, all served to call forth the words so often expressed by many a toil-worn man—"I have lost my best friend."

Filial love was among the prominent traits in his character, and although he was ever known as the busiest of busy men, his aged parents were never for a day forgotten, and an oft-repeated message of affection or a timely gift gladdened their hearts, and cheered them in their declining years.

His attachment to the friends of his early days, those born in his native town, who grew to manhood by his side, among whom were Bishop Henry B. Whipple, the late R. B. Doxtater, and others of his boyhood, were referred to in his latest hours with an undying affection.

He was extremely fond of reminiscences, and having a most retentive memory, coupled with large descriptive powers and close observation, he was enabled to give to the press from time to time most interesting bits of history of the long ago. Indeed, had his writings been compiled, they would have made a most charming volume.

His father having emigrated from Deerfield, Mass., he took a deep interest in Memorial Hall at that place, which was dedicated in 1880. By invitation, Mr. Wright delivered an address before the Association, at its annual meeting in February, 1886, which was greatly appreciated by the large and highly interested audience present. He also caused to be hung upon its walls the portraits of his father and his father's family, consisting of three brothers and two sisters.

Mr. Wright's family still occupy the handsome residence known as Northlawn, at Geneva, which embraces five acres of smoothly shaven lawn, shade trees of every variety adapted to the climate, together with commodious buildings. This house was the pride of its owner, and his memory is so identified with it that few would care to see others enjoying that which his hands had helped to render so attractive.

In her early life, his eldest daughter became the wife of Col. John S. Platner, who faced many a battle of shot and shell, and, for laurels won in his country's cause, was breveted a brigadier general. But a disease contracted during his service, cut short his earthly existence, and in less than a month from the time of his marriage, his earthly career was ended, and true to his memory she still remains his widow.

A. R. Wright resides in Portland, where he still conducts the business in which his father

was interested. Mrs. Wright has a daughter and two sons, who still reside at the paternal home. Mr. Wright's youngest sister, Mrs. E. J. Clark, of Watertown, still survives him, being the sole remaining member of the family.

J. A. C.

Mrs. Clarke, in giving the above sketch of her distinguished brother, has refrained, through a motive which all will understand, from awarding very high praise to Mr. Wright. The author of this History remembers no man whom it was a greater pleasure to know than William Westwood Wright. He was a product of those earlier days in Jefferson county—the era of her ablest men—when those “bold men, their names remembered or forgotten, had first explored, through perils manifold, the shores of this new land; who levelled forests, cleared fields, made paths by land and water and planted commonwealths;” an era when these early ones began to see growing into manhood their sons, who inherited the faith, the zeal, the industry—even the restlessness of their sires. From such environments and heredity young Wright sprang, and proved himself fit to stand with the ablest men in the State. He was a man of many excellencies—an industrious man, progressive even to the verge of hazard—rounded out in all the attributes of gentleness and companionship—a wholesome character, from whom you could always learn something—a man of high standard in morals, in politics, in business. In his fidelity to his native county he was remarkable. Every Jefferson county man he met was as a brother. In his eyes Jefferson county's fame was the fairest, her sons the ablest, her daughters the most beautiful. I never saw this loyalty in a mean man nor in an ignorant one. To him travel was only a means for drawing comparisons between other lands and his own native county, where his kindred lay buried; where he was himself born—where all his earliest ambitions had their inception and first development. Looked upon in any light, he was an estimable personality—one whom it is a delight to remember. He best honored himself when he honored his native county—for it showed him a worthy son, and she remembers him among those other faithful ones, who, in other lands, amid other environment, have “justified the honors they have gained.”

OSAWATOMIE BROWN.

ORVILLE CHESTER BROWN, better known in the history of Kansas by the name given above, was a Northern New York boy, having been born at Litchfield, in Herkimer county, February 25, 1811. He received the usual education afforded in the common schools of those days, followed by brief terms at the Oneida Institute in Whitestown, Oneida county. When a mere lad he was among the first in his neighborhood to sign a temperance

pledge, and that pledge was never broken. The writer does not introduce this remark as an indication of Mr. Brown's morality or of his faithfulness to the cause of temperance, but as showing his strict fidelity to any rule of life when once adopted. To this peculiarity may be traced his adhesion to the Kansas cause.

His father's family, at quite an early age, looked upon him as their greatest dependence. At 17 he worked the small place be-

longing to his father, raising what he could, and putting in all his spare time doing any work obtainable from the neighboring farmers; in winters sometimes making the peculiar fan-shaped heavy baskets used by the furnacemen at the Paris iron foundry, in Oneida county, then an important establishment. He was an only son, but he had several sisters. His mother walked with a crutch from her eighth year, yet she raised a numerous progeny. They were an unusual family, even for those days of early struggles for existence, when marked characters were developed, and the young so early taught to bear the yoke of service. Young Orville proved equal to every task put upon him, though there were weeks when the family had no meat, and not much flour—green corn and early potatoes standing between them and starvation or beggary.

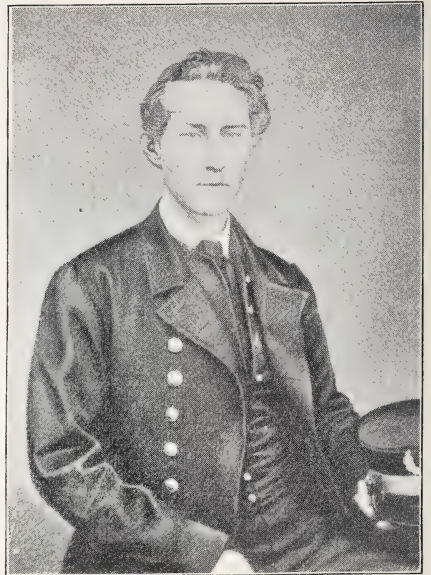
It is not strange that a child of active mind, brought up under such conditions, and a toiler almost from the cradle, should have advanced ideas of freedom and personal liberty. After various pursuits, principally in merchandise, he went along as others did, turning his energies to the best possible advantage; not forgetting to take several voyages at sea, fishing for cod on New Foundland, and then a more extended journey, in which he visited Napoleon's tomb at Elba; teaching school at times, then a trusted clerk in some large establishment. He at last opened a dry goods establishment at Belleville, Jefferson county. His sentiments upon the subject of chattel slavery were early intensified when he was a clerk in a Utica dry goods store. There was held there a convention to organize a State Anti-Slavery Society, and the delegates were driven out of the Bleeker Street Church by a mob. Gerrit Smith, who was present, promptly invited the whole assemblage to share his hospitality at Peterboro, and to that place the convention adjourned. Young Brown took a deep interest in that matter, and went to Peterboro with the delegates, though then scarcely a voter. Thenceforward he was a devoted and resolute Abolitionist, and the quality of his devotion was soon to be tested in Kansas, upon which fruitful land the slave-power had cast their devouring eyes, and were ready to take any risk in order to make it a slave State.

The year 1840 found him at Belleville, where he continued until 1848, removing finally to New York city, where he remained as a salesman until 1854. That was the year he decided to emigrate to Kansas. He had now several children, one of whom, Spencer Kellogg Brown, born in Belleville, August 17, 1842, was destined to fill an important niche among the heroes of history. "Dulcet et propria pro patria mori" (It is sweet and holy to die for one's country), was yet to be his song, as it was the song of Nathan Hale.

Reaching Kansas with his family, Brown found, in a prospecting tour, a spot where the Osage river joined the Potawatomie, leaving a wedged-shaped piece of land. This spot he at once named "Osawatomie," and there

he stuck his pre-emption stake. He went to work and founded the town, being its first president, and the little village prospered remarkably. The place being settled by Northern and Eastern people, quickly became an object of special hatred to the Missourians, who were well organized and supplied with arms and money, boastfully declaring their ability to wipe out any free-soil town in the State. They did not hesitate to make the country around Osawatomie a favorite camping ground, and one night a party of them were set upon there by free-State men, and over a score were killed in their sleep—a barbarity they had often practiced upon others.

This attack was bitterly resented, and in June, 1856, a pro-slavery gang attacked the town of Osawatomie, completely sacking it, Brown being only too glad to escape with his life. His wealth and business career were at



SPENCER KELLOGG BROWN.

once dissipated, and as his boldness of speech and determined opposition to the encroachments of slavery had made him a marked man, he was forced to leave the State rather than live in constant dread of assassination. He returned East with his family, and has been for many years a resident of Adams.

No name is more indelibly connected with Kansas and the cause of freedom, than "Osawatomie" Brown's. He was dreaded by the Missourians more than any other man, for he was a good fighter, ever vigilant, and of undoubted courage. So that Jefferson county has not only contributed statesmen, inventors, scholars and soldiers to the cause of civilization, but also a leading Kansas free-State fighter. In his noble son, Jefferson county has also contributed one of the martyrs to the "strife engendering" cause of freedom.

SPENCER KELLOGG BROWN.

THE eldest son of Osawatomie, was an officer under Porter during the attempts to open the Mississippi to the Gulf. Young Brown was in command of a small force that had been ordered to destroy a certain ferry somewhere in the parish of Baton Rouge, when he was set upon by a strong guerilla band and captured. He was sent to various prisons in the South, but was finally taken to Richmond, Va., and hung after 14 months' imprisonment, upon the false charge of being a spy. By what process the Confederates reached such a monstrous conclusion, the writer cannot state; but the matter caused much comment at the time in all the newspapers of the

North. It is probable that his fate was precipitated by the hatred the pro-slavery men felt for his father, but his official murder may have been deliberately planned as a revenge, for the Federal government hung one or two of the Southern desperadoes who infested the North, intent on arson or pillage.

But viewed in any light, young Brown's death was uncalled for by anything he had done. He was in uniform when captured, commanding a war-like party, and obeying the commands of his superior. His death was only one of the many horrible crimes perpetrated by the insane men who were attempting to carry on a government under the name of the Southern Confederacy.

JESSE SMITH OF SMITHVILLE.

AMONG the many men of prominence in the early history of Jefferson county, was Jesse Smith. His adventurous spirit led to large operations not only in Smithville, Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent and Clayton, but over the great lakes and down the St. Lawrence river to Montreal and Quebec.

He was born in Massachusetts, February 25, 1784. His parents moved to Nelson, N. H., when he was two years old. Little is known of his early life. It is traditional that his father was in the battle of Lexington, and that he was known as Captain Ezra Smith. Jesse went to Jefferson county, N. Y., in 1804, and settled first in Rodman when the country was new, and began life by clearing land and making potash.

He married Miss Polly Felt, February 12, 1806, and then went to Smithville, the village taking his name. He was the father of ten children, four sons and six daughters, three of the latter dying in infancy. But one of this large family is now living (1894), Mrs. Eliza A. Brownell, of Peru, Indiana. An early record of his life speaks of him as "one of the most energetic and active business men who have lived in the county, and from small beginnings arose to affluence, and controlled a business which, for extent and importance, has had few parallels." In 1828 Mr. Smith was the Presidential Elector from Jefferson county, the counties then voting separately, instead of the whole State upon one ballot as now.

While living in Smithville he engaged in milling, merchandise and other minor operations incident to pioneer life, and gradually became interested in the commerce of the lakes. About 1823 he entered the hewn-timber business for the Montreal and Quebec markets, and took into partnership Mr. Eldridge G. Merick. They collected the timber from Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron, and transported it by vessels across the lakes to Clayton, N. Y. There it was made into rafts, where were propelled by sails down the river, scarcely running faster than the current would have taken them. These rafts

were divided into sections; a large one composed of from 20 to 30 sections. At the rapids extra men were taken on, often requiring from 200 to 300, with a pilot for each section.

The business of ship-building began at Clayton in 1832, by Smith and Merick. From two to four vessels were built annually, making a total of from 60 to 70, and included most of the splendid steamers of the Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's line. The first vessels built were the Jesse Smith and Horatio Gates.

Mr. Smith was a man of remarkable tact in all his business relations. A little anecdote is told of him, showing this trait: He was travelling at one time with a large amount of money in a common carpet bag, and where he stopped for the night he found a rough lot of men playing cards, drinking and carousing generally. He took in the situation at once, and carelessly dropped his bag in a corner, and, with his characteristic shrewdness, slept upon it during the night as a tired man would, though with one eye open, well knowing his life would have been of little account had these men known the contents of his pillow.

During the war of 1812, Mr. Smith was associated with Col. Elisha Camp and others of Sackets Harbor, in the commissary department, and did excellent service. General Brady and Commodore Woolsey were the commanding officers at that time.

Mr. Smith left Jefferson county in 1836, and located in Newark, Ohio. About 1838 he erected a stone building near his home. The lower part was used for merchandising, and the next year he opened the upper rooms for banking, under the firm name of Jesse Smith & Sons. Here he did a very successful business until the great financial crisis of 1847, when, through the failure of others, he was obliged to succumb. This was a severe blow to him, as his great business career, from small beginnings, had been his pride thus far through life. He called his creditors together and said to them if they would give him

time no one should lose a dollar. He kept his word, paid them all and had a balance left sufficient for all the necessary demands of life.

Mr. Smith and Hon. E. G. Merick remained life-long friends, each ready to help the other in any emergency.

About 1858 he removed to Peru, Indiana,

where he died January 7, 1867, respected by all who knew him as an honest, high-toned man; one who had filled a wide space in business life, and had come through without a blemish upon his reputation. In this respect he resembled Mr. Merick, who also left a name entirely unsullied.

ALEXANDRIA.

THIS town, bordered as it is, for its whole western margin by the noble St. Lawrence river, is really of more ancient note than any other point in the county except the head of Carlton Island, where the English built a fort in 1760. The first explorer saw this shore in the earliest times, noted the islands, remarked upon the bold and picturesque banks of the river and gave the place a local habitation and a name, long before our century, and many years before people began to come into the Black River country from France or from New England.

The town is bounded on the northwest by the river, on the northeast by St. Lawrence county (town of Hammond), on the southeast by Theresa, and on the south and west by Orleans. The surface of the town, especially along the river, is generally rough and rocky, but that portion underlaid by sandstone is level, with a thin clayey or sandy soil. All lands having the Potsdam sandstone foundation are usually quite level, and whatever soil covers the rock has been deposited there by the erosive and mutative action of the water during the long period of submergence—the original soil, if any, having been swept clean off during the period of deluvial abrasion. Besides the grand St. Lawrence, this town is well watered by streams having their source in the southern part of the town. Butterfield lake is the largest of the many picturesque lakes in this town and Theresa. Mud and Clear lakes are smaller, but highly appreciated bodies of water.

The town was erected from Brownville and LeRay, April 3, 1821, by the same act which formed Philadelphia and Orleans. Theresa was by that act included in Alexandria. It was named after Alexander, son of James D. LeRay, who obtained a colonel's commission in the Texas revolution, and was finally killed in a duel. All the early town records are lost, but it is known that James Shurtliff was the first supervisor, Nathaniel Goodell the first clerk, Ashley Tanner assessor, and Allen Cole and Joel Porter inspectors of election.

The following is the list of supervisors from the organization of the town up to 1854, as given by Dr. Hough. From 1854 the list is continued to 1894, as may be seen on pp. 337-344. This Alexandria list is perhaps incomplete, as the early records were destroyed by fire when the office of the town clerk was burned. James Shurtliff was the first Supervisor, 1822; 1829, John D. Davidson; 1833-5, Jason Clark; 1836, J. D. Davidson; 1837, J.

Clark; 1838, John W. Fuller; 1839-40, Michael Lewis; 1841, Alexander Salisbury, at a special meeting in May. J. Clark; 1842, J. Clark; 1843-9, Harvey D. Parker; 1850, George W. Clark; 1851, Moses C. Jewett; 1852, H. D. Parker; 1853-4, Andrew Cornwall.

The Thousand Islands, which are now so well known wherever the English language is spoken, and which cover all the river front of Alexandria, are quite extensively treated of on pages 154 to 168 of this History, and the reader is urged to give those pages careful attention in connection with the town of Alexandria. Beautiful as these islands are, however, it was not until 1872 that the great rush to this vicinity commenced. Since that time millions of dollars have been expended in the erection of private homes, hotels and public parks, and in the improvement of these islands.

And now this charming locality attracts people from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from Europe, who spend a portion of their summers here, hundreds of whom have built summer homes, some modest but comfortable, while others are more pretentious, and in some cases almost palatial. The scene at night during the height of the season, is gorgeous indeed. At that time the cottages on the islands are mostly illuminated with colored lanterns, and the steam yachts, with their gay parties, go flitting by, the whole scene, like a kaleidoscope, continually changing, but ever beautiful and full of surprises. Among the most beautiful and yet substantially improved of the Thousand Islands, we name Manhattan, one mile below Alexandria Bay, as the most elegant. It is the summer home of Hon. J. C. Spencer, of New York, and of Mr. Hasbrouck, the former owner of the famous Hudson River steamer, Mary Powell.

In 1880 Alexandria had a population of 3,135. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson county, and in 1880 had 22 school districts, one of which was joint, in which 28 teachers were employed the same number of weeks or more. The whole number of scholars attending school was 931, while the aggregate days attendance during the year was 78,606. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$17,400, and the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,275,061. The whole amount raised during the year for school purposes was \$8,602.03; \$5,299.11 of which was received by local tax.

The first school-house was a primitive log

structure, erected in 1821. It stood on the lot now occupied by the Reformed Church. The first church was that of the Reformed Protestant Church Dutch Society, erected in 1848, and opened for public religious worship in 1851. A fine graded school building was erected in 1884, and in 1885 opened for classes. It has five departments under the instruction of competent teachers.

In 1848 the late Charles Crossmon began keeping hotel at the Bay, but it was not until 1872 that the rush commenced, although many men of note had made it their summer vacation place for years. Among these early visitors were Governor Seward, Martin and John Van Buren, Silas Wright, Frank Blair, Preston King, General Dick Taylor and Rev. George Bethune. In 1872 President Grant and family and a party of their friends accepted an invitation from George W. Pullman, of palace-car notoriety, to visit his island cottage. In 1872-73, the two fine hotels were thrown open to the public, since which time no watering place has received a better or more elegant patronage.

Alexandria Bay has never been noted for its manufactories, except, perhaps, for the superior class of small skiffs and steam yachts built here. It contains two steam saw and lumber-dressing mills, and a goodly number of stores and mechanic shops, including a machine shop, where the repairing of marine machinery is made a specialty. Indian baskets, bead work and other curios here find a ready market during the summer season. The village is provided with a steam fire engine and other adequate fire apparatus.

The first improvement in this town was made about 1811, by LeRay, who caused a clearing to be made at Alexandria Centre, and this plan was adopted to some extent in Theresa, to afford facilities to first settlers, by supplying them with grain, until it could be raised by themselves. He paid \$12 per acre with the ashes and half the first crop, for these jobs, and built a log barn. In 1811, the proprietor made the Morris and Hammond road, extending from Hammond village to the Red Tavern, near Theresa, where it intersected another road from the river to Philadelphia. The former was cleared four rods wide, bridged and seeded with grass, but had become nearly closed up when it was re-opened as a part of the Military Road, in 1820-3.

Cranberry Creek, about three miles from its mouth, was, during the war, the scene of an engagement that will be detailed in its place. Sales of land commenced in this town and Theresa in 1816, under Mr. LeRay, the proprietor. The first contracts were made payable in seven years, and required the settlers, within one year, to build a house, equal to a log house 18 feet square, and to clear one twenty-fifth part of the land contracted, in a farmer-like manner. Prices began at \$3, and after 1820, mineral reservations were inserted in contracts and deeds. James Carnegie, Samuel Youngs, Wm. Martin, Moses George, Leicester Hoadley, the Barnes family, a Mr. Root, John W. Fuller, Jere Carrier and others,

were early settlers. The town continued to improve rapidly until 1828, when a sickly season checked its growth, and gave it a reputation from which it was slow in recovering.

Alexandria Bay was selected by Cadwalader Child, in 1804, while surveying a road from the Friends Settlement to the St. Lawrence, as an eligible site for a port, and, accordingly, a reservation of a mile square was made by Mr. LeRay for a village, which was surveyed out for that purpose by Edmund Tucker, about 1818. Mr. LeRay erected a tavern and warehouse, and for many years a thriving lumber trade was carried on, which continued as long as the supply lasted. This consisted of oak staves, and square oak and pine timber. A considerable amount of valuable timber had been stolen from this town, in common with the whole front of the State on the St. Lawrence, before there was any one to assert the title of the proprietors. The lower wharf at this place was built by Fuller & Walton, in 1823, and the upper one by Walton & Hamblin, in 1840. The port has always been a landing place for the American steamers, and was an important wooding station. About 16,000 cords were sold each year. A custom-house was established at this port in 1828, subordinate to the Cape Vincent district, while John B. Esselstyn was in charge of that office. The geology and natural history of this section are very interesting, and the observer can scarcely advance a step without having his attention arrested by some interesting feature which affords subject for thought and admiration. The rock formation is, like most of the Thousand Isles, primitive, and, every varying, presents a beautiful outline which pleases the eye of the careless observer and furnishes food for thought to the more considerate and studious mind.

This town set a commendable example by holding town fairs and cattle shows for the encouragement of agriculture, in 1838 and 1839, the first of which was held at Plessis and the second at Theresa Falls, then in Alexandria. The notice of the first was issued in March, several months in advance, and promised the distribution as premiums of not less than \$130, the most of which was given by the land proprietors interested in the town. Mr. Marshall, agent of Depeau, was active in originating the first fair, while the second was a popular movement. They were held but two years.

This early effort at the formation of a permanent Agricultural Society was supplemented in 1874 by the Redwood Union Agricultural Association, of which Hon. W. W. Butterfield was president. It prospered for a while, its principal attraction at its annual meetings being the exhibition of horses, either for speed or show, and was doubtless the means of improving good stock. After some ten years of varied prosperity, the Association disbanded about 1882.

CHURCHES AT ALEXANDRIA BAY.—“The Reformed (Lutheran) Church of the Thousand

Islands" was organized under the following circumstances: In 1846 the Rev. Dr. George W. Bethune, of Brooklyn, N. Y., on visiting the Bay, recognized the need of a Christian organization there, and in that year a Sabbath School was commenced. The church was organized in August, 1851, with 13 members. A stone church building had been commenced as early as 1848, and was dedicated and opened for public worship May 25, 1851. The Rev. George Rockwell served this church as pastor for 22 years, and proved a most useful and popular preacher, gratefully remembered by all the people who heard him preach. Mr. Rockwell's residence is now at Tarrytown-on-Hudson, but he came to Alexandria Bay in 1893, to conduct the funeral services of John Walton. The present membership of this society is about 130, under charge of Rev. G. W. Collier. The first church edifice was demolished and rebuilt in a more central locality several years since.

"The First Methodist Church of Alexandria Bay" had for its first pastor the Rev. W. M. Holbrook. The present pastor, as appears from the minutes of the last Conference, is Rev. G. N. Warn. The church has seating capacity for 280 persons.

"The Episcopal Church of St. Lawrence" at Alexandria Bay was established as a mission in 1880. They have a neat house of worship, seating 250 persons. At present there is no local rector, the services being conducted by such supplies as may from time to time be secured. In the summer season the attendance at this church is quite large.

"St. Cyril Church" (Roman Catholic) of Alexandria Bay, was dedicated in August, 1893. The priest in charge is Rev. Father Michael F. Ambrose, and the organization is in a flourishing condition. Father Ambrose is a popular and acceptable priest, educated in Canada and the United States, and his success as a preacher of the most ancient and extensive of all Christian faiths is well assured.

In these several religious organizations the people of Alexandria Bay and the great number of transient residents and tourists each summer visiting there, have no lack of local opportunities for worship. The citizens of the Bay are certainly entitled to credit for the zeal they have displayed for the spiritual welfare of the "strangers within their gates."

The largest island before this town is Wells Island, containing 8,068 acres, and in 1894 had many inhabitants, the number depending largely upon the time of year when the census should be taken. In the height of the summer season there may be 4,000 to 6,000 people at Thousand Island Park alone, the extreme head of the Island, and perhaps 1,000 at Westminster Park, at the lower end. These are summer resorts of a semi-religious character, almost entirely deserted after the first of November, and nearly so by the middle of October. It is probable that the regular winter population of Wells or Wellesley Island is about 500 souls, scattered all over the territory. The rock formation of this, like most

of the other Thousand Islands, is primitive, and presents a fertile though rather strong soil. There are many interesting mineral localities in the neighborhood. Until the national boundary was run by the commissioners provided by the terms of the treaty of Ghent, the British Government exercised authority over Wells, as well as nearly all the other islands in this archipelago.

The following are the officers and trustees of the Westminster Park Association:

President, Hon. A. Cornwall, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Secretary, George R. Hanford, Watertown, N. Y.

Trustees, Dr. J. D. Huntingtown, Watertown, N. Y.; W. P. Carpenter, Utica, N. Y.; V. B. Stewart, Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Bronson, Amsterdam, N. Y.; W. H. Nivens, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. W. Jamison, Syracuse, N. Y.

Redwood, the most prominent business place in Alexandria, is situated between Butterfield and Edmunds lakes, two of a chain that are bound in close proximity to one another, the names of which, in the immediate vicinity of Redwood, are: Edmunds, Clear, Crystal, Butterfield, Millsite, Sixbury and Lake of the Woods—all of which are well stocked with as great a variety of fish as any inland lakes in the State of New York. Butterfield lake is a famous fishing place, and abounds with wall-eyed pike, pickerel, bass, Oswego, black and large rock bass, and a variety of other kinds, some of which grow to considerable weight. The white fish of the Lake of the Woods are the finest caught in this northern country.

The remarkably fine atmosphere and the many mineral springs have caused many to seek Redwood for health as well as pleasure. The remarkable age of those who have a long time lived there, almost makes us believe that had Ponce de Leon come this way, he would have found that fabled spring, the waters of which imparted perpetual youth to whomsoever drank them.

The mercantile business of Redwood during the fifties and sixties far exceeded that of many much larger places in Jefferson county. Such was the case when Norton & McAllister, H. S. & M. White and the glass works store were in full blast. The glass works kept employed a large force of men, and gave employment to all who had wood lands they wished to clear, the owners of such wood lands setting to work every person who had the disposition to cut cord wood. The grist mill during those years was a strong element in bringing customers to the place.

The present business interests are looked after by Adam Bickelhaupt, general merchant.

Holmes Brothers, general merchants.

Christian Ahles, general merchant and boot and shoe dealer.

G. C. Tanner, drugs, medicines and groceries.

Robert M. Clink, restaurant.

Charles A. Catlin, dry goods and groceries.

George A. Hartman, merchant tailor.
Kabel Brothers, dealers in farm implements,
general blacksmithing and wagon building.
George Pilger & Son, boots, shoes and groceries.

Giffin & Marshal, livery.
D. H. Smith, hardware.
Peter Bert, undertaker and furniture.
Harry Hollinshead, harness.
George Bailey, harness.
William Courtney, general merchant.
C. S. Reade, hardware and groceries.
Miss Libbie Ahles, milliner.
Miss Mattie Casey, milliner.
A. A. Holmes, grist mill.
Nelson Cook, saw mill.
Cook & Smith, planing, sash, blind and door factory.

George C. Hyle, general blacksmithing.
William Kimball, blacksmithing.
Joseph Bartlett, veterinary surgeon.
Anson Harder, attorney and counselor.
Don A. Watson, attorney and justice of the peace.

Nelson Suits, Edward Suits, Fred Suits and Michael McHugh, master builders.

The graded school, under the management of John T. Delany, for the past few years, has advanced its curriculum each year by taking in more advanced studies,—and an attempt is now being made to place the school in the Regent's grade.

The Hotel "Dollinger," under the efficient management of Zoller & Springer, is gaining fresh laurels. The old building has been remodeled, and now presents a modern appearance. The Farley House is also a commodious, well-kept hotel.

In this healthy locality a practitioner of medicine has not many calls. Once in a while they are called in the village, particularly when visitors come here sick. E. E. Eddy, James E. Ryan and Charles A. Catlin are the "Esculapians" who tell you quinine and whisky is the best thing for the grip. Martin J. Hutchins, for many years a practitioner, has grown old in the practice of medicine, and has put aside his calomel and rhubarb.

Jere Rixford and William Marsh are the village jewellers and watch repairers.

John Brown, boot-maker.

George A. Roy, meat market.

William M. Cosgrove and Fred Rebschee, copartners in speculation, buying everything a farmer has to sell except butter and cheese.

Benjamin Petrie is another of Redwood's business men, who pays out quite as much money to the farmers as any man doing business in that locality.

Thomas H. Donald is an old soldier, now an insurance agent, known as a strictly honest and trusty man.

The surviving soldiers living in Redwood are: Elias Russell, Levi A. Butterfield, T. H. Donald, Edward H. Smith, Charles A. Catlin, Christ Ahles, Martin Petrie, Gilbert Wheeler, Robert Layng, Julius Youngs, Jason Dillon, Alonzo Padget, James Dillin, Daniel Shannon, Alexander Loucks, Henry Hyle, George

I. White, John B. George, Harrison Zoller, Delos Herrick, George Laivre, George Millot, Walstein A. Failing, Lewis Ortlieb, George Reed, German Reed, Herman Caples, Walter Caples, Darwin V. Olney, Benjamin Sayles, Thomas Fox, Don Alonzo Watson, Ory Reynolds, Truman Simpson.

These are mostly members of the James B. Campbell Post, G. A. R., at Redwood, and served in regiments recruited in Jefferson and St. Lawrence counties.

The Catholic Society of Redwood celebrated mass first in private houses, principally at Mr. Dollinger's. The numbers increased by the incoming of workers quite rapidly, and the general desire of all, Catholics and Protestants, was to have a church built. Mr. Dollinger and James Cosgrove set about looking up funds and allotting to the members the particular work they cared to do. Their efforts were successful, and resulted in a contract to build the church walls, which was let in 1847 to Joseph Senecal, who was assisted by Stephen Senecal, his brother; completed in 1848. Messrs. Dowell, McCartin and others took charge of burning the lime. The lumber was donated in the log, and the sawing was donated by Butterfield & White. The glass was donated by the glass works and one other. The land was given by Patrick Sommerville Stewart, for Depeau's heirs. Mr. Dollinger and daughter took a trip to New York to see John Jacob Astor (who was one of the company with Mr. D. from the old country), and Mr. Astor purchased and donated a bell, the same that now hangs in the belfry of the church. The first priest to celebrate mass in Redwood was Father Capp. The first to celebrate mass in the church was Father McFarland. Rev. Father Ambrose is the resident priest, living at Alexandria Bay.

The Episcopal was the second church edifice at Redwood. The foundation stone was laid August 7, 1851, by Bishop DeLancy. The church edifice was completed and consecrated in May, 1853. The cost of the structure was \$1,400. The society was organized when there were but three communicants, Mrs. Abel Bigelow, Mrs. David Slack and Miss Sarah Bigelow. Rev. William Allen Fisk was the first rector in the church. First wardens, David Slack and Matthew H. Smith. D. Tilton Bigelow procured from the Depeau heirs direct a grant of the land upon which the church stands. Rev. B. W. Witcher was at one time rector of this church. His wife was the talented author of the Widow Bedott Papers. The first marriage in the church was William W. Butterfield to Mrs. Laura Butterfield, widow of Joseph Butterfield. The present rector, residing at Theresa, is Rev. John Smiley.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's Church Society was founded about 1850. Missionaries held service at Redwood many years before, in private houses and school houses. In 1860 a constitution was adopted by this society, under direction of Pastor Joseph Schamll, third Sunday in Advent.

A resolution to build a church edifice was at the same time adopted. The church was completed and dedicated November 17, 1861. The number of voting members at that time was about 20, but the number of communicants at that time was much larger. The present number of communicants is 208. There have been seven different pastors for this society since its organization. The present pastor, Francis Rudolph Hoffman, is a native of Colberg, Pomerania, in the North of Prussia. Mr. Hoffman, still a young man, is one of the finest pulpit orators in this northern country. He received the greater part of his education in the German Gymnasium at Colberg, one year at Rochester and four years in the Philadelphia Theological Seminary, where he graduated with honor. He has been pastor of this parish nine years. This church was enlarged and re-dedicated in 1886.

The business of Plessis is conducted by the following named: S. Boyer, hotel.

Augsbury & Wilcox, general merchants.

Soloman Makepeace, general merchant, and is an old soldier.

Joseph Tassey, general blacksmith.

Horatio Norton, wagon making and repairing.

James Wissel, drugs, groceries and post-master.

Mark Parker, hardware, groceries, farmers' furnishing goods.

John H. Cline, miller, grist and saw mill.

Mrs. H. Hoyt, millinery.

Fred Ahles, boots, shoes, harness, flour, feed, groceries.

Dr. J. A. Wood sells pills and plasters.

Charles Nash, boots and shoes.

Byron Ostrander, undertaker.

Don A. Parker, photographer.

William W. Van Amber, tanner, currier, fine furs, etc., etc.

Walt Chase, manufactory.

Hoyt estate, saw mill.

James Cranker, blacksmith.

THE AFFAIR AT CRANBERRY CREEK.

Elijah Adams, son of Robert Adams and Nancy Andrus, came from Vermont, where they were married in 1790, to Rutland in 1803, thence to Houndsfield, and moved into the town of Alexandria in 1824. They were three days and three nights getting from Houndsfield to their first home on the margin of the sheet of water then known as Round lake, where they resided about five years, removing to the farm now occupied by their granddaughter, Mrs. A. McDonald, with her husband and family. The transactions of the early inhabitants and the dates of the occurrence of many events, is as indelibly written on the memory of Elijah Adams as if stamped on parchment at the time of the occurrence. The story of the fight on Cranberry Creek, as it comes down from preceding generations, some of the participants having tarried in this section long after that occurrence, is as follows: Previous

to July 20, 1813, one Major Dimock, of the Fourth rifle regiment, accidentally learned that 18 bateaux, loaded with pork and hard bread, were about to pass up the river on their way to Kingston. He hurriedly gathered together quite a number of the yeomen of the surrounding country and secured the little gunboats Fox and Neptune, at Sackets Harbor, dropped down the river to encounter the convoy and the barges. The night of the capture Major Dimock took position at the foot of the Lake of the Islands, well out of the wind, which was blowing a gale down the river. The bateaux, for safety, had put into Simmons' Bay. In the night (the Captain of the Canadian gun boat having taken up quarters ashore with Simmons) Dimock wandered down to the vicinity of the Canadian command, rowed out, got aboard of a Canadian convoy, and found the sentinel asleep. He had previously arranged with his own crew to make all haste in coming to his help at the firing of a pistol. He immediately fired a shot, after capturing and disarming the sleepy sentinel. Dimock's boat soon bore down upon the Canadian squadron and captured the entire force, gunboat and all. Dimock, fearing recapture, having learned that a messenger had been dispatched to Kingston for reinforcements, conducted his now numerous fleet across the river into Goose Bay, and thence up Cranberry Creek, pushing up the creek as far as he could go, which was to the promontory projecting out into the creek in the town of Alexandria, near the point in later years occupied as a saw mill site by Alexander D. Peck. The bateaux were huddled together at this point. In order to protect the packed bateaux, loaded with barrels of pork, the 18-gun brig "Elmira," was sent down the river by the British at Kingston as soon as they learned of the disaster to their subsistence. The pilot of the "Elmira" was directed by a scout who had watched the capture from the time it was made up to the time of the arrival of "Elmira." Not being able to get into Goose Bay with the Elmira, her commander ordered two smaller gun-boats, one of which entered the Bay and the mouth of Cranberry creek, and, when near enough to be effective, commenced firing. When just above Dan Northrup's log roll-way, two men were detailed to proceed down below that point and fell trees across the creek. Two heavy pines were felled, completely blocking a retreat. Then the "dance commenced" in earnest. The British soon learning that their retreat had been cut off, sent out parties to clear away the obstructions. Eleven of their detachment were killed right there. One of the men engaged in felling the trees across the creek was killed at his post. He was named James Buchanan. The second kept up as effectual a fire as he could, and until a squad was sent down to clear the woods for the British, and a bombardment of the woods was kept up until the choppers cleared away the obstructions. James Buchanan was buried on the point in front of which the Canadian gun

boat was sunk. In all, seven were killed of the Americans, and from 15 to 20 British. The British gun boat, crippled by the loss of her men, withdrew as soon as possible. Capt. Dimock, with what remained of the pork and hard bread, dropped down out of the creek, hugging the southwest shore, until he arrived at the low lands between Island No. 9 and the main land, where he found he could drag the bateaux across through a deep place, and this was done. Starting them up the river, with the Fox and Neptune, Captain D. dropped down to the lower gap, poling their vessels, but when out in the main river they hoisted sail, the wind still continuing favorable. In a few minutes he found himself along side of the Elmira. He pulled down his flag and lowered all his sails. He was ordered to come up along side of the steamer, but answered back that his steering gear was out of order; he had passed the Elmira before her commander took in the situation. As soon as out of range of a broadside, Captain Dimock hoisted sail, ran up his flag, and gave the Elmira a parting shot with one of his six-pounders. The Elmira, as soon as she could get around, gave the little Fox and Neptune a broadside at long range, which proved a waste of ammunition, but she gave chase to the fleeing gun-boats and bateaux, and forced Dimock's fleet to take refuge in French Creek. It is related that most of these captured stores were scattered and wasted, and that several of the bateaux were re-captured—but there is so much that is traditional about the matter that it is difficult to reach the exact truth. It is certain that this large amount of stores did not reach the headquarters of the Northern army.

The losses in the engagement at Cranberry Creek were small when compared with even some of the skirmishes of the Civil War, but that affair filled an important space in the chronology of those primitive times. The British loss is placed as high as 12, and the American loss at 2. There were but few wounded on either side.

Having thus given the account of a son of an eye-witness and participant in the affair at Cranberry Creek, or Goose Bay, we append Major Durham's account of that matter, which is believed to be very nearly accurate:

"One of the most stirring affairs that took place among the Thousand Islands was the spirited action at Cranberry Creek, now better known as Goose Bay, near Alexandria. This seems to be the only case on record where a deputy collector of a port exercised the authority to grant letters of marque; but this was certainly one instance, and whether others of a like nature occurred there is nothing to substantiate.

"Be that as it may, on the 14th of July, 1813, two armed boats, the Neptune and Fox, the first a private craft, armed with one six-pounder and a swivel; the second, a government boat, left Sackets Harbor under letters of marque issued by the deputy collector of this district. The Neptune was manned by 24

volunteers, under the command of Captain Samuel Dixon, and the Fox by 21 men of the Twenty-first infantry, under Lieutenants Burbank and Perry.

"The expedition was fitted out by Marinus W. Gilbert, of Watertown, with the object of cutting off a detachment of the enemy's boats laden with stores, and expected up the river about this time. The boats touched at Cape Vincent, halted for a short time at French Creek (Clayton), and then pushed on to Cranberry Creek, where they held a review, put their boats in complete order, examined and cleaned their arms, and sent an express to Ogdensburg for intelligence, and at 5 p. m. the next day the looked-for intelligence came. At 9 o'clock that night the two boats left the creek, and at 4 o'clock in the morning they discovered a brigade of British bateaux, lying at Simmons' landing, under the protection of his Majesty's gunboat Spitfire, just ready to proceed to Kingston.

"Pushing quickly to the shore, Lieutenant Perry, with Sergeant James and 27 men, landed to cut off their retreat, while the remainder seized the gunboat and bateaux. So complete was the surprise that the fifteen bateaux and the gunboat were captured without the firing of a single shot by either party. By 9 o'clock they were safe in Cranberry Creek again, and at once 69 prisoners, under a guard of 15 men, started for Sackets Harbor in charge of Lieutenant Burbank.

"The capture was of great value, but owing to the folly of some of the party in sinking some of the bateaux without orders, it proved of but little profit to the promoters of the expedition. The Spitfire was armed with a 12-pound carronade, and had a crew of 14 men. She also carried a large amount of military stores. The bateaux carried 270 barrels of pork and 270 bags of hard bread.

"On the morning of the 21st, just as the rising sun tipped with gold the island summits, 250 of the enemy, with four gunboats and a couple of transports, were discovered making their way up the creek. Thirty men met them and gallantly disputed their landing, while 20 more took position to further dispute their advance; and in the meantime a rapid fire opened from the six-pounder, which so seriously disabled two of the enemy's gunboats that their crews were obliged to leave them and cut flags from the shore to plug the shot holes. In a short time the enemy retired to their boats, and, pulling beyond the fire of our men, sent in a flag of truce demanding a surrender to 'stop the effusion of blood.'

"To this our men replied by advancing and opening fire, when the enemy hurriedly retreated, and the battle of Cranberry Creek was ended, with a loss on our side of only three killed and wounded, while that of the enemy was considerable.

"Suffice it to say that the expedition returned safely to Sackets Harbor although when rounding Tibbetts Point it was attacked by an armed schooner, the Earl of Moira, and though several times hit by her shots, none were captured."

FAMILY SKETCHES.

ANDREW CORNWALL, the ancestor of Andrew Cornwall of Alexandria Bay, emigrated to this country from England, with his family, somewhere about 1710, and settled in Old Chatham, Conn. (now Portland), where three generations of the same name lived and died. The third Andrew Cornwall, grandfather of our subject, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and died after the close of that war, from a wound received at Bennington.

Andrew Cornwall, the father of our subject, with two brothers, William and Ancil, left Connecticut about 1800, and came to what at that time was called the Far West, or Genesee country. Their first stop was at what is now the city of Rochester, where there was a small settlement; but thinking it was not a good



ANDREW CORNWALL.

place to locate, they went to what is now Pultneyville, Wayne county, N. Y., where there was another small settlement with a saw mill and grist mill. Here they located and married, and here our subject was born March 25, 1814. After attending the district school winters, and working on the farm summers, until 13 years old, he entered the country store of John Reynolds, and continued in his employ for 13 years as clerk and book-keeper. His health failing him, from a too close application to business, he purchased a small vessel and went on the lakes as a sailor. After three years of this business, his health being fully restored, he sold his vessel and left the water. In January, 1843, he was married to Mary C. Calhoon. She was a

daughter of Capt. Calhoon, of Williamson, Wayne county, who was a pensioner of the War of the Revolution, and a captain in the war of 1812.

In July, 1844, he moved to Redwood, N. Y., and entered the employ of DeZeng & Burlingame, manufacturers of glass. He was in charge of their store for two and a half years. In November, 1846, at the solicitation of Azariah Walton, he moved to Alexandria Bay, and took an interest in the firm of L. A. Walton & Co., which continued until 1853, when L. A. Walton died. A new firm was then organized, under the name of Cornwall & Walton (John F. Walton being the junior partner), which partnership continued until April 1, 1877, when both Cornwall and Walton retired from business, and the firm of Cornwall Brothers was established, consisting of the four sons of Andrew Cornwall, viz: Andrew C., Charles W., John I. and Harvey A. This firm is still in business, and very popular, dealing in everything required in a country store.

Andrew Cornwall was supervisor from 1852 to 1856, and again from 1861 to 1865. Being a war Democrat, he was made a member of the war committee of the county, though the board was largely Republican. He served the committee faithfully in recruiting and filling the quotas of his own town and the county. In 1867 he was nominated by his party for member of Assembly, and although his competitor was elected the year previous by a large majority, Mr. Cornwall was successful. While in the Legislature of 1868 he was a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the Manufacture of Salt, and of the Sub-committee of the Whole. In 1868 he was a candidate for Congress against Hon. A. H. Lafin; his party being largely in the minority he was defeated by a very small majority, though he could have been elected if his friends had had 10 more days for work.

In 1845 Azariah Walton bought of Henry Yates, of the well-known firm of Yates & McIntyre, of New York city, the north half of Wells Island, and all the small islands in the river St. Lawrence in American waters, from Round Island, in Clayton, to the village of Morristown, St. Lawrence county. At his death, the firm of Cornwall & Walton bought them from his estate, for the timber, and for many years they cut steamboat wood from them, some years getting as high as 16,000 cords. After the wood was mostly cut off, the larger ones were sold for farms. In 1860 wood began to give way to coal, and they determined to sell their lands at a nominal price to induce people to build summer homes, and thus make the St. Lawrence river a famous watering place, in which plan they succeeded to a remarkable extent.

Mr. Cornwall commenced his business career with very limited means, but with a determination to succeed. With close attention to every detail, and a constant care that

no debt should be made that could not be met when due, and no unnecessary expense incurred, he has succeeded in his determination to attain a reasonable competency.

He has never been an ostentatious man, though in business matters he has always been energetic and prompt, exacting from others only what he would himself do if in their place. The example of such a life is a benefit to any community.

Mrs. Cornwall died August 13, 1890, after she had seen her four sons located in business at her home for 13 years, and enjoyed her grandchildren playing about her knees.

JOHN W. FULLER, long and favorably known at Alexandria Bay, was the son of Simeon Fuller, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts, who afterwards settled in Oneida county, N. Y., where John W. was born, receiving his early education in the public schools of that time. He was one of the earliest settlers of Alexandria, having come on in 1820. The following incident, related to the author by his daughter, Mrs. W. M. Thomson, forcibly illustrates the condition of the country as that time. Mr. Fuller, with one companion, both on horseback, in attempting to reach Alexandria from the military road near Theresa, were overtaken by night. While plodding along, uncertain as to the route, they came to what, in the deceptive moonlight, appeared like a sheet of water. This they believed to bar their further progress in that direction, and they were considerably disconcerted. They dismounted, not knowing which way would be best to take in continuing their journey, when one of the horses became restless, and his iron-shod hoof struck what they supposed to be the water, but the ringing sound demonstrated it to be rock. They were upon the border of that flat, outcropping sandstone rock, which first gave the name "Flat Rock" to the locality now called Plessis; the later name given by Mr. LeRay. Much comforted, they rode on, reaching the river before midnight.

Mr. Fuller's first wife was Maria Barnes, sister of Mrs. Lull, a pioneer homemaker of Theresa. His young wife died in 1825, while Mr. Fuller was absent at Mont-reali looking after his lumber. He married Marietta Shurtliff in 1832, and they reared a large family, some of whom yet survive.

Mr. Fuller's business career was a long one, beginning as a partner with Jere Carrier, then with Azariah Walton, whom he succeeded in 1840, and thenceforth in business by himself. He was collector of customs under President W. H. Harrison, and was postmaster under President Zachariah Taylor. In 1849 he built the first steam saw-mill upon that part of the river.

During his long residence in the town of Alexandria, he was known throughout the county as a prominent and reliable business man, of unswerving integrity; a lumberman, a merchant and a farmer—in all of which business relations he gained the respect and confidence of those with whom he dealt. He was liberal in trusting the poor, and remark-

ably lenient with his debtors, and the losses in consequence he bore with unexampled good humor.

In politics he was an old-time Whig, a "Silver Gray," and in the palmy days of Whigery a man of commanding influence in the Whig party, and though residing in a strong Democratic town, was repeatedly chosen to act as supervisor and justice of the peace. He left a memory that his family may be proud of—for there was no stain or smirch upon it.

WM. J. WOOLWORTH, who was formerly a partner of John W. Fuller, the well-known merchant at Alexandria Bay, was a son of James Woolworth, who came into Alexandria from Montgomery county late in the thirties. William J. was his father's assistant on the farm, but finally began a clerkship with Mr. Fuller in 1846, becoming a partner in 1850, so continuing till 1859, when he began business for himself. He retired from trade several years since, and continues to reside at the Bay. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors in his old age.

FRANK W. BARKER, present postmaster at Alexandria Bay, was born in 1846 in Bloomingrove, Orange county, N. Y. He was educated in the common schools, coming to Alexandria Bay in 1862. He learned harness-making, which business he followed until 1889. In 1875 he was appointed postmaster, and has held the office for 10 years. Under Cleveland's first administration he was out of office exactly four years, being re-appointed in 1889, and still holding the place. In 1876 he married Miss Fanny Walton, daughter of Captain Charles Walton. Miss Walton's mother was one of the beautiful Hersey girls, a well-known and much respected family of Watertown. Mr. and Mrs. Barker have two children, Eva L. and George—both living at home. Mr. Barker has been president of Alexandria Bay two years, trustee one year, street commissioner four years, and has always been a popular, useful citizen. When he came to the Bay he was accompanied by his mother and her seven children. These Mr. Barker has done his full duty by, aiding his mother in caring for the children who were younger than himself. Perhaps it was his dutifulness as a son and brother that has commended him so thoroughly to public favor.

SAMUEL BENJAMIN MILLER was born in Camden, N. Y., June 22, 1835. At an early age he was left an orphan. He was left precious little else, and as in those days orphan homes were not very plentiful in his immediate neighborhood, for a time it seemed to him that Providence had made a sad mess of it. But he had muscle and grit, which qualities being recognized by a kind neighbor, they took him in, assigned him a bed under a crack in the roof, and a narrow place at their table—for which act of charity the orphan performed the work of a man 365 days in the year. Although thus heavily handicapped, he attended school, and being an apt pupil, he soon became proficient in the

"three R's," as well as in declamation and "rough-and-tumble." To this very day he quotes his Ruger with a degree of assurance that commands silent respect.

In 1862, fearing a draft, he enlisted, and went to fight for his country—not to gain rank distinctions, but to uphold the principles of his country. "We will fight it out on this line," he said, as he took his position in the mess-room. And he returned to relate some thrilling single-handed engagements he had while out drawing rations.

In business, he has always aimed to please—please alike the man who paid cash and he who had it charged. Too many have had it charged. It's a sorry specimen indeed who is denied space on the debit side of his books. Prompt to grant credit, he has rarely refused to accept credit when offered; indeed, he has even been known to ask for time, and if not on time, he has never refused to renew his promise.

He has gained a degree of local popularity; twice he has been called upon to assume the duties of village mayor. Through it all he has been the same congenial, rough-and-ready "Sam"—persistently, if not painstakingly, putting the worst side out, sometimes to the exasperation of his friends.

W. E. M.

JASON CLARK was perhaps more closely identified with the landed interests of Alexandria than any other individual away from the river. For many years he was the agent of Woodruff & Stocking, who held large tracts of land in Orleans and Alexandria, purchased at the final closing up of the LeRay estate. Mr. Clark stood very high in the confidence of the people. He was several times supervisor, for many years justice of the peace, and nearly all his life was a prominent citizen and at one time county judge. His later years were clouded by business reverses which were to most of his friends unexpected and inexplicable. He bore himself proudly for many years, to die at last a disappointment to his friends and to himself.

WILLIAM M. THOMSON, of Scotch parentage, was born in Canada, July 24, 1834. His father being a rebel, emigrated to the United States and settled in Alexandria Bay immediately after the battle at the Windmill, which resulted so disastrously to the Patriots. Receiving a district school education, Mr. Thompson, at the age of 15 years, entered the store of John W. Fuller as clerk, with whom he remained six years. He married Mr. Fuller's daughter in January, 1861, and has always resided in Alexandria Bay. He has been twice elected to the office of town clerk, has served three years as supervisor, 12 years as justice of the peace, and was elected a member of Assembly in 1877 and 1882, having been defeated for that office in 1878 and again in 1883. He is at present engaged in mercantile business, and is at present supervisor of the town of Alexandria. He has two sons, graduates from Cornell University. In 1856 he was made a Master Mason; in 1864 he became a member of Theresa Royal Arch

Chapter, and in 1866 was made a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Jeffersonian Club, a political organization of Watertown, and a trustee of the Alexandria Bay Young Men's Library Association.

WILLIAM EDWARD MILLER is one of the young citizens of Alexandria Bay, the son of Samuel Benjamin Miller, whose unique biography appears on page 419. He is a successful writer, but is so very modest and so entirely indifferent to the world's praise or blame that he is about one of the last persons to get acquainted with by a sojourner at Alexandria Bay. Were it not for the kindness of Hon. Andrew Cornwall, the author of this History would never have formed the acquaintance of Mr. Miller. He was born in Plessis in 1859, only six miles from that distinguished town where the celebrated Flower family resided, and where our own beloved Roswell P. was born. Young Miller, in 1873, accompanied his father to Alexandria Bay, having previously attended a school at Plessis, where he is remembered as being very retired in disposition and "odd" in manner, but he developed a ready facility in acquiring any learning that related to language or literature. Mathematics he persistently eschewed. At Alexandria Bay he also attended school, some times falling asleep under the very nose of the teacher, but he was wide awake at night when he had some favorite novel to read in his room.

In talking with Mr. Miller lately about our personal experience, at home and abroad, after alluding to his going to sleep in school, he thus pleasantly dwelt upon those school days, when his mind, like other boys, was in its chrysalis state: "I say I slept in school. This is not true; I hovered on the border line—I was neither awake nor asleep—though on one occasion, at least, I really slept in school. How vividly I recall the occasion—the awakening! The teacher personally superintended the waking. She asked me why I slept. I was tempted to tell her I had been up the night before studying my lesson—which would have constituted a lie. I dared not tell the truth, and I could not (at that time) tell a lie—that is, lying was a moral impossibility. I made no reply. Taking my silence for obstinacy, she threatened to trounce me if I delayed offering a good excuse for sleeping in school. So near as I recall circumstances, I took a trouncing, administered effeminately, tremulously, gently. Having grown older and bolder, I may now confess that on the night before I had retreated to a novel as usual, and reveled there until a stillness had settled over the house that was broken only by the click of the clock and the revels of mice. The crowing of a neighboring cock called me out of my book. I got up and laid it aside, but in doing so my attention was called to another book—or, more correctly, a pamphlet, which I had gained possession of that day, laid aside and forgotten. I picked it up, and while I yawned, opened its pages at random. It contained a few illustrations, one of which depicted two pale, emaciated

beings, clothed in rags, in the act of catching frogs,—not with rod, line and hook, temptingly baited with red flannel; but, after the style of primitive man, they were using their hands only. I saw at once that these men were either desperately placed or were unskilled in the art of frogging. I became wakeful, interested; I turned to the title page. The pamphlet recounted an adventure—thrilling adventure—of an aeronaut named LaMountain, accompanied by one John A. Haddock. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, I read that pamphlet through, from cover to cover, returning to civilization just in time for breakfast. I had read “Robinson Crusoe,” and I have since accompanied Jules Verne on his perilous flight to that Mysterious Island in an unknown sea, and was his constant companion *Five Weeks in a Balloon*, but there is wanting in these products of the imagination the flavor of reality which rendered the Haddock and LaMountain adventure so fascinating. It was thrilling, and yet I wanted those two adventurers carried farther—not much short of the North Pole; and how I did wish they had had more sand—not “grit,” but sand—to throw out; I even hoped that the one would throw the other out into some soft tree-top and go sailing up and away, thereby making their return more complicated, giving greater variety to the adventure. And the frogs were not lively enough; they were too easily captured; I suspected they had been “loaded.” And how I did want that man Haddock dropped among a band of fierce Indians and scalped for his temerity—I didn’t want him to lose all of his scalp, but just enough to make him contented to remain at home among civilized people. I have often wondered what became of those adventurers; living, if the spirit of adventure in them were quelled, or if still rampant. I have always wanted to thank them for the exquisite pleasure they unwittingly afforded me,—but it must now be too late; they cannot live, as they had their adventure so long, long ago—before I was born, and I am—growing bald.”

But to get back, after progressing from one degree of learning to another, he was a matriculate at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New York. But that was only a part of his education, for he had learned to see and think and write for himself, and when a young man has reached that point his friends may conclude that he is upon a road that will lead to fame or mediocrity.

Mediocrity was not in Mr. Miller’s vocabulary, for he has written many beautiful things. The love of literature inspired a love of travel. Young Miller has seen all the leading countries of the world. Like Bayard Taylor, he crossed the Alps afoot, lingering amid the glorious foothills of Italy, and becoming familiar with that land which grew up from the she-wolf’s suckled infants. He traversed Syria, saw Jerusalem and Damascus and swam the Jordan. He was an omniverous, observant and cool-headed traveler, and has since been able to depict in words

the scenes he saw abroad and sees at home. His writings bear evidence of an educated mind, and he has the bearings and characteristics of a cultivated gentleman. Some of his articles, when sent to the magazines have, like the household cat, returned. Ralph Waldo Emerson writes that that was precisely his experience when he was unknown to fame. Mr. Miller has never written an article over his own name, choosing seclusion rather than notoriety, and the peace which comes with contentment—using his literary ability as a means and not as an end. Being unmarried, he has a free foot. Alexandria Bay may be proud of a young author of established literary ability. The writer of this History regards him as the most promising young writer of his acquaintance.

SOLOMON MAKEPEACE, one of the early pioneers of Jefferson county, died at his residence in Alexandria, January 24, 1869, in his 87th year. He came into Jefferson county in 1804, from Worcester, Mass., in the company of his parents, settling in Brownville, where he married and reared a large family. He was a sincere Christian, a type of the better class of emigrants to the Black River country, who “first explored, through perils manifold, the shores and mountains, the valleys and plains of this new land; who levelled forests, cleared fields, made paths by land and water and planted commonwealths.”

LEONARD BICKELHAUPT, farmer, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. He came into Alexandria in 1853, with his parents. He lives on the first place his father bought in this county. At the age of 23 he was married to Miss Susan Betz. Their family consists of Maggie, (wife of Adam Hofferberth); Henry, (husband of Catherine Hofferberth); Elizabeth, (wife of Henry Haas); Emma (wife of Philip Hofferberth); Rosetta (wife of John Stein); Mary, Adam and Leonard remain with their parents. By steady industry and careful management Mr. Bickelhaupt has become the possessor of two of the finest farms in the town of Alexandria, comprising 450 acres. The family are all communicants of the Lutheran Church, and are highly respected by all with whom they are acquainted.

LEVI A. BUTTERFIELD, 69 years of age, unmarried (retired farmer), was born in Antwerp, Jefferson county. His father was Francis Butterfield, who married Polly McAllaster in 1817. His early youth and manhood were spent in such employment in the store and counting-room and on the farmer as developed the fair minded man, and wherever engaged, he became popular for those traits that mark the earnest worker for the bettering of mankind. When the Civil War got “settled down to business,” Levi enlisted as a private in Company F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was immediately advanced to a 2d lieutenant. With that company he remained about a year. The impression that the 10th would remain at or near Washington during its entire service, caused no little restlessness among the men as well as officers,

and because of such opinion Levi resigned. No officer in the company was more esteemed than Lieut. Butterfield. At the close of the war he engaged in farming near Omaha, Nebraska, where he continued until eight years ago. In then returning to Jefferson county, he has made his home in Alexandria continuous, excepting the time spent in travelling throughout the Northern and Central States.

JACOB ZOLLER, born in the town of Alexandria, February 15, 1857, has had a life full of adventure, yet he retains all the characteristic traits of his father's family—they are genial, generous, whole-souled people. They settled in Jefferson county 66 years ago, coming to Alexandria from Pamela. The father's farm was near the St. Lawrence, at the head of Goose Bay. The history of events transpiring on this bay are related on a previous page. Very many of these events Jacob readily recalls to mind. The get-rich-quick spirit broke out in him nine years ago, when he shouldered his belongings and went to Arizona and New Mexico. Before returning to Jefferson county he visited very many of the Western States and Territories, gathering a vast fund of information. He was married in 1880 to Marion Jewett, daughter of Hon. M. C. Jewett, once a representative man of Alexandria. Guy and Glen, their children, are home-children as yet. Mr. Zoller has been engaged in the hotel business nearly seven years, coming to Redwood three years ago with Mr. Cornelius Springer, buying the lease of the old Dollinger Hotel, and by zealous attention to duty, and having an extended acquaintance, has increased the patronage of the house to the extent that the proprietors have added to the already commodious house another story, making 16 large rooms, and put in a hot-water heating arrangement second to none in use. Mr. Zoller is a Republican in politics.

MARCUS J. JEWETT, was born April 21, 1855, at the old homestead, about a mile and a-half north of Redwood, built by Hon. M. C. Jewett, his father. In 1846 M. C. Jewett and wife came from Vermont, bought the Chaffey farm, then mostly a wilderness, and commenced their new life in a very comfortable log house, in which many a belated traveller found rest and refreshment; the road from Jewett's Corners being somewhat dangerous over the crossway, and it was many miles to go around. M. C. Jewett was Master of Alexandria Masonic Lodge No. 297 for many years; and he advanced to the Theresa Chapter in due time. M. J. Jewett retains the old farm, and is following in the steps of his respected father, whose life was blameless. Moses C. Jewett was member of Assembly in 1859-60.

The early life of Mr. J. developed an accurate knowledge of the fur-bearing animals of the Northern forest, and he receives consignments of furs from all sections of Canada and the United States. He married Libbie M. Markley, September 10, 1879. To these parents have been born five children, Frank

G., Morris H., Ina C., Carl J. and Ray L., all of whom are at home with their parents, a much-respected family.

JOSEPH PICKERT was born in the town of Harrisburg, Lewis county, New York, in 1832. He settled in the town of Hammond in 1838, was married, in 1844, to Samantha Franklin, of the latter town. To these parents were born seven children, four of whom are yet living. Abel, farmer and mechanic, residence, Hammond; Viola, wife of Martin Ripley; Manuel, a mechanic; Gertrude, wife of Wells Dygert, of Clayton. Pickert lost his first wife in 1875. A few years thereafter he removed to Redwood, leaving his farms in the town of Hammond to be worked by his sons Abel and Manuel. For his second wife he married, in 1879, Mrs. Ann LaFavre, widow of Joseph LaFavre. Mr. Pickert is one of the landmarks of this northern country; ever, by his example, teaching industry, sobriety and contentment, with a gradual accumulation of a competency to satisfy all of his needful wants.

NELSON R. COOK was born in the town of Alexandria, in 1821, his parents having found their way through the almost trackless wilderness some years before. With the exception of about a year in the West, Nelson R. continued to reside in the towns of Theresa and Alexandria. His early life was spent on the farm. In 1854 he was married to Miss Lydia Ann Marshall, daughter of Romeo Marshall, one of the earliest settlers of Alexandria. Mr. Cook thought to better his worldly condition by removing west with his family some 20 years ago; not finding the expected benefits, he returned to Redwood, where he has since resided. Purchasing the saw mills in Redwood, he with Mr. Levi Suits, converted the upper mill into a planing, sash and blind mill, keeping the lower one in good repair as a custom saw mill, and also for manufacturing shingles. Mr. Cook is also engaged in the flour and grist mill business at Dexter. The children are Misses Helen L., Ada L. and Harris V., John M., Benton M. and Clarence N. With one exception, these are all living in Redwood, and have contributed much to the happiness of that community, the young ladies in church music, and the young men in organizing and keeping up one of the best cornet bands in the county.

MICHAEL W. FARLEY was born in Plainfield, New Hampshire, May 22, 1850. When two years of age his parents moved to Granby, province of Quebec, where his father now resides. Up to the age of 17 he remained with his parents on the farm. A desire to know more of the world took possession of him, and becoming fascinated with railroad business, he engaged with the Central Vermont Railroad Company at St. Albans, Vt., and remained with them 20 years, filling many important positions. Thence he went to Syracuse, engaging with the West Shore Company, where he remained until he came to Redwood in May, 1891. He married Miss Mary A. Clark in 1873, at St. Albans, Vt. Mr. F.'s living children are Cora M., now engaged as

assistant teacher in the Redwood graded School; Ada A. and Edna C. are yet pupils. Mr. Farley took possession of the hotel in Redwood, known as the American, in May, 1891. He has made various changes therein, adding to the many pleasant and homelike rooms, thus making it one of the most comfortable hotels on the border for a week's stay or for a permanent home.

DR. MARTIN J. HUTCHINS was born November 7, 1825, in Schuyler, Herkimer county, N. Y. He was educated at the common and select schools, and read medicine with Drs. Davison & Brewster, of Theresa, with whom he continued three years, attending medical lectures at Castleton Medical College, of Vermont; and in May, 1846, he commenced the practice of his profession at Plessis; remaining there until 1853. In May, 1846, he was granted a license to practice by the Jefferson County Medical Society, and in 1852 he received an honorary diploma from the Burlington Medical College. Being a pronounced Democrat and party leader, he received the appointment of custom house inspector in June, 1853, and removed to Alexandria Bay, where he assumed the responsibility of that position, the duties of which he continued to exercise with satisfaction to the "powers that be," as he held the office under both Presidents Pierce and Buchanan until 1861, in all eight years. He then settled at Redwood and resumed the active practice of his profession, where he has continued up to the present time, having practiced for 44 years in the town of Alexandria. He is still hale and hearty, and we trust he may yet be spared for many years. He is an example to the younger members of the profession, as one who has lived and toiled to elevate the standard of medical practice. He has always been considered one of the most active and useful members of the county society, and has contributed many papers to its archives. He was elected county superintendent of the poor, serving three years, and has held many positions of honor and usefulness in his town, and as a representative of the re-organized Jefferson County Medical Society. He was president of that Society in 1873, and at the close of his official term delivered an interesting lecture upon "Medical Etiquette," which elicited much praise and extended comment. The Doctor has two talented sons, the eldest of whom, Martin J., Jr., was educated at Hamilton College, and has chosen journalism as his life-work. The younger, Frank F., received his professional education at the New York Medical University, and is now in active practice.

LEWIS CASS WATSON, son of Alonzo M. Watson, was born June 14, 1836, at Watertown. His father, Alonzo M. Watson, was a student with John Clark at the time James F. Starbuck, Levi Brown, L. Ingalls, L. J. Dorwin, John A. Haddock and others, were students in Watertown. Samuel Watson, the father of Alonzo M., was one of four brothers who came to Jefferson county at an early day. Samuel Watson kept an hotel on the

Pamelia side of the river in Watertown for many years, removing from Watertown to Cape Vincent, where he died at a good old age. Alonzo M. Watson became a convert to Fourierism in the forties, and attempted to prove the social problem at Cold Creek, two miles east of Watertown. A year's trial proved a failure. From Cold Creek he went to Sodus Bay, in Wayne county, to take charge of a society organized on the Fourier plan, remaining there a year; thence he went to Rochester, where, in about two and one-years, he died.

On the death of A. M. Watson, his family returned to Theresa, where Lewis Cass attended the High School, conducted by W. T. Good-nough, O. L. Haddock and one or two Flower boys being his contemporaries. There he commenced the study of medicine with John D. & Nathan Davidson, and when the Civil War broke out he immediately went to the front, and was placed on a transport hospital boat, where he remained until 1863, when he enlisted as hospital steward of the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, with which regiment he remained until the close of the war—in all, about four and a half years of continuous work with the sick and wounded. The clinics of no medical college could present such a variety in surgery or disease.

Before his discharge from the service, he was promoted to lieutenant in the 20th Cavalry. Immediately after his discharge he entered the Medical College at Geneva, whence he graduated. He entered upon the practice of medicine at Alexandria Bay, where, with the exception of one winter (1892-3), he spent in Chicago, he continued to practice medicine until his death, in the fall of 1893. He left a wife and two children.

The author of this History knew the father of Captain Don A. Watson, and the Doctor Watson named above. They sprang from good stock, and have "justified the honors they have gained" in many ways—as patriotic and able soldiers, as professional men of decided ability, and as high-minded and excellent citizens. In any community they would have come to the front, for they were men who made friends by showing themselves friendly, and have honored their callings by giving to it honest service.

DON ALONZO D. M. WATSON was born at Evans Mills, March 5, 1835. The peculiar name given the subject of our sketch dates back to the 18th century, and within the knowledge of the writer has never loaded down more than three separate individuals. The name seemed to affect them differently—for some of the men who bore it were poor, while others were rich. Two of them died at Rochester, N. Y., including the father of our subject, who departed nearly 45 years ago.

The youngest Don M. (now the old one), spent the most of his early life in Watertown, attending school in the old stone school house at the corner of Jay and Sterling streets. His father had died and left a large family, and the children were deprived of collegiate advantages. But when 20 years of age, Don

M. commenced attending W. T. Goodnough's school at Theresa, where he had a fellow-student in Orison Lull Haddock, the boy orator. Continuing in Mr. Goodnough's school several terms, he at the same time began to study law, and then, when his money was exhausted, taught school to recuperate his finances. He taught for the second year at the Ox Bow, giving good satisfaction.

During the second year of the Rebellion, he enlisted as a private in Company F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. He was promoted to be commissary sergeant, then to be lieutenant. He was recommended for promotion by Major Campbell, on the field, for bravery at Petersburg.

Here is a little incident which shows how green troops were regarded by some of the regular army officers. Lieutenant Watson's company was one of those in the front line whose duty it was to aid in making the first charge upon Petersburg. The 10th's boys looked rather gay, for they had been in garrison and kept their clothing neat and clean. One Gen. Brown, a fussy little martinet, who commanded a brigade right in the rear of the 10th's line, was heard to say to some of his officers: "If those greenhorns in our front break or run, push them forward on your bayonets." When the word came to "advance," General Brown must have been astonished as he saw the line in his front move forward as one man, preserving its alignment after having passed through underbrush for a distance of perhaps 30 rods. The 10th reached the low rifle pits, halting as the skirmish line rallied, and passing around in the rear of the fortification, quickly scooped the garrison, and were marching the Confederate prisoners away as Gen. Brown's line came out of the underbrush 80 rods distant. They didn't push anybody forward on their bayonets that day.

At the close of the war, Mr. Watson entered the law office of Hubbard & Wright, in Watertown, and in 1868 was admitted to the bar. He was at a later day also admitted to practice in the National Courts in South Dakota.

Since being admitted to the bar he has taught schools at intervals, and holds a State certificate. He was first elected justice of the peace of the town of Alexandria, in 1873, and has since continuously held the office, with the exception of about five years—three of those years being spent in Dakota, where he was also justice of the peace during all the time of his residence there. He returned to Redwood in 1884, where he has since resided. He married, for his first wife, Miss Julia Haskell, whose parents came from Vermont. His second wife was Miss Nancy Cosgrove. He has two sons, John G. and Arthur M., both bright young men, giving promise of unusual usefulness.

Lieutenant Watson served three years as school commissioner of the third district of Jefferson county, and his labors in behalf of the higher elevation of the common school system of the State has been constant and ef-

fective. He enjoys the unchallenged respect and regard of his fellow-townsmen, as a good soldier, a just judge, an exemplary man.

AZARIAH WALTON, born in Chesterfield, N. H., August 20, 1784, was of English descent. He emigrated to Jefferson county previous to the War of 1812, and superintended the construction of the cotton-mills at Brownville, as an expert mechanic. In 1824 he removed from Brownville to Theresa, where he was a merchant until 1828, when he received the appointment of deputy collector of customs for the port of Alexandria Bay, which office he held for nearly 19 years, and lived there until his death, June 10, 1855. Mr. Walton became owner of a large part of the American islands in the St. Lawrence river, and through life was a prominent man of the town and county. Although Mr. Walton passed away nearly 40 years ago, his personality was so marked that he is yet well-remembered in Alexandria and many anecdotes are told of him.

WILLIAM P. WESCOTT was born in Alexandria Bay, April 28, 1859. He attended the graded school until 17. In September, 1887, he married Miss Jane A. Crabb, and they reside in Alexandria Bay. Mr. Wescott is proprietor and captain of the steamer Minnie.

ALFRED A. HOLMES came to Redwood in the year 1864. He had formerly resided at Philadelphia and Theresa, in which places he was engaged in the general merchandise business. He bought out M. W. & G. T. White, and M. W. White's residence in Redwood. Mr. Holmes' parents came from England, and settled in Schenectady county, where relatives now live. He has been a hard working man, never lacking enterprise and industry in whatever he undertook.

In politics, a Democrat of the Jeffersonian stamp. He met with reverses at his start in business, which he overcame by close attention to the little things pertaining thereto, and he soon took a position enabling him to reach out and gather in the grain left by the wayside. He was thrice elected supervisor of the town of Alexandria, the last time without opposition. In building the Morristown and Black River Railroad, from Morristown to Carthage, from its inception to completion he was one of the foremost, and upon the road's completion, was chosen secretary and treasurer of the company. Since the completion of the railroad his entire attention has been given to his merchandise. Some 10 years since he received into partnership his eldest son, Fred T., upon whose shoulders the indoor work is now carried; while the father indulged in speculations outside, in which he was successful to such a remarkable degree that the competency gathered allowed him to turn over his share of his store interest to his second son, W. W. Holmes. In the fall of 1892 he concluded to see a little more of the world, and to learn of the business way of Antipodeans. In company of his wife and daughters, Misses Ada and Sarah, he made a trip to Australia and Tasmania, spending the winter abroad and returning in the following summer.

Notwithstanding the many drafts upon his energies, Mr. Holmes looks much younger than he really is. He has three farms, upon which he keeps 90 cows; the Redwood grist-mill, which he purchased of H. S. White some years ago, and much other real estate and personal property. Fred T., the eldest son, is a young man of great perseverance and remarkable executive ability. Five years he has served the town on the board of supervisors, and was accounted one of the most active in that body. The future for him is certainly bright.

ADAM BICKELHAUPT, one of the principal merchants of Redwood, is deserving of a good record in the History of Jefferson county, for he is one of those toilers who commenced his career as chore-boy with Holmes & Reed, 28 years ago. Notwithstanding the funny jokes and side thrusts at his verdancy, he kept right on climbing to the top. Before leaving the employ of Holmes & Reed, his capacity was recognized. The business problems of this firm he took a deep interest in, and sought a proper solution, not only for the welfare of his employers, but as safe guides when he began carrying on the same kind of business for himself. In the year 1872 he formed a co-partnership with Byron Briggs, in general merchandize. That partnership continued four years. Since 1876 he has continued the mercantile business alone, adding such outside business as his means allowed, until now he is conducting 12 cheese factories, three of which he owns. In those 12 factories he manufactures into cheese the milk of 1,500 cows.

Mr. Bickelhaupt was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. His father came to this country in 1853, bringing his entire family with him. They settled first in the town of Alexandria, where the father died in 1875, leaving a wife and three children, of whom Adam and Leonard are the only ones surviving. The mother resides with Leonard on the old homestead. In 1874 Adam married Miss M. Olney. They have three children, two boys and a girl.

Mr. Bickelhaupt was elected supervisor of the town of Alexandria three successive years, the last time without opposition. So well did he manage the affairs of the town upon the board of supervisors, that did not his personal matters demand all of his spare time, he would have been continued as long as he could serve.

HENRY S. WHITE commenced business in Redwood in 1842, when there were but six families living there. A co-partnership had been previously formed between Judge Micah Sterling, of Watertown, John W. Fuller, of Alexandria Bay, Joseph Butterfield, of New Hampshire, and Henry S. White. This firm bought out what was known as the Redwood Glass Works. They only ran one fire, and sold out to Dezeng & Co. Messrs. White & Butterfield still continuing in partnership, they started a country store, connected with a potash and pearl-

ing oven. At that time only the produce that could be exchanged for money was the product of these potash works. The Dollinger hotel was built about the time (or a little before) Mr. White came to Redwood. The firm of White & Butterfield continued in business until 1852; in that time they had built the Redwood grist-mill and upper saw-mill, and made many improvements in and about the village. At the dissolution of the partnership, Mr. White kept the grist-mill and quite a quantity of real estate surrounding Redwood. In the fall of 1856 he bought out the Dollinger store, and remained in the business of general merchandize until his eldest son became of age, when the business had increased from the few dollars first received for potash, to \$70,000 per year. Mr. White had in the meantime purchased a thousand acres of timber-land in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, and a steam saw-mill. He successfully carried on the mill until 1865, when he sold out to Charles Lyon, of Ogdensburg, continuing in possession of the Redwood grist-mill property until 1882, when he sold it to Alfred A. Holmes. In February, 1884, Mr. White buried his wife, a very estimable lady, who had shared all his successes and sorrows. Since then he has been living in Chicago most of the time. The last year he has spent in Redwood.

ANSON HARDER, of Redwood, was born August 4, 1834, at Newville, Herkimer county, N. Y. His parents were both born in Herkimer county. His great-grandfather came from Holland, and as the country opened up, drifted north with the tide, and his descendants have since lived in Columbia and the intervening counties, and at last in Herkimer. They were among the first settlers north of New York, and along the upper Hudson and Mohawk. His maternal predecessors were by name Thompson, who first settled in Connecticut, and with the tide went westward to New York.

Anson Harder received his early education in the common schools, and at Clinton, Fairfield and Fort Plain. He studied law and entered the class of 1856, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduated and took up the practice of his profession. He entered the office of Judge Harder at Little Falls, there perfecting himself in practice. He then removed to Leonardsville, Madison county, where he practiced three years—thence to Redwood, where he opened an office in 1862, and has continued the practice of his profession up to the present time.

He has been an active Republican, and has always labored for the success of his party. Living in a town largely Democratic, by strenuous work and with good men at the front, he has sometimes had cause to rejoice in the election of their candidates. He has invariably represented the town in various conventions, district, county and judicial.

He was married to Mary E. Crumb in 1861. She died in March, 1871. In 1874 Mr. Harder married his second wife, Miss Jennie

Hutchins, sister of Dr. Martin J. Hutchins. Mr. Harder's labors are more diversified just now, for he has quite an extensive farm, on which he spends a large part of his time in the summer season. Clarence Harder, his only son, aged 19, superintends his father's land possessions during the latter's absence.

MARK R. WILCOX was born in the town of Alexandria, April 11, 1859. His parents came to this town carrying their packs in the single path through the wilderness. Mark R. first entered upon general mercantile business in 1883, at Plessis, occupying the old stone store once occupied by Jason Clark. He was married to Miss Mary Corlis, in October, 1884, and to these parents were born two children, Charlotte and Lena Wilcox. Mr. Wilcox is one of the denizens of the town of Alexandria, whom it is safe to pattern after. He has been a staunch Republican since attaining his majority. He is yet in active business, and much respected by the entire community.

BYRON OSTRANDER, born in the town of Theresa, May 20, 1843, was the son of Jacob and Fanny Ostrander. His mother's maiden name was Fanny Cole, who was the first white child born in the town of Theresa. But Mary F. Lull, now Mrs. Haddock, was the first white child born in the village of that name. Byron moved to Plessis in 1886, and was married soon after to Bellona Augsbury, daughter of George Augsbury, one of the pioneers of the town. Mr. Ostrander has been engaged in active business as a merchant, farmer, and at the present time is the undertaker of Plessis. He also deals in agricultural implements. He was elected justice of the peace in 1891—the only Republican elected to that important office in many years, Alexandria being Democratic by a large majority, and has been so for a long time.

JOHN DONALD and Mary Frater were united in holy wedlock in Scotland, coming to the town of Hammond about 59 years ago. Thomas H. Donald, the youngest child, was born April 9, 1844. He lived with his parents on the farm until he was 20 years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, 71st New York Volunteers, joining the regiment at Fort McHenry, Baltimore. Was in engagements at Gravelly Run, Five Forks, and in all the subsequent engagements with the regiment up to the surrender of General Lee. In October, 1868, Mr. Donald engaged in business with Dr. C. A. Carlin, as druggist, at Redwood.

He was married to Abbie M. Caltin, January 19, 1869. To them have been born two sons, Myrem H. and Charles C. Myrem is a graduate of the Potsdam Normal School, and is now engaged in the insurance business at Antwerp, N. Y. Charles C., after taking a thorough business course at different schools, graduated with honors at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

JAMES DILLIN is the son of Lodwick Dillin, who was born in Brownville in 1813, and

married Julia Ann Suits. James was born in the town of Alexandria in 1842. He married Corinthia Augsbury, daughter of George Augsbury, November 1, 1866. They have one child, Miss Georgia Dillin, now in attendance at the Normal School at Potsdam. James enlisted into the Union army October 21, 1861; re-enlisted December 21, 1863, and was in the following engagements: Malvern Hill, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Hatcher's Run and Petersburg, and followed up Lee to the surrender at Appomattox. He was severely wounded at Antietam by a gun-shot wound through the lower jaw, breaking the jaw; was also wounded at the Weldon Railroad; was commissioned 2d lieutenant June 1, 1864; breveted first lieutenant July, 1865, in Company G, 59th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

DELOS HERRICK was born in the town of Brownville, N. Y., April 23, 1838. His parents came to this country at a very early day. His father, Edward Herrick, married Miss Elmira Thurston in the early thirties. Delos married Sophrona Curtis, granddaughter of Dudley Chapman, April 9, 1861. From this union came Edward Herrick, who married Lillie Babcock; Cheeseman A. Herrick, born July 23, 1855, and at a very early age gave evidence of such a liking for books that his parents, to the extent of their ability, gave him every advantage. Cheeseman commenced teaching school and using the salary earned to further his desire to acquire knowledge. He first attended school at Ives Seminary, at Antwerp, two terms of three months each. Then he took up teaching in the State of Illinois, and subsequently graduated in the English course at the Normal School, at Normal, Illinois. Thence he went to Philadelphia, Pa., and entered the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in the clinical course in June, 1894. He is now engaged in extension work for that University.

Mr. Herrick is one of the most interesting lecturers in the field, a quiet, unassuming young man; was one of the debaters who met the Cornell University class and defeated them, April, 1894. The question debated related to the annexation of the Sandwich Islands.

The only girl, Mina, born July 25, 1868, married James Houghton, now living in the town of Antwerp. Delos Herrick has spent his life in the towns of Theresa and Alexandria, excepting the time spent in Company K, 14th Heavy Artillery. His record as a member of this organization is such as to cause his children happiness. He is looked upon as an upright and honorable man. He was elected road commissioner in the spring of 1894, for a term of two years. Mr. Herrick is a Democrat in politics.

CHARLES LOUIS MILLOT settled in the town of LeRay in the early part of the present century. Several years thereafter he married Martila Border, of German des-

cent. George L. Millot was the fourth child from this union. George's early life was like most of the young men who lived in his vicinity. When the call to arms came, George shouldered his gun in Company A, 35th New York Vol. Infantry, and, during the regiment's entire service in the field, he was with them. When stationed at Camp Rufus King, near Falmouth, General Patrick called for the appearance of every man in his brigade who was able to walk, to fall in line for review. The 35th in line presented a fine appearance, every soldier dressed excepting George, who was minus a cap, that head-dress having been appropriated by some other soldier. There was not a cap in the quartermaster's department that George could wear, for his head was large; but true to the call, after making known the fact to his captain, he took his place in line.

General Patrick discovered the bareheaded soldier boy at the head of Company A. The General halted directly in front of him, grabbing him by the hair and screamed out: "Scoundrel, do you want to make a black-guard of me?"

The author of this History witnessed this action on the part of General Patrick, and regarded it as the most brutal thing he witnessed in the whole of his long service with the enlisted men. George Millot bore his treatment like a hero, but the men expected to see him run his bayonet through the General's body. The matter was hushed up afterwards, but it made a lasting impression upon the men, and lowered General Patrick immensely in the eyes of every beholder.

George married Miss Jane Carman, July 24, 1863, and lost his wife in 1886. He remains unmarried.

DANIEL EDDY settled in Jefferson county in 1832, at Orleans Corners, and married Miss Mary C. Strough. He lost his first wife in 1844, and subsequently married Miss Mary Francisco, of Orleans, and moved to Lafargeville, in 1858. He served as justice of the peace for 24 years, occupying that position when he died. Dr. Elmer E. Eddy is the youngest child by the second wife. The Doctor commenced to study medicine in 1885, in Dr. C. L. Jones' office at Lafargeville; was one year at the Ann Arbor University, of Michigan, and completed his course at Buffalo, graduating in 1890. He settled in Redwood in July, 1890; married Miss Sadie L.

Mitchell, daughter of Isaac Mitchell, of Orleans, a representative man in his section, March 30, 1892. The Doctor's practice is fast making inroads into the lines of the old school. He was elected coroner in 1891, and at the Jefferson county Republican convention, he was re-nominated for that responsible position the second time, in 1894.

JOHN B. GEORGE was born in the town of Alexandria, March 13, 1838, and is still living on the old homestead. He graduated at an early age from the old No. 6 school house, continuing his work upon the farm until the war broke out, in 1861 and became a member of Company I, 35th New York Vol. Infantry. Very soon after commencing active service he was promoted to sergeant; contracted typhoid malaria, but continued with his company. He was discharged in 1863, returned home and continued his farm work. He was married to Miss Martha A. Peck, daughter of Alexander D. Peck (who was one of the early settlers of this section), on December 29, 1863. Mr. George was elected assessor in 1886, and has served every year since that date.

Mr. George has four children: William, John, Mrs. Frank Northup and Harrison. William has graduated, and John is attending the Potsdam Normal School.

NATHANIEL W. FREEMAN, born February 2, 1842, is the only son living of Friend S. Freeman. While his father was engaged in the ministry, Nathaniel, after he arrived at the age of 15 years, did the most of the hard work upon the farm, and, assisted by his grandfather, the entire work was performed. Nathaniel Freeman, grandfather of N. W., was one of the very earliest settlers, having emigrated to this section from Connecticut. He took part in the battle of Sackets Harbor. Nathaniel W. commenced his early education at home, but finished his school work under the tuition of W. T. Goodnough, at Theresa. In 1866 he took up the study of medicine, which he had to give up in consequence of the close confinement. Yet his services were called for in the schoolroom, wherein he continued as an active worker for nearly 30 years.

He was elected justice of the peace in 1887, and has now filled that office for the second term. He was married to Ucetta S. Card, November 9, 1882. Two children, a girl and a boy, have blessed this union.

ANTWERP.

PREPARED BY MYRON H. BENT.

The territory embraced in the town of Antwerp assumes the form of a parallelogram lying in the extreme northern part of the county, with one face of the figure bordering upon St. Lawrence county on the north, with Lewis as a boundary upon the east. Antwerp can claim but one important

stream as its own, the Indian river. [See p. 9.] Along the upper part of this river are thousands of acres of the best timber land, comprising both hard and soft woods of all kinds, which have supplied yearly the large mills of Mr. Copley, at Antwerp, and Mr. Roberts, at Philadelphia, with several

million feet, which will last the former for nearly 30 years; and thousands of acres are yet (1894) untouched. The Indian river enters Antwerp from Wilna, flowing northeasterly through the village of Antwerp, thence changing its direction southwesterly into Philadelphia, and again westerly into Theresa.

The Oswegatchie makes a bold dash at the town from the north, but suddenly changes its course, returning to St. Lawrence county, and describes a sharp bend in the form of the bow of an ox, which is the reason for the name of the village of Ox-Bow.

The honor of making the first settlement in Antwerp belongs to one of two men, but more specific data will probably never be found. In the year 1803, Captain William Lee and Peter Vrooman both made settlements, under the assumed right of "squatter sovereignty." Captain Lee planted his habitation on the State road, on lot No. 657, while Vrooman built his log cabin at the great bend of the Oswegatchie, on a site near the lower end of the present village of Ox-Bow. With true Yankee tact, both these pioneers became inn-keepers, and kept their log dwellings open for the accommodation of the public. There remained a "tavern" upon Captain Lee's farm for over 50 years. It was located upon the farm now owned by John Wilbur, three and a half miles north of the village of Antwerp. Here were the first settlements.

The existence of these inns is mentioned in the diary of James Constable as early as 1804. Constable was an executor of the estate of his deceased brother, William, who had been an extensive land owner in Jefferson and adjoining counties, and in the interest of this estate he made long tours during the summers of 1803-4-5-6. He was a very intelligent man. He says;

"Pass on through Tract No. 4 * * * 10 (ten) miles to the Long Falls (Carthage), where we breakfasted at a middling good tavern. * * * Proceed on four miles from the river to a log hut, then six miles to another, then 12 to a third, there being but three settlers on the Great Tract No. 4 unless there are some on Pennet's Square. * * * This tract belongs to, or is under the management of Mr. LeRay and Mr. G. Morris, and nothing has yet been done towards settling it. The three people now on it have a verbal promise that they shall have the land at a fair price as first settlers, but they are very anxious in their inquiries after General Lewis R. Morris, who, it is understood, has undertaken the selling of 100,000 acres * * * Sleep at Lee's tavern, 22 miles from the falls, with hard fare and poor lodgings."

And under August 26 :

"Pass on five miles to the Ox-Bow, a remarkable bend on the east branch of the Oswegatchie river, and a fine situation for a large house. There is now a log hut, at which we breakfasted, and another in sight."

He returns after two weeks of travel through St. Lawrence and Franklin counties, and says under date of September 9 :

"Set off from Lee's after breakfast and stop at Stearn's, on No. IV, at 12 miles distance, then 10 miles more to the Black River at Long Falls."

In the following year, 1805, Constable

again traverses the same route and under date of August 16, has this to say of his trip from Long Falls (Carthage) to Ox-Bow.

"Proceeded through the Great Tract No. IV, and stopped at Stearn's 10 miles, where we dined, and arrived at Lee's 20 miles from the falls, where we passed the night, and, as the house was completely full, an uncomfortable one it was. I see no alteration in this part of the country since last year; the road at least as bad, and no more settlers. We were told General Lewis R. Morris had been through it, and has now gone to Vermont, intending shortly to return, perhaps with his family. He has quieted Lee and other squatters, who seem well satisfied. He is expected to build at the Ox-Bow."

It is thus seen that in passing over the same route in the two years, he makes no mention of the spot where is now situated Antwerp village, for not a human being did it then contain. The solitude of the forest yet remained to be broken by the woodman's ax.

Daniel Sterling, a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, came to Antwerp in 1805. He settled upon the farm now belonging to his grandson, Bradford Sterling, one and one-half miles north of the village. His wife, Mary Sterling, had the honor of receiving the first deed conveying lands in the town of Antwerp. Daniel Sterling was the father of James Sterling, the iron manufacturer, whose brother Samuel was the first white child born in the town.

The first extensive settlement of Antwerp was made on the old Gouverneur road to the north of Sterling's, and the land now occupied and owned by the Dicksons and others, probably extending as far as the present location of Somerville.

In 1806 there settled here John Bethel, John C. Foster, Edward Foster, Hopestill Foster, Edward Foster, Jr., Silas Ward and Peter Raven. In 1807, Lyman Colburn, Asa Hunt, William Randall, Allen Thompson and Henry Adams; in 1808, Salmon White, Clark Lewis, Amos Keith and Thaddeus Park; in 1809, Caleb Cheney, Amos Streeter, Warren Streeter and Mrs. Nott, with her family of two sons (Moses and Reuben), and several daughters; in 1810, Solomon Pepper. Thus in four or five years there was a very substantial settlement, probably as thickly inhabited as at the present time, for in those days it was necessary to keep together in defense of their common enemies, the Indian and the wolf.

Zopher Holden came in 1806, and settled on the farm now owned by Mrs. H. Holden and sons, about two miles south of the village. On the Long Falls (Carthage) road there was an early settlement by Lemuel Hubbard in 1805, and as early as 1809 there were Henry C. Baldwin, Dexter Gibbs, Sherebiah Gibbs, Amasa Sartwell, Almond Beecher and William Fletcher.

The land-book shows the following names of settlers, with the dates of their purchase : 1805, William Lee; 1806, John Bethel, John Robinson, Peter Vrooman, Edward Foster, Jr., Mary Sterling, Benajah Randall, John Jennison, Peter Raven, Hopestill Foster,

John C. Foster and James Parker; 1807, Zebulon Rockwell, Samuel Griswold, David Coffeen, Zopher Holden; 1808, Samuel Randall, Zebina Bishop, Mary Bishop, Alfred Walker, Daniel Gill, William Fletcher; 1809, Richard McAllaster, Dexter Gibbs, Sherebiah Gibbs, Jonathan Marbles, Isaac L. Hitchcock, Timothy Ruggles, Jesse Jackson, Daniel Heald, John Pease; 1810, Amasa Sartwell, Almond Beecher, William Fletcher, Jeduthan Kingsbury, Harrison Moseley; 1811, Oliver Stowell, Lemuel Hubbard, Anson Cummings, John White, Levi Wheelock; 1812, William Harris, William McAllaster, Daniel Sterling, Salmon White, Warren Streeter, William Randall, Elkanah Patridge, Ira Ward, Asher Seymour, Roswell Wilder, Benjamin Goodwin, Elliott Lynde, Daniel Gill, Caleb Cheney, Henry C. Baldwin, James Briggs, Silas Brooks, Shailer Beckwith, Silas Ward, Ezra Church, Benjamin Cook.

These hardy pioneers have all passed away, and nearly all their names can now be read in the old village cemetery.

"Here, in their narrow cells forever laid,
The rude fore-fathers of the hamlet sleep."

The hardships they endured, the dangers they encountered and the obstacles they surmounted, would have appalled any other than the rugged Yankee character, for a majority of the early settlers came from Vermont and Massachusetts, direct descendants of the Pilgrim stock. Many of their children and grandchildren, and great-grand children live in handsome houses upon the spots where their brave ancestors reared pole cabins. "A few toiled and suffered; myriads enjoy the fruits." The last of the early settlers was Benjamin Cook, who died about 12 years ago. Mr. Cook was the third school teacher in the town. He came from Schoharie in 1811, and built a pole-cabin three miles north of the village, on the road to Keene Station, at a point near the residence of Ansel Clark, Jr., and lived within a few rods of the spot until he died. At that time there was no road to the place.

The town of Antwerp belonged originally to the famous Macomb purchase, to which every good title in the town refers. General Lewis R. Morris, a relative of Robert Morris, the Revolutionary patriot, who furnished Washington on his own credit a portion of the funds with which to carry on the Revolutionary war, was an early purchaser of a tract which included the entire town. It was under Gen. Morris' direction that the town began to settle. The Antwerp Company, of Belgium, also early owned a portion of the town, but it was in 1808 that the most extensive purchase, with a view of actual settling, was made by David Parish, an eminent banker, of Hamburg, Germany. He purchased 29,033 acres in Antwerp, which was afterwards increased to nearly 90,000 acres by his successors, George Parish and George Parish, Jr., brother and nephew of the original David. It was under the Parish

administration that the town began to be settled rapidly, but the last of their lands was not taken up until the beginning of the Civil War.

The method by which General Morris had commenced to sell the land was changed by Mr. Parish, who, instead of deeding the property and taking back mortgages, gave contracts, calling for deeds only upon the last payment. The early sales were conditioned upon the clearing of a certain portion of land, and the creation of a house to insure the land from getting into the hands of speculators. Mr. Parish did not realize at first the importance which Antwerp would some day assume, as to mineral wealth, but this was soon discovered, and he was shrewd enough thereafter to insert in all his contracts a reservation of all mines of iron, copper and lead.

John Jennison, early in 1807 was appointed agent by the former proprietor, General Morris, which position he retained until succeeded by Sylvius Hoard, and in April, 1824, he was followed by William McAllaster, under whose direction the greater part of the land was sold. Mr. McAllaster retained his position until all the tract was disposed of. The land office was located on the corner of the present Main street and Lexington avenue, near the farm-house of George D. McAllaster.

In the town of Antwerp, there is a range of ore deposits owned by the Jefferson Iron Company. They are, beginning at the southwest, Colburn, Ward, Dickson, White and Old Sterling mines. The Dickson mine was first opened in 1858. It is 150 feet deep, and worked wholly as an underground mine. The White mine is a small pit on the White farm, between the Dickson and Old Sterling. The Old Sterling mine is one mile northeast of the Dickson mine, and three miles from Antwerp. First opened by George Parish in 1836, and it has been in operation ever since. For years it was in the possession of the Sterling family, who used the ore in their furnace, and refused to sell any of it. In 1869 it became the property of the Jefferson Iron Company. The open pit at the northeast is 115 feet deep, and approximately 500 by 175 feet. The underground workings are south and southwest of it, and the ore has been followed for a distance of 900 feet, and to a depth of 185 feet. This deposit lies between the gneissic rocks on the southeast, 400 feet distant, and the sandstone (Potsdam) on the west side of the mine, but no walls have as yet been reached in the mine. A serpentine rock occurs with the ore apparently without any order in its relation to it. The ore varies from a specular ore of metallic lustre and steel-gray shade of color to amorphous, compact masses of deep red. The crushed powder answers well as a paint, and stains deeply all with which it comes in contact. The chemical composition is shown by the following analysis:

Sesquioxide of iron	17.52
Oxide of manganese	0.07
Alumina	1.12
Lime	2.49
Magnesia	1.07
Phosphoric acid	0.263
Sulphur	0.08
Silice	9.80
Water	0.68
<hr/>	
Metallic iron	55.66
Phosphorus	0.115

The ore stands up well, and, by leaving pillars with arched roof in the galleries and drifts, no timbering is necessary. There is comparatively little water in the mine. The serpentine is not so firm as the ore, and is full of slickenside surfaces. Small mine cars are used on the narrow guage tramways in the mine drifts. A skip track runs to the bottom of the open pit. A branch railroad three miles long connects this mine and the Dickson with the main line of the R., W. & O. Railroad, near Antwerp, although in a due east course the latter is less than a mile away.

The Dickson and Old Sterling ores are sold to furnaces on the Hudson river, and in Eastern Pennsylvania, and some in Ohio. The ease with which the Old Sterling ore is smelted, being almost self-fluxing, creates a demand for it in mixtures with other more refractory ores, and even where the freights make it expensive. The total output of these mines is estimated at 750,000 tons.

ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWN.

Antwerp was formed from LeRay by an act of April 5, 1810, to take effect on the first of January following, and the limits were the same as they are to-day. The same act annexed a part of Lewis county to Jefferson, and it was directed that the first town meeting should be held "at the house of Francis McAllaster, occupied by William Fletcher, inn-keeper, in said town," on the 5th of March following. The name "Antwerp" was given in honor of the Antwerp Company, of Belgium. Daniel Sterling was chosen moderator, and the following were the first town officers: Supervisor, Daniel Heald; Clerk, Samuel Randall; Assessors, John Jennison, Zopher Holden and Silas Ward; Commissioners of Highways, Francis McAllaster, Oliver Stowell and Elkanah Patridge; Overseers of the Poor, William Fletcher and John C. Foster; Overseers of Highways, Daniel Sterling, Jeduthan Kingsley, Salmon White, Matthew Brooks and Samuel Hendrix; Constable and Collector, Elkanah Patridge.

The highways were of the first importance then, as shown in the number of highway commissioners and overseers. It may seem more strange that in the civilization of nearly a century, the subject of highways is again forcing itself to the front. Early in the year 1805, a road was opened from Philadelphia to Antwerp and OxBow, and the following year to Gouverneur, which had begun to be settled. The work of road-making was

pushed forward from year to year until finally in 1849 a plank road was built from Philadelphia to Antwerp and OxBow, and also from Philadelphia to OxBow. Antwerp and Carthage were also thus connected.

The town of Antwerp seems to have been three-fourths of a century ahead of the rest of the State in the matter of registration of births and deaths, which is now universal. In 1813 a town resolution was passed making this excellent requirement, which was continued for many years. In 1825 it was voted that the town meeting should annually thereafter be held alternately at Indian River, as the village was then called, and at Ox Bow, but for 50 years they have been held at Antwerp altogether.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The inhabitants of Antwerp appear to have been as thoroughly frightened as the remainder of the country, by the news of the War of 1812. As soon as word was received of the war, measures of self-protection were adopted by building a block-house, which stood in the street opposite the present site of the Foster House. It was a short time of anxiety, but the terror which the news of war first occasioned soon subsided, and the unfinished fort was demolished.

THE VILLAGE OF ANTWERP.

ITS FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The father and founder of this village is Gen. Lewis R. Morris, and it would not have been singular if the settlement had been named Morristown or Parishville, after the next proprietor. On December 23, 1804, General Morris had purchased a tract of 49,280 acres, within the present boundaries of the town, which was more than two-thirds of its entire area, and included the site of the present village. For many years the little village had no more dignified name than Indian River.

The original settlement was probably due to the crossing of the State road over the river, which afforded good water-power, and naturally became the centre of business. The first improvement was the construction of a dam in 1805, by General Morris, under the supervision of Lemuel Hubbard, and in the following year, 1806, a saw-mill for Morris was built by Silas Ward, which was the first building erected.

Antwerp village is therefore 88 years old as a settlement. In the same year, as soon as the mill could turn out the lumber, a small frame house was put upon the present site of the Proctor House, and opened as an inn, with Gershom Matoon as its landlord. James Constable refers to the town in his diary under date of August 8, 1806.

The land office building was probably the next, with John Jennison as local agent. Dr. Hough says the first grist mill was built under the direction of Jennison, about 1807, on the site of the present "old red shop" of

J. G. Bethel. The Jennison mill must have been torn down or converted into a clothing mill, for a clothing mill was built there by Church about 1812, which he carried on for 16 years, when Thomas and Ezra Wait became proprietors. They demolished it after a time and built a new building upon the same site, the present "red shop." It was operated as a clothing mill until near 1856, when its machinery was taken out and removed to Wegatchie, St. Lawrence county. Some years ago there was a hot contest over the subject of moving the building out of the highway to its present location, at an expense of several hundred dollars, and the villagers carried their point.

Ezra Church was a man of great enterprise and ingenuity, a skilled bridge-builder and mill-wright. He secured the single run of stone for the old mill where Augsburg's now stands, from the Parker ledge, and built the mill on a contract to purchase it from Parish, but the title always remained with the latter until 1839, when it became the property of Isaiah Bailey. In 1868 it was purchased by Morgan Augsburg, the present owner, who equipped it in 1887 with six sets of Hungarian rolls, and it has become a somewhat extensive industry, shipping flour to the surrounding towns.

Dr. Samuel Randall came to Indian River in 1808, and was the first physician of the town of Antwerp, and also the first postmaster in 1809, with the office in his house, which position he retained for many years. It seems probable that he also built the first frame house in the village, very near the present location of the Congregational Church. The village was first commenced on the south side of the river, where the land is level, while on the north it is rough, and it would seem singular that it did not continue to grow in that direction. In the spring of 1811, the only buildings on the north side were Church's grist-mill, the inn first kept by Matoon, a building kept for a boarding house by a Frenchman named Bordeau, near the present Coolidge block, the "yellow store" of Zebulon H. Cooper, where the Chapin block now stands, which was the first store in 1810; the house and postoffice of Dr. Randall, to which he added a stock of goods in 1812, including drugs; and farther north the house of Major John Howe. A third store was opened by Orrin E. Bush.

A tannery became the next industry of the town in 1812, opposite the head of Railroad street, on the land now owned by Stephen Conklin's family. Luther Conklin purchased this property in 1815, but removed here a year later. Some time after that he demolished the old tannery building and erected another upon its site, which disappeared by fire long since.

Henry Welch, grandfather of J. R. Welch, was the first wagon worker, about 1820, and his old shop is still standing next to the present shop of his grandson, one of

the best remembered buildings in the town. The present double-arch stone bridge was built in 1880 at a cost of \$6,000, and is an enduring monument to the builders. It was erected after fiercest opposition, and now gives universal satisfaction.

THE GREAT FIRE OF 1889.

Antwerp, like Theresa and Carthage, has suffered from disastrous conflagrations. A very great fire broke out on the night of February 3, 1889, but it spread to be a blessing in disguise, for it has been the means of adding several handsome brick blocks to the village. It soon swept into ashes over \$50,000 worth of property, with an insurance of about \$31,009. The only means available for fighting fire were a pump and about 200 feet of hose owned by the tannery, but it did not reach all of the burning buildings. Watertown was telephoned to for help about two hours after the fire had started. An engine and hose cart were brought by special train about 3.30 a. m., but the engine froze up and soon broke a cog-wheel and was rendered useless. Their hose being attached to the tannery pump, saved the town.

The fire was disastrous, but from its ruins have risen better buildings and the appearance of a more progressive business town.

SCHOOLS.

For nearly 45 years Antwerp has been the seat of learning for a large territory, acquiring this reputation through the foundation of the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute. The educational facilities were first considered in 1813, when a school was commenced in a small building on the east side of Main street, near the present post office, which was the first educational institution in both village and town. The first principal of this temple of learning was Lodowick Miner, who came from the Royal Grant, in Herkimer. He was succeeded by Jacob Miller, and he by Benjamin Cook. Cook and Miner were respectively the first and second teachers of the second school house in the town, on the Ox-Bow road, on a knoll near the spring, just north of John Wilbur's residence. These schools were not free, but were supported by the subscriptions of the pupils. The second school-house of Antwerp village is still standing and in good condition, being used as a dwelling. Being a school house, it naturally stood out prominent, and was the cause of a recent litigation, the courts deciding that the yard was in the street, and the walk was straightened, or rather it was straightened first, which caused the litigation.

The third school-house in the village was the old brick one, built and given by Mr. Parish in 1816, and used up to 1879, when the present frame building was erected on the same site. The first division of the town into school districts was made on March 12, 1814, by John Howe, John C. Foster and Oliver Stowell, the town school com-

missioners, who divided the town into districts.

Ives Seminary, located in Antwerp village, is an outgrowth of two previously existing educational enterprises—the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute and the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary. The last named institution was incorporated April 5, 1828, and was successfully conducted as a grammar school until 1837, when it was placed under the patronage of the Black River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and became their Conference Seminary, with Rev. Jesse T. Peck as principal. It remained under the patronage of this church until 1869, when, as the buildings and facilities had become inadequate to the needs of the institution, it was transferred to Antwerp. The Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute furnished the beginning of the educational facilities, buildings, etc., which are now in use by the Ives Seminary. The Institute received a provisional charter in 1856, which was afterwards extended to February 1, 1860, and in 1861 it was made absolute. The erection of a stone building, three stories in height, 105 feet long and 50 feet wide, was commenced during the summer of 1857, but was not finished until May 9, 1861, at which date it was dedicated. The value of buildings, grounds, library and apparatus at that time was \$13,000. Of this sum about \$7,000 had been raised by subscription, and \$3,000 by bonding the town, leaving an indebtedness of \$3,000, which amount was loaned to the Institution by the State, and subsequently made a free gift. The Institute was opened May 20, 1861, with J. M. Manning and two assistants in charge. During the following year three teachers were added, and the number of students was about 120. In 1863 it was proposed to transfer the property to the State for use as a Normal School, but this was not accomplished. In 1865 an unsuccessful attempt was made to change the Institute to a graded school. In 1868 a proposition was made to lease the property to the Protestant Episcopal Society, but the parties interested could not agree on conditions. About this time the Black River Conference leased the buildings, and the Legislature changed the name of the Institute to "Black River Conference Seminary." In 1870 the erection of a boarding and ladies' hall, of stone, 72x43 feet and four stories high, was commenced. It was finished two years afterwards and cost \$16,000. In 1873 it was resolved by the trustees to place the institution forever beyond the possibility of failure by raising a fund of at least \$30,000. Hon. Willard Ives, of Watertown, immediately headed the subscription list with \$8,000, and two years later the Conference had succeeded in raising about \$26,000. The entire wealth of the institution, including buildings, etc., is more than \$50,000. April 21, 1874, the name was changed to "Ives Seminary," at the suggestion of Dr. E. O. Haven, and at about the

same time an arrangement was made whereby the Seminary was adopted as Gymnasium C. of Syracuse University, students graduating from it being admitted there without further re-examination. The school is in a prosperous condition, sustained by the following faculty: Rev. F. E. Arthur, A. M., Principal; Ellen A. Corse, A. M., Preceptress; Merrill J. Blanden, A. B., Jennie A. Williams, Mima Munro.

There have been many private schools in Antwerp, but one in particular deserves mention, that of Miss Ruth G. Abell, who for 17 years conducted a successful select school, and her pupils, who have now reached manhood and womanhood, will always hold her in grateful memory. Miss Abell is still living in town, enjoying the fruits of a life spent in good works.

CHURCHES.

The progress of religion during the first years of Antwerp's history was not very encouraging. The old Catholic Church, now in use on the hill, the second built in Jefferson county, was erected and given by Mr. Parish to the people of Antwerp as a house of worship, to be used by all denominations. For about 10 years it was thus used, but Mr. Parish excluded the Congregationalists because they would not have a minister who was able to suit all classes, and stormy times followed, well remembered to-day by many old inhabitants.

The old brick church was erected by David Parish, in 1816, at a cost of \$9,692.26. The building to-day is well preserved, and is good for another century. It was dedicated in 1819, and was sold in 1849 to the Catholics for \$600. In 1816 the town appointed a committee, consisting of John Howe, Sylvius Hoard and Samuel Randall to take charge of the church. Mr. Parish would never allow a fire in the church, for some peculiar reason, and people were compelled to take with them cans of coals, or shiver, and generally both. Since the Catholics have occupied the church a steeple and a bell have been added.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Is the oldest church organization in town. It was formed in July, 1819, by Rev. Isaac Clinton, then principal of the Lowville Academy. The original members were William Randall, Percival Hawley, Edward Foster, Hosea Hough, Mrs. Hawley, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Frances Eaton and Mrs. Polly Copeland.

There was a previous agreement to employ either a Presbyterian or a Congregational minister, according to convenience, and to allow him to outline the policy of the organization. Mr. Clinton was a Presbyterian, and naturally took and maintained that form of church government, until 1838, when much controversy relating to doctrine arose in the church, and continued for a number of years.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ANTWERP.

In June, 1854, a vote was unanimously passed by both males and females to adopt the Congregational form of government, and the long strife was apparently ended. In 1852, 20 years after the erection of its first church edifice, the second house of worship was constructed, necessitated by the progress and growth of the church. It has long been known as the "old Congregational Church," and cost about \$6,000. This edifice was also used for about 20 years, when it was sold to John D. Ellis for \$1,800. For many years it was known as Ellis Hall, and in the present year was leased by the owner to the Citizens' Band, and is now known as the Citizens' Opera House. The elegant church edifice now occupied cost over \$20,000, aside from the lot, parsonage and sheds, which cost about \$6,000 more. This is a handsome stone structure, of Gothic style, the stone being sandstone from the Render quarries in this town.

The first religious revival was in the summer of 1824, under Rev. Charles T. Fin-

ney, when 41 converts were added to the church. The pastorate of Rev. Jesse H. Jones, from January 1, 1865, to May 2, 1869, was characterized by great energy, ability and success. He infused new life into the church, and \$1,000 was expended in repairing the edifice, and \$1,300 in a parsonage, and the Congregational organization for the first time adopted a manual of church order and polity, and a new covenant drawn up. This may be designated as the "reconstruction period." Rev. J. A. Canfield was called, and when he resigned, May 31, 1874, the church was never so prosperous, spiritually and financially, 51 members having been added by profession. It was due largely to Mr. Canfield's efforts that the new church was built. He is now living in Antwerp at an advanced age, universally respected for a life fruitful in good works. The church was 75 years old in July last, and during that time has had 26 ministers and a total membership of nearly a thousand.

John Horace Crum was probably the most

eloquent divine the church ever enjoyed, and his charge was exceedingly productive in converts. His fame was wide-spread, and travelling men made it a point to spend Sunday in Antwerp in order to hear him. Under his pastorate 81 members joined in one day. One of the most prominent members of the old Congregational Church for a long series of years, was Jeremy Stimson, father of Mrs. J. R. Sweeney, of Watertown, and of Mrs. Benjamin Fuller, of Antwerp. He was a regular attendant, and brought his family with him, and thus perpetuated an influence for good that is gratefully remembered.

For a brief notice of the 75th anniversary of this church see p. 440.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This denomination is the third in age, but dates back no further than July, 1863. Rev. D. Symonds, then pastor at Sprague's Corners, established an appointment for worship here Sunday evenings, and William Barrett was the leader of a small class. The Wiggins block was used, then the Baptist Church until 1872. It was due mainly to the efforts of the pastor, Rev. E. E. Kellogg, that their handsome brick residence was reared, at a cost of about \$20,000, but it remained only a short time. It was swept away by fire on the morning of January 5, 1877, but the ashes were hardly cold before another was started on the same spot. The subscription was so satisfactory that the debt of \$2,000 above the insurance was soon discharged. The new building was larger, 82x45 feet, of brick, handsome and commodious, standing upon a high elevation adjoining Ives Seminary. Rev. W. H. Kanoff (1894), is the present pastor. The membership is 160, and the Sunday-school numbers 164.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There were no Episcopal services in Antwerp until 1866, when Rev. J. Winslow held missionary services, and he may be really called the father of the denomination here, although Rev. Robert Harwood held the first Episcopal service in Antwerp in 1855, and administered the first baptism to Annis Elizabeth Sterling Hall, on September 6, 1855. Bishop Cox was the first bishop to visit Antwerp in 1866, when Mr. Winslow presented a class for confirmation. Services were first held in the Seminary chapel, then in the Foster House, then in an upper room in the Wiggins block, and next in Mrs. Gill's house, until the church was built. The corner-stone was laid on September 7, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Babcock, assisted by the rector, Rev. H. V. Gardiner. It was the result of the latter's efforts, and cost \$4,500. The church was consecrated October 8, 1872, by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington. Rev. J. H. Brown is the present rector.

HILLSIDE CEMETERY.

It is, as its name designates, upon a hillside, and is a most beautiful spot for the last

home of man. The grounds are tastefully laid out and ornamented. The land was purchased of Clewly Copeland in 1859, consisting of seven and a half acres at \$75 per acre. The Antwerp Rural Cemetery Association was organized in the same year, with John H. Conklin, President; Elijah Fulton, Vice-President; J. S. Conkey, Secretary; G. S. Sawens, Treasurer. The sale of lots has been at an average price of 10 cents per square foot, but this has created a reserve fund in the treasury.

A fine stone vault was erected at the entrance in 1882, at a cost of \$800, and many other improvements have been made. In the old cemetery, adjoining, the older pioneers sleep the sleep of the just.

The Foster burial-ground, near the Andrew Kinne farm, was started as early as 1810, and there are in addition the following others: Beaman burying-ground, two miles from Antwerp; a grave-yard at Sprague's Corners; the Bemis ground, three miles from Ox-Bow; Vrooman Hill, from the farm of Peter Vrooman, the early settler, and the two cemeteries at Ox-Bow.

MINERAL WEALTH.

When Dr. Hough said, in 1854, that Antwerp stood unrivalled for mineral wealth in the county, he did not approach the realm of prophecy, for he added that its minerals were chiefly interesting to the man of science—without practical value. Since he made that statement the earth has yielded up over a million tons of ore of the richest quality, and a beginning only has been made in its vast capacity. Although specular iron ore had been mined in Rossie since 1812, the first successful attempt in Antwerp was not made until 1836, on an island in the midst of a swamp, on the farm of Hopestill Foster, which is now the Sterling mine, the mineral reserve having been sold by Mr. Parish for \$200, to James Sterling.

In 1837 ore was found upon the farm of Col. Hiram B. Keene, near the county line, at Keene's station, which led to the extensive mines in that locality.

Antwerp possesses stone of many kinds, whose commercial value is yet practically to become known, although David Coffeen and James Parker, in 1805, quarried over 100 pairs of mill-stones at \$100 per pair, from a ledge of gneiss on the old State road, between Mr. Cook's place and Ox-Bow. The present Congregational Church is built of sandstone from the Render quarry, and it has been quarried in several other places.

Forty years ago, when Dr. Hough said Antwerp contained vast quantities of marble of a coarse texture, but suited for many purposes of architecture, not a foot of marble had then been taken out of the now many Gouverneur quarries. It extends in the same range into Antwerp in large quantities, and is believed to be of equal value with the Gouverneur stone. The only effort to test it ever made was by Myron H. Bent, in 1892, upon the

old Hinsdale farm, between Antwerp and Ox-Bow, which upon the surface shows even a second grade stone. Potsdam sandstone has been quarried upon the Keene farm, indications of copper have been found, and lead exists upon the Wilbur farm on the Ox-Bow road, while talc and asbestos are said to be found in many places.

At this writing (1894), iron is thought to exist in an unexpected form—in clay. About two months ago a barrel of two kinds of clay was shipped to Chicago by David H. Rogers and O. G. Devendorf, to be tested for brick. The samples of brick received are of very dark red, which, made by a dry pressure process, are practically impervious to water. Their weight, density and color, suggest the presence of iron in the clay, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated, and a large brick and tile industry is possible. The average life of the best brick is about 60 years, and the Catholic Church in Antwerp, built of brick made near by, has been standing 78 years, and is now in good condition, which indicates the clay is of superior value for brick.

THE CHAIR COMPANY.

The movement which culminated in the organization of this company, originated in the early part of the present year. The stock, \$20,000, was all subscribed in this town, and the Antwerp Chair Manufacturing Company organized. This result is largely due to the efforts of Mr. Ira C. Hinsdale, who was one of three to take \$1,000 each of the stock. The others were A. L. Hilton and the Bank of Antwerp. The directors of the company are: A. L. Hilton, President; D. C. Hinsdale, Vice-President; H. O. Gardner, Secretary and General Manager; John D. Ellis, Treasurer; G. W. Hall, E. B. Perley and George Alton.

It is proposed to manufacture chairs especially, but everything in the line of wood-working goods is permitted.

THE F. X. BAUMERT & CO. CHEESE FACTORY.

Antwerp is the seat of a large agricultural area. Farmers within a radius of five to six miles draw their milk both winter and summer to the Baumert & Co. factory. In the height of the season, 60,000 pounds of milk are manufactured daily—the product of about 3,000 cows. The factory is equipped with the latest improved machinery. Seven brands of cheese are made, and both whey and cream butter. Nothing is wasted; the refuse of the finished product of all kinds furnishes the raw material for another, until the greasy matter is all thrashed out of it, when the remainder, called whey, is piped over to the sugar of milk factory. There the sweetening properties are extracted, and the refuse is drawn away.

OLD HOTELS.

On the Carthage road, between the village and Fargo's present hotel, were three taverns of the early days. Although they cannot be

claimed by the town of Antwerp, yet they are familiar to old inhabitants. Sanford and Sylvius Lewis each kept one. The "Old Checkered House" has left an enduring memory, though now demolished. It was painted in squares, like a checker-board, and was situated near the present Fargo's.

At Barber's Corners, on the Philadelphia road, may still be seen an old wood-colored frame building, which served as a tavern 50 years ago.

Steele's Corners, near Spragueville, also had its tavern, which was a great place for dancing. It was finally burned down. On the Russell turnpike is yet standing an old building, once a tavern, kept by one Hazleton.

REMINISCENCES OF EARLY DAYS BY MRS.

NANCY MC ALLASTER.

The historian of Antwerp is fortunate in being able to avail himself of the wonderful memory of Mrs. Nancy McAllaster, wife of the late William McAllaster, who is now living in Antwerp with her only son, George, at the age of nearly 90 years. There is probably no one in this town whose memory extends over so wide a range of years, for, with the exception of a little over a year, her entire life has been spent in Antwerp. She is able to draw a realistic picture of those days when the village was called Indian River, and can readily recall nearly every event of any importance from the War of 1812 to the present time.

Mrs. McAllaster was born in Windsor township, Vermont, in 1805, and came with her father, Oliver Stowell, to Antwerp in March, 1806. They first went into a bark shanty opposite the fair grounds, to remain until a cabin could be erected upon a permanent location. It had a bark roof and a floor made of logs split in two. There were no windows, and no chimney, only a hole cut in one side for the smoke to escape. The wolves would be attracted and would surround it in droves. This chimney-hole served another purpose. The inmates would crawl up into it carefully and fire at the hungry animals, who would generally get away unharmed, being as keen in scenting danger as in scenting meat. Mr. Stowell and his family remained here several weeks, until he built a log house upon the Martin farm, a short distance above. Mrs. McAllaster spent her childhood days there, and she remembers well the manner in which they travelled to town—by marked trees, a distance of only a mile. She also remembers getting lost when three years old, with her mother, in going after the cows one afternoon. The cows wanted to follow the right path, but her mother thought it was the wrong one, and they were not found until long into the night, when the neighbors all came out and blew their tin horns.

Mrs. McAllaster walked, when only six or seven years old, to a district school near the present site of S. G. Wiggins' house, and had

for playmates James Sterling and his big brothers. The boys were generally a hilarious set, and she was so afraid of them that she would go out and sit in the snow to eat her dinner, rather than be near them.

Mrs. McAllaster was only seven years old when the War of 1812 commenced, but she can recall its stirring times and the thrilling scenes, which existed largely in fear and imagination. She remembers how every one was frightened at first, and the block-house erected as a fort, and particularly one amusing incident in connection with the war—the Indian scare—when every one expected to get scalped. The Indians were very troublesome during the war. She says one grand scare originated in this way: One Sunday morning an old Methodist minister came along and stopped at Elliott Lynde's house and at Lemuel Hubbard's, and told a most harrowing story—that the Indians were coming, that Ogdensburg was already in ashes, and that all would soon be scalped or massacred, and that all must prepare to die. Lynde and Hubbard at once started out to warn every one, and stopped at Mr. Stowell's. Mrs. McAllaster remembers how pale her father turned at the news. Every one left home at once and flew into town, resolved to die together. She says that Lewis Bishop, a lad of 14 or 15, came along and went ahead of the children with a long pole with which to fight the Indians and protect his charge. The women were all gathered in the little tavern, and the men formed all around it to fight as long as they could, and to carry out the protection plank in their marriage "platform." During the night no one pretended to go to bed, and when they heard a gun fired the women screamed and fainted. The alarm was caused by a white dog, owned by Jennison, the landlord, which happened to run behind a stump near by, and thinking that it was an Indian seeking to hide, some one had fired at it. The dog was unharmed as well as the frantic inhabitants. Thus the night passed, the men taking turns at the watch, in breathless expectation that their scalps would soon adorn some wigwam of the noble red man, as trophies of a great white massacre. The next day they learned to their great relief that the scare was a canard. The ludicrous features were many, and afforded amusement for a long time. John C. Foster's father and family joined in the flight, leaving the breakfast table and a short-cake standing upon the stove, and taking only a bed and a few provisions. When they returned, they found their cow all tangled up in the cord in the bed, and their short-cake burned up. Another family took their cow along to have plenty of milk, and tied a feather bed on its back, and the first mud-hole the cow came to she lay down in it and rolled to her heart's content. Daniel Sterling's wife was about the only one who remained at her post, not in the least disturbed by the alarm. A number of neighbors, on their way to town, drove their cows

along and left them at Sterling's, and Mrs. Sterling afterwards boasted of the "big cheese" she made that day. She said she piled her children against the door, "Jim" at the head, so as to let the Indians get him first.

Mrs. McAllaster was 17 years old when the "brick church" was dedicated, which she readily recalls, and especially the many times afterward when she shivered there in the cold, no fire being allowed in the building by Parish, and a can of coals to take along was a luxury only within the reach of a few. The old church must have been the scene of many stirring events.

Times have indeed changed since Mrs. McAllaster was young, and nothing more so than in the use of liquor. In those days when good pure whisky cost only 18 cents a gallon, it was kept in the house and regarded as essential as tea, and it was not good breeding unless you first offered your guest, whether minister or layman, a glass. Everyone drank then, but rarely became intoxicated. At "bees" whisky flowed like water, and buildings went up as if by magic. Occasionally its use was abused, notably at a "bee" getting out ice on the river one winter, where "blackstrap" was on tap, and a citizen's only son was induced to drink enough of it to kill him. At dances it was also the prevailing beverage. Mr. Scott, father of J. R. Welch's mother, gave a dance one night in his log house near Holden's, and getting out of whisky towards morning, lots were cast to see who should go to town for a new supply. It was a bitter cold night and the liquor froze in the jug on the way, which suggests that "watering" was not unknown in those days, when whisky was only 18 cents a gallon.

It may not be generally known that the mother of the assassin of President Garfield, Guiteau, was born in this town, from one of its best and most prominent families, his mother a beautiful and good woman. She was Jane Howe, daughter of Major John Howe, and is well remembered by Mrs. McAllaster to have been a charming girl. The elder Guiteau was considered a crazy kind of a fellow, and her parents and friends were greatly shocked at their marriage. The assassin certainly inherited his diabolical traits from the paternal side. The assassin, Guiteau, was here when a child visiting with his mother, who died many years ago.

THE VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

Antwerp became an incorporated village on July 30, 1853. The charter covers a rectangular tract of 660 acres. The first meeting for election of officers under the incorporation was held on August 27, following, and the village commenced business with Publius D. Foster, clerk; Jonas S. Conkey, Solomon J. Childs and Edward L. Proctor, trustees; the board electing Mr. Conkey president. On October 4th following, two

additional trustees were elected, who were William D. Carpenter and George N. Brown. The village was re-incorporated in 1871, with enlarged powers under the general act of 1870. The officers for the present year are: trustees, C. L. Burhans (president), A. P. Rogers, Daniel J. Alton and Cyrus Mason; clerk, John C. Trolan. The village records were destroyed in the fire of 1889, and therefore the names of former presidents cannot be given. Among them have been E. L. Proctor, Elijah Fulton and Eugene Copley.

STERLINGBURGH.

This is the local name given to a small collection of houses, now mostly old, about one mile east of Antwerp village, on the south bank of Indian river, and the name was given in honor of James Sterling, who conducted for several years extensive manufacturing operations there.

The first settlement was made in December, 1816, when preparations were begun, under direction of William Parish, for the erection of a forge on Indian river. A road, dam and house were also built soon after, but the forge was not profitable, and after two or three years was discontinued. A distillery at this place was erected and superintended by William McAllaster, as Parish's agent. Hough says that it "afforded a home market for grain and cattle, which enabled farmers to pay for their land much sooner than would otherwise have been possible."

Mr. Parish built a grist-mill here in 1834, near the distillery, taking the water from the dam built for the forge, both of which were sold in 1846 to James Sterling, and a furnace erected by him, at first fitted for hot blast, but since 1849 run with the cold blast. The ore from the Sterling mine in this town supplied it, except what was needed for mixing, and was hauled four miles at 50 cents per ton. Castings were not made at the furnace, but a foundry was operated by other parties near by. A plaster mill was also once operated at this place.

Sterlingburgh was purchased in 1859 by Alexander Copley, together with several thousand acres of timber land along the river. The grist-mill, built in 1834 by Parish, was operated by Copley and his sons until it was burned down in 1880. A large mill was thereupon erected at a cost of \$16,000. The saw-mill was put up by McKnight & Law, a little farther up the river, before Mr. Copley came, which has grown to be one of the largest industries of the town, sawing annually three million feet cut from private land, and employing from 20 to 30 men. A new mill, with timbers of Georgia pine, is being erected the present year.

Another forge, one mile above "the 'Burg," was built in 1870 by A. P. Sterling, son of James Sterling, and another, upon the site of an old saw-mill, formerly owned by

George A. Hoard, at a cost of \$20,000, and employing 100 men.

On the site of the old forge an industry of much benefit to Antwerp has been established by Frank S. Paddock, of Watertown, under the management of J. G. Walton Wiggins. In 1885 he purchased the site from A. & E. Copley, and erected an excelsior (wood-fibre) mill. Fire destroyed it in 1890, and again in the present year, but it is now being rebuilt at an expense of about \$2,000. This has furnished a market annually for about 2,000 cords of poplar and spruce timber.

The relics of past energy and enterprise are as numerous about the 'Burg as are the objects of present active industry.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

PROBABLY no more artistic work of its kind than the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument exists north of Watertown. It is one of which any city or town may well be proud. The monument bears this inscription:

ERECTED 1893,

BY THE CITIZENS OF ANTWERP, N. Y.,

IN MEMORY OF THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
OF 1861-1865.

The work is a fitting tribute to the soldiers who went from this town, whose services it chiefly commemorates, although it is erected in memory of all soldiers. The town of Antwerp was one of the first in the county to respond to President Lincoln's call for troops, and during the war it contributed over 400 brave boys, out of a total population of only about 3,000, or nearly one soldier to every seven persons. That the town is still patriotic, and that it remembers these services and sacrifices, is evidenced by this beautiful monument, which stands at the corner of Main street and Madison avenue, upon a lofty position, commanding a pleasing view of the surrounding country, while the top figure is visible for a long distance. If the color-bearer were animate he could see the Adirondack peaks and the St. Lawrence. The monument itself is 40 feet high, and stands upon an elevation 20 feet above the street. It is of Barre granite, the main shaft being solid. The base is 11 feet 10 inches by 10 feet, and its total weight is about 75 tons. The color-bearer stands in an inclining position, looking towards the rising sun, with left arm clasped around the flag and with the right upon the sword, in an attitude of defense. The soldier at "parade rest," faces the north, while the sailor scans the horizon with his glass, looking towards the south. The figures are of heroic size and are works of real merit. The monument stands in a little park of about an acre and a quarter, which has appropriately been named "Monument Park." From an unsightly pile of rocks, the spot has been transformed into a beauty spot, with handsome terraces, while marble steps and easy

curving walks of white spar lead up to the monument itself.

The movement which culminated in this beautiful work had its inception with "Oliver McAllaster Post," G. A. R., 10 years before its completion. The first funds were raised by a fair under its auspices, in February, 1883, which realized about \$1,400. The old Baptist church was donated by



THE SOLDIER'S MONUMENT.

Luther H. Bailey and William Kellogg, which added \$400 to the fund. Subscriptions were received from Col. Hiram B. Keene, of Gouverneur, formerly of this town, of \$500, and \$100 each from Hon. George D. McAllaster, Hon. E. B. Bulkley, Hon. John D. Ellis and DeWitt Copley. The fund reached about \$3,000, at which point it

seemed to stay, while \$5,000 was desired. Finally, in 1892, the contract was awarded to Carrick Brothers, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., at \$3,000.

The lot cost \$600, and was purchased by subscriptions. The grading of the grounds, under the supervision of Myron H. Bent, cost about \$1,000 more. Many farmers contributed generously toward the improvements, in labor with teams.

The monument was dedicated August 24, 1894, in the presence of 7,000 or 8,000 people from all parts of Northern New York, including 1,000 veterans from the G. A. R. posts at Carthage, Lowville, and other points. The dedicatory address was delivered by Secretary of State John Palmer, and was an eloquent tribute to the heroes of 1861-65, and to the patriotism of Antwerp. Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, Hon. Isaac L. Hunt, of Adams, Judge Henry E. Turner, of Lowville, and others, delivered stirring addresses. Hon. John D. Ellis presided. The occasion was a memorable one in the history of Antwerp.

In preachers, physicians and lawyers, Antwerp has been favored by the presence of very many able and conscientious men, "their names remembered or forgotten." It has been the fashion among writers of history during these later years, to single out professional men for more extended notice than the equally able men who occupy less public positions in society. The writer has not been able, after mature thought and careful consideration, to find any valid reason for singling out the professions for special mention. To do so seems to us invidious, and, excepting the soldiers, we have not given lists of such except as they become identified with discussions of local history. To say that a man demands a place in history from the bare fact that he gets his living by a profession instead of a trade, appears to us a foolish assertion. But the names of the soldiers who went from all the communities of Jefferson county to help preserve the union of these United States, they should be printed in letters of gold, and blazoned upon imperishable granite. Those who are now living in the town of Antwerp, as near as we can now learn, are as follows:

Ahi Mosher, James S. Dwyre, Peter Shampine, Fletcher N. Odbert, Peter Werney, George E. Fuller, Luke Marsh, Brayton F. Kinne, Thomas T. Ballard, Charles Hunt, Ethan Allen Wait, William Yerden, Charles E. Wright, Thomas Scurrah, Martin L. Willard, Ezra Hicks, J. D. Snell, John C. Trolan, James N. Simmonds, Albert A. Porter, Ira C. Hinsdale, Robert A. Hall, James Render, Stephen L. Hall, John Stanley, E. J. Burchell, Calvin J. Ripley, John B. Hall, John M. Butler, William Rattican, William S. Risdale, Eugene Miller, Philander Burton, Taylor Smith, George Rattican, James Risdale, William Hogan, Morton T. Bacon, John I. Bacon, Reuben C. Wright,

David Backus, Richard Render, Levi North, Wilbur Goodnough, J. Spencer Woodward, John C. Gates, Jacob S. Cole, Lorenzo D. Burtis, Benjamin F. Butler, Amos Streeter, John G. Bethel, Horace Tooley, William Wythe, John Stanley.

ANTWERP LODGE, No. 226, F. & A. M.—April 25, 1850, the lodge had its meeting for organization, when the following officers officiated: William Skinner, W. M.; Ezra Skipp, S. W.; J. B. Carpenter, J. W.; Clewly Copeland, Treasurer; William Strong, Secretary; Levi Miller, S. D.; S. D. Whiting, J. D.; Levi Miller, Tyler. The following have been Masters of the lodge since its organization: William Skinner, Levi Miller, H. H. Miller, A. Hoyt, T. S. Jackson, Joseph Newton, S. H. Kirkland, A. McGregor, James A. Aldrich, George N. Crosby, S. D. Hunt, A. G. Wait, H. D. Hathaway, W. E. A. Faichney, G. H. Wood, John G. Bethel, Elmer G. Burtis.

THE BUSINESS HOUSES

Of the village are briefly as follows: Baumert fancy cheese factory, employing from 25 to 30 hands; mentioned elsewhere.

The Jefferson Iron Company, Edward B. Bulkley, President; office, corner Main and Depot streets. At present not working their mines.

The Antwerp Chair Manufacturing Company, building now practically completed; mentioned under a separate head.

The Antwerp Mills of Morgan Augsbury, with a daily capacity of 80 barrels.

The Proctor House and the Foster House, and a boarding house kept by Laton Bentley, opposite the former.

Hayne & Whitaker's sugar-of-milk factory, next to the Baumert factory; established by this firm, who came from Unionville, Delaware county.

J. T. Bethel's sash, door and blind factory; established by present owner. Employing from two to five men.

Hogan Bros.' foundry, purchased in 1873 from J. L. Newton, who established it about 1857.

William Munro's saw-mill, doing principally custom sawing.

Ira C. Hinsdale, dry goods, who came from Ox-Bow to Antwerp in 1885, and located in the Johnson block. The same business was previously conducted here, first by William N. Johnson, H. W. Ellis, James H. Lounsbury, Chapin & Banister, Sisson & Fox.

William T. Bentley, dry goods, (administrators), in the south end of the Syndicate block. Established in the present location 1889; first located in store now occupied by A. Beaman, in 1887.

F. S. Howe & Co., dry goods, in the King store, built by A. M. King in 1865, and conducted by him with the post office until 1891.

Miss A. Beaman, dry goods and millinery, in the White block, opposite Congregational

Church; established in present location in 1889. For many years previous, this firm name was Miss A. Wight & Co., originally established in 1857 by Mrs. S. W. Somes, becoming A. Wight in 1866, who occupied the store where Perley's store now stands.

Alonzo Chapin, clothing, in Chapin block, established in 1848. This is the oldest business block in town, and was built in 1844 by Lester Fowler and Lansing Drake.

E. B. Perley, drugs, in Perley block. Mr. Perley came from Vermont in 1868, and commenced business under the firm name of Williams & Perley, in 1871, one door above present location.

Fred Y. Spears, Arthur L. Lynde—Spears & Lynde; drugs and general merchandise, in Syndicate block.

Wait & Moore, hardware, established in 1862 in present store.

C. P. McAllaster, hardware, in Bailey block; established in 1886. Firm was McAllaster Brothers until about a year ago.

R. A. Hogan, gents' furnishing goods, established 1894.

W. R. Smith, groceries; established 1861.

Jacob Winkler, boots and shoes, in White block, established in 1879.

E. C. Burchell, groceries, Miller block, erected by Josie Miller and John H. Conklin in 1867.

C. Marsh, boots and shoes, established in present location, opposite Foster House, in 1889.

John B. Marsh, jeweler, first established in Burtis block in 1873; moved to Coolidge block in 1874.

A. M. Parlow, tailor, established 1893.

D. J. Alton, groceries and meats, Syndicate block; first established as Alton Bros.

C. L. Dillenbeck, dry goods, Syndicate block.

Gates & Alton, groceries and meats, in basement south end Chapin block; established in 1891.

C. W. Hall & Co., furniture, next to W. R. Smith's, established in 1871.

Geo. Snell, bottling works, opened in 1894. J. R. Richner, steam laundry, rear of Proctor House.

Mrs. A. E. Marsh, telegraph and telephone office, Chapin block.

C. W. Moffett & Co., boots, shoes and harness store, established in Chapin block in 1884.

R. M. Flaherty, ten cent store, south end Chapin block, established in 1893.

John Pogue, tailor, basement of Foster House.

E. E. Proctor, news room, Chapin block.

Mrs. George Snell, millinery, at residence, Main street.

Dr. G. H. Wood, office over Marsh's.

Dr. William Hay, office over Flaherty's.

Dr. F. F. Hutchins, office in P. O. block.

M. H. Donald, insurance, office in P. O. block.

F. N. Odbert, wagon making; at Devendorf's blacksmith shop.

J. R. Welch, wagon making.

O. G. Devendorf, blacksmith, south of bridge.

Robert Cochran, blacksmith, Williams building; opened 1894.

J. D. Burtis, restaurant and saloon, next to Bank.

Dr. G. H. Lathan, dentist, established here 1877. Office over Perley's.

John C. Trolan, attorney, established in 1872; office over McAllaster's store.

H. J. Foote, attorney, office at residence, Madison avenue.

J. A. Faichney, photographer established as Faichney & Bent in 1887; Williams building.

John D. Radigan, livery.

Spears & Richner, livery; established 1890 by Spears & Lynde.

Bank of Antwerp, a private bank, established in 1872 by Cassius M. Coolidge, John D. Ellis, president; Albert Hoyt, cashier; capital and surplus, \$200,000. The business was resumed by them in 1874. The old bank building was erected by Coolidge, and was destroyed by the fire of 1889, and an elegant new one of brick and stone, on same location, opposite post office, took its place.

The Antwerp Gazette, a weekly newspaper, was founded September 1, 1873, by J. M. Beaman, and was continued by him until February 1, 1875, being then bought by J. W. Van Slyke. It passed into the hands of Myron H. Bent on December 12, 1888, and on February 15, 1892, into the possession of Duane W. Fuller. Circulation, 2,500 copies. At first the outfit consisted of

a hand-press and an old Ruggles job press and but few fonts of type; it is now heated and run by steam, with three presses and a full complement of type.

The Antwerp News was started in the summer of 1870 by Miss M. M. Smith, but was discontinued January 1, 1873.

Van Buren street was extended from the cemetery around to Depot street in 1886, and Hoyt avenue was laid out in 1884. New streets are at present contemplated.

The present dam in Antwerp village was built by Mr. Munro in 1861—33 years ago. It must have been well built to have stood so long, and passed over its breast so many million feet of lumber.

THE 75th anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational Church of Antwerp, was celebrated December 28, 1894, in an appropriate manner. It was a most interesting and important event in the history of the church, and for the village of Antwerp. The church was beautifully and artistically decorated for the occasion. After the opening exercises, the Rev. Duncan McGregor offered a fervent prayer and Mr. Morgan Augsburg made an address of welcome. Then followed a most interesting paper prepared and read by Albert Hoyt, for many years its clerk, on the history of the church, which was most judicious and elicited the closest attention. Then followed letters of regret and congratulation from former pastors. The happy occasion ended with an informal reception.

THE BENTONS.

MRS. CAROLINE C. BENTON, wife of Colonel Z. H. Benton, formerly of Antwerp, who died at Richfield Springs some years ago, was a natural-born niece of Napoleon I., she being the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, King of Spain. Though so near a descendant of a family that helped so greatly to make history, she seldom made any allusion, save to her intimate friends, to the fact that she was the only descendant in America of that distinguished house. It may not be altogether unbecoming for an historian to make mention of some well-known facts concerning people who have passed away, for sometimes such allusions may help to "point a moral or adorn a tale." In such a light we present a few remarks:

When Joseph Bonaparte, who had been King of Spain when his great brother had thrones and crowns to give away, took up his residence in Bordentown, N. J., he met and loved a beautiful Quaker girl. Her family were eminently respectable, and it was a great blow to their just pride to see their daughter contract a mesalliance with an acknowledged French roue like Joseph Bonaparte, then an old, corpulent man. Outside of her own friends and acquaint-

ances, no one knew the family name of this fair Quakeress, nor do we here give it, although well known to the author of this History. This union resulted in the birth of two children, both daughters. The younger died in infancy, and the other was she who married Colonel Benton. Her mother came to Watertown in the thirties, under the name of Madam de la Folie, and resided for a long time on Arsenal street, in the brick double-house later owned by the DeLongs, and demolished to make room for the Opera House. There Mrs. Benton grew to womanhood, and there she was married to Col. Benton early in the thirties, the ceremony being performed early in the old Trinity Church on Court street, destroyed in the great fire of 1849.

Shortly before the year of this marriage, Joseph Bonaparte spent a large part of his time in this northern country, having 240,000 acres of land in Northern Jefferson and Southern St. Lawrence, the Natural Bridge being his headquarters, and there he erected quite a pretentious dwelling, a picture of which is shown on page 108c of this History. He also built a hunting lodge on the high rocky hill that forms the eastern shore of

Bonaparte Lake, but only the foundation walls are now traceable. It is a lonely, bleak place, the trees all cut down, and the naked rocks adding to the desolation.

During his residence in this northern section, he chose to be called the Count de Surveilliers. He finally disposed of his lands to the Antwerp Company, we believe, though not positive. In the fall of 1830, having heard of the French Revolution of the previous July, he departed for France.

Mrs. Benton received a pension of \$1,200 a year from France up to the time of the Franco-Prussian war. After that she taught French for a living. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, and in no way ever violated the rules of conventionalism. She left several children; one of her sons is a summer resident upon the shore of Bonaparte Lake, where he has a fine cottage. In 1879 Mrs. Benton wrote an interesting book about France and the French people. She visited Paris, and is said to have been re-

ceived by Napoleon III., but we have no authority for the statement that she was acknowledged as a legitimate Bonaparte. She is represented as having been a splendid girl, with beautiful eyes, and a manner that was charming. Her residence in this remote section is not so remarkable when we consider that the very first efforts at a settlement of the Black River country were made by emigres from France, driven out by the Revolution of 1793, as the Bonapartes were in turn driven out by the returning Bourbons, after Waterloo—they, too, seeking this northern section for a home. At Cape Vincent there were Frenchmen who entered Moscow with Napoleon I., and survived the awful horrors of that campaign. They even hoped to see "L'Emprere" himself among them at Cape Vincent, after he should have escaped from St. Helena. Vain hope! His restless ambition left him, as it should have done, to die a prisoner upon a lonely island in a distant sea.

JOHN D. ELLIS.

Among the best known and most respected business men of Jefferson county is Hon. John D. Ellis, of Antwerp. John Davis Ellis was born in 1834, in the town of LeRay, being the youngest and now the only surviving son of Joseph Phinney and Almira (Steele) Ellis. His education was acquired in the Academy at Carthage, and at a private school in Evans Mills; but at an early age he was obliged to leave his books to enter the store of his father at Antwerp, where Mr. Ellis senior added the duties of postmaster to the demands of a large general country trade, making his son's services greatly needed. At the age of 21 he was admitted to full partnership, and upon his father's retirement a few years later, reorganized the business under the firm name of John D. Ellis & Co., the other partners being Hercules Weston Ellis (his brother, now deceased), and Albert Hoyt, his brother-in-law. Under this firm's management, a steady, growing and thriving trade was established, it being a well known fact that very few country stores of the present day cover anything like so large a range of territory in their customers. It was here, indeed, that the foundation of Mr. Ellis' fortune was made—a fortune which he owes almost wholly to his own untiring industry and business ability. The retail sales of J. D. Ellis & Co. reached \$100,000 in a single year, and in addition they handled farm products to the amount of \$250,000 per annum. It was at this time, also, that Mr. Ellis began to deal in real estate, a line of activity which has broadened until to-day he pays one of the largest realty taxes in this section.

The Bank of Antwerp, a private banking institution owned by Mr. Ellis, with Albert Hoyt as cashier, was established under its

present ownership in December, 1872. The Bank of Antwerp has been a successful institution, enjoying the confidence of the community, by reason of conservative business methods and sound financial practices. The great fire of 1889 destroyed the old bank building, a frame structure, and it was replaced by the present one, of brick and stone, with modern vault and time-lock protection, which is one of the finest banking offices in the county. Mr. Ellis was active in the establishment of the Antwerp Liberal Literary Institute (now Ives Seminary), an institution which has incalculably contributed to the educational interests of the town; and was a trustee, and for several years president of the board of trustees thereof.

All his life an earnest and consistent Democrat, in foul weather and in fair, Mr. Ellis has nevertheless enjoyed the respect and support of his strongly Republican town, and has held many public offices, both elective and appointive. His first election was as supervisor, the only Democrat chosen to that office from the town of Antwerp since the organization of the Republican party—a period of nearly 40 years; he has also filled many other local offices. In 1879, a year almost paralleling 1894, as one of Democratic dissension and defeat, Mr. Ellis was nevertheless elected member of the Assembly from the second Jefferson district, a Republican district, and was thus one of the very few Democrats who have represented this county at Albany since the war. Mr. Ellis carried the district by the substantial majority of 268. His own town, ordinarily Republican by 300, gave him for the Assembly 169 majority. While a member, he introduced and secured the passage of several local measures of great importance.



JOHN D. ELLIS.

But the most important public office ever held by Mr. Ellis was that of State Assessor, to which Governor Cleveland appointed him in 1883. The Board of State Assessors, of which he was for nine years a leading member, was always regarded by authorities as an exceptionally able one, and its decisions in equalization contests have invariably been sustained by the Court of Appeals. Mr. Ellis was especially known as a representative on the Board of the great farming interests of the State, which had not, until his appointment, been similarly recognized since the creation of the office in 1859.

During the war Mr. Ellis was a "War Democrat" was active with his influence and his means in aiding the Union cause, and, as treasurer of the funds for raising troops, became personally holden for large sums of money. During recent years he

has been active in the movement which has culminated in the erection of the Soldiers' Monument at Antwerp, and is vice-president of the Association that has reared this beautiful tribute to the soldier-dead.

He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Antwerp, and a liberal contributor always to the cause of religion and to worthy charitable objects. Still in the prime of life, he is an excellent type of the successful American business man, the architect of his own fortune.

In 1861 he married Mary J. Buell, daughter of the late Almon Buell, one of the pioneers of the town of Antwerp, and a man of upright and respected Christian character. Their children are: Mary (wife of Willard S. Augsbury, of Antwerp), and Marion Josephine (wife of Ira M. Beaman, of Westboro, Mass.).



MR. AND MRS. LE ROY S. ROGERS, ANTWERP, N. Y.

LEROY S. ROGERS.

LEROY S. ROGERS was born in Hebron, Washington county, N. Y., in 1819. His parents were John and Polly (Eggleston) Rogers, who were married in 1816, a season remembered as extremely cold. Polly Eggleston was the daughter of Asa Eggleston, of Washington county. John Rogers bought a farm near Antwerp in 1828, where he resided until his death, in 1870, aged 77 years.

LeRoy S. is the eldest of five children. He married Pamela M. Burtch in 1846, and their family is as follows: Emogene P., wife of E. B. Perley, a leading druggist of Antwerp; Allen L., who married Mattie, daughter of Giles Bannister, of Watertown, where they reside and have one daughter, Bertha; Will J. Rogers, who resides on the

homestead, near Antwerp, and married Maud L., daughter of Hiram A. Mix, of Richville, St. Lawrence county; George P., a druggist at Canton, St. Lawrence county, who married Jennie McLaren, of Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county; they have one daughter, Margaret G. LeRoy Rogers retired from the farm in 1876, and built the house in Antwerp village where he still resides. He has always been a Republican, and for 13 years the assessor of the town. He is a substantial, honored citizen, enjoying the respect of his neighbors and friends. On another page are the faces of this good man and his estimable companion, and we are sure they will be appreciated and remembered by their neighbors and townspeople.

WILLIAM McALLASTER.

WILLIAM McALLASTER was born in Antirim, N. H., March 6, 1792. The family was respected in that community, and, until William was 13 years of age, in easy circumstances. Then misfortune came and swept away the results of years of industry and frugality. At the age of 18, finding himself at liberty and on the world, with only a small amount of money in his pocket, William packed his scanty wardrobe in a bundle, and taking it on his back, set out upon a march through the wilderness. Of the length of time consumed upon this journey we can say nothing; but we know that upon reaching Antwerp he found little or nothing to do, and so continued his journey to Ogdensburg. He obtained employment for one season with Mr. Ford, the builder of the State road. Returning to New Hampshire, he again came to Antwerp, bringing with him his parents and one brother and five sisters. The journey was performed with a yoke of cattle and a two-wheeled cart. On arriving at Antwerp, Richard, the father, immediately set about the erection of a house, on a site now within the limits of Hoyt street, just in the rear of the Congregational Church. Richard and Susan died in 1813, their graves being among the first dug in the old burying-ground on the hill. In the meantime, William was laboring hard at small wages on the turnpike, which was then being built from Antwerp village to the Ox-Bow. Subsequently he was elected constable and collector. As collector he compelled Parish to pay his taxes in Antwerp instead of Albany, somewhat against that gentleman's inclination, but William's energy and promptness in the matter pleased the wealthy land-owner, and he subsequently made the young man his agent.

In 1828 he married Nancy Stowell, a lady who came to Antwerp in 1809 from New Hampshire, and who was born January 6,

1804. Of this marriage were born four children, William P., George D., Oliver R. and Major. Of these only George D. is now living. Major died while young, and William P. and Oliver while serving in the Union army in the Civil War. The Grand Army post at Antwerp bears the name of "Oliver McAllaster." Hon. George D. McAllaster has served one term in the Legislature, and has been several times supervisor of his town.

William McAllaster continued as Parish's agent until his land was all sold, and he ceased to do business in the town. He was elected to the Assembly in 1840, and for one year was supervisor of his town. He died May 5, 1870, probably the best known and respected of any man in that northern section.

The peculiar hardships endured by these early settlers are well described in a number of places in this History. But their lives were not all hardship. They raised families, founded homes, and what more do we accomplish now? On page 435 will be found the reminiscences written by Mrs. McAlaster, and they are particularly interesting and instructive. She is certainly a remarkably well preserved and intelligent lady.

The life and labors of Mr. McAllaster are fitting illustrations of the benefits progressive and active men are able to receive from being connected with a new country. It is probable that were he living to-day, under the greatly changed conditions which now prevail, he would scarcely have done better than his descendants have done, who, left with large possessions, have no more than kept the patrimony they inherited. Such is often the case where men of considerable ability and prominence achieve success upon a small theater, when, if compelled to grapple with the conditions of a later era, they would scarcely have been successful, or risen above mediocrity.

JAMES B. HARRIS



WAS born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 12, 1825. When seven years of age his parents removed to Canada, arriving at Montreal in the fall of 1832, where they remained until the following spring, when they removed to the township of Dalhousie, county of Lanark, Ontario. His father not liking the country, went to Toronto, where he died in 1837, leaving James B., the subject of this sketch, with Mr. Charles Brown, with whom he lived until October, 1842, when he came to Jefferson county, N. Y. Up to this time he had never attended school, and he immediately sought a place to do chores for his board and go to school. He worked summers on a farm and went to district school winters for five years, and then he attended the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary for three terms. After leaving school he travelled through several of the Western States, lecturing on mnemonics, a subject he had

become familiar with. From 1847 to 1854 he was captain of a boat running on the canal and river, from Oswego and Buffalo to New York.

April 24, 1854, he was married to Miss Rachel L. Emmons, of Somerville, N. Y. Five children were born to them: Agnes P., John H., Isabell J., George B. and Lydia Maria.

He farmed it for 10 years, and in 1864 moved to the village of Antwerp, where he now resides. October 19, 1865, his wife died, leaving five small children, which he kept together. July 4, 1866, he married Mrs. Levi D. Fairbanks, who assisted him nobly in bringing up the children, who were all educated at the Academy in Antwerp, and are now all good business men and women. In January, 1867, he was appointed deputy sheriff by James Johnson, and continued to discharge the duties for 12 years.

In 1870 he purchased one-half interest in the cheese factory at Antwerp, and went in company with H. H. Bent, continuing in that business until 1880, when he was engaged by the Dairy Association of Eastern Ontario to instruct the cheese makers of that Province, and so continued for four years, when he went to Scotland, in the spring of 1884, to instruct the cheese makers of his native country at a salary of \$10 per day for six months. At the end of the season the Scotch Dairy Association re-engaged him for the next season, at \$12.50 per day, and paid his passage home and return, and presented him with a gold watch and chain, costing \$250, in appreciation of his valuable services. While there he visited London, Liverpool and several other cities.

In the winter of 1884-5 he wrote the "Cheese and Butter Makers' Hand Book," and on his return to Scotland, in March, 1885, had it printed in Glasgow, and it was widely circulated among his Scotch pupils. The University of Edinburgh purchased over 200 copies, and used it as a text book in the

Agricultural Department. The visit to Scotland was attended with much good to the Scotch cheese-makers, as they had very crude implements. There was not a vat in the whole of Scotland—all using round tubs; no curd knives, they had used the same tools in use for the past 200 years.

Before leaving for home, in 1885, he visited Belfast, Dublin and other cities in Ireland, arriving home in December. Since then he has been called to Western Ontario for two seasons to instruct the cheese-makers; and has been often called to factories in St. Lawrence, Jefferson and Lewis counties.

The perseverance of Mr. Harris in his efforts to obtain an education, is an example which may be safely followed by the young people of the present day, who have far greater facilities for learning than were obtainable in his youth, even if he had had friends and means behind him. He rose, without these advantages, to be an author and an honored citizen, and displayed an energy and a determination in a good cause, that is as commendable as unusual.

THE BENT FAMILY.

THE family of Bents in this country are all related, to a greater or less degree—more than through the common medium of Adam. It is of English extraction, and sprang from two brothers who left the mother country before the Revolution to seek their fortunes in the New World, and settled in Vermont. From this centre the scions of the family have radiated into nearly every State of the Union, being more numerous in the old Commonwealth, New York and Illinois, and it is perfectly safe for each one bearing that name to greet the other as a relative, wherever found. The family may be said to be conspicuous for none of its members having ever been hung or convicted of crime; at least none has ever been heard of, but no doubt some of them ought to have been. At any rate, this virtue would generally be considered of a negative character. Nevertheless there have been members of the family who have worthily held positions of trust and responsibility—who have possessed positive virtues. Some of them became pioneers in that great section even so recently known upon the geographies of our fathers as the Great American Desert, out of which, rich enough for an empire in itself, science, civilization and progress have wrought several productive and wealthy States.

Over this vast section, two or three decades ago, the solitude was unbroken, except by the shrill cry of the wolf and the rattle of a prairie "schooner," following westward the star of empire, and roaming over nothing but cactus and sage brush, but which is now dotted with thriving towns and populous cities. Two brothers, Charles and William Bent, the latter better known as Colonel

"Bill" Bent, were intimately connected with the early history of a large portion of this region, especially Colorado and New Mexico, the former State having one county named in their honor. "Bill" was the first Governor of New Mexico. He married a squaw, moved to Kansas, raising a family, out of which only one daughter married a white man, the entire family, except father, abandoning the follies and foibles of civilization and returning to their nomadic state. Thus again was illustrated the futility of attempts to civilize the red man, even by assimilation.

The family is now prominent in the affairs of the old Bay State. Hon. William H. Bent, of Taunton, Mass., is president of the Home Market Club, of Boston, an organization of national prominence and importance, and presided at its recent banquet in honor of ex-Speaker Reed.

The head of the family in this section was David Bent, one of the two brothers first mentioned, the great-great-grandfather of Myron H. Bent, and there being two generations younger, makes seven from the origin to the present time. The grandfather, Dalmanutha Bent, came from Vermont in 1830 and settled in Philadelphia, this county, removing thence to Denmark, and again to Antwerp in 1848. An uncle, Hartwell H. Bent, youngest son of D. Bent, and father of Roy H. Bent, has been the most conspicuous representative of this region. He was a man of public spirit, of the strictest integrity and signal worth of character. He was active in business, having established, with many others, the cheese factory in this village, which has grown to the present



MYRON H. BENT.

Baumert factory. He represented the town on the board of supervisors for five years, was its chairman for two terms, and was a man universally respected, was without an enemy of any description, and when he died, in 1884, at the age of 47, his funeral was of a public nature, and his loss sincerely mourned. His only brother, Hon. Curtis R. Bent, was a prominent citizen of West Union, Iowa, and a member of the Legislature.

Myron H. Bent, the author of the greater part of Antwerp's contribution to this History, was born on a farm in that town, on April 22, 1865. He attended school at Ives Seminary, learned the printer's trade at 15 in the Gazette office, afterward spending a year at the Phillips Exeter Academy, N. H., one of the leading preparatory schools of the country, entering Williams College in 1885, a year ahead of his class. After a year at this institution, he became connected with the Watertown Times as Albany correspondent, and with the Utica Herald, and other papers at the Thousand Islands and other points. At the age of 23 he purchased the Antwerp Gazette, continuing the same until 1892.

Mr. Bent has been our main dependence in writing up Antwerp. He is a ready writer, but rather imaginative for a historian.

JAY VANRENSSELAER VANNESS.

THE late Jay Van Rensselaer Van Ness was born in Guilderland, Albany county, N. Y., of grand old Knickerbocker parentage, in the year 1815. At the age of 27 he married Anna Maria Vrooman, of Albany, and from this union five children were born, namely: Judge A. J. Van Ness, now of Mount Sterling, Ohio; Mrs. Gladys M. Gillette, Mrs. Sarah Wyngert Cushman, Mrs. Frances Helen Waters and Mrs. Harriet Aris Eager, all of whom were residents of Jefferson county for many years. The first business venture of Mr. Van Ness was in Salisbury, Vermont, where he joined a company for the manufacture of window glass, also carrying on a large dry goods store, in which he was very successful, and continued the business for 13 years. Finally ill-health brought him to farming in Jefferson county, near Antwerp, which occupation he followed until his death, which occurred in December, 1888. Mr. Van Ness was largely instrumental in bringing about the construction of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad from Watertown to Potsdam Junction. He not only used his voice and pen, but was a liberal subscriber as well. He was the first station agent at Keeneville, St. Lawrence county, which position he held for nearly two years. He possessed many grand characteristics, yet was modest and unassuming withal, being a profound scholar and an excellent authority on all subjects. The places of such men are not easily filled.

Mrs. Cushman, one of his daughters, has been for many years a resident of Watertown, an useful member of State Street M. E. Church, and a lady respected for her industry, decision of character, and charitable, home-loving disposition. Mrs. Gillette, another daughter, has been a newspaper writer since she was 15 years of age, having been a contributor to over 30 different newspapers and publications. She taught school when 16, painted from nature at 10, and has proven herself a woman of fine literary taste and acumen. She has improved herself by travel, having visited nearly all of the States and all the larger cities of the United States. She is the author of "Facts and Fancies," published when she was in her "teens." Mrs. Gillette is a lady of refinement, agreeable manner and enlightened mind. Her residence is usually in New York city during the winter months, and at Thousand Island Park during the warm weather, sometimes remaining late.

In depicting the individuals who are commemorated by biographical sketches in this History, we aim to give names and dates more prominently than traits of character. We leave very much to the imagination of the reader. Doubtless the men and women of the era from 1800 to 1865 were very much like those now in active life, who are carrying forward the banner of an enlarged and growing civilization.

LUTHER H. BAILEY



Was a man of unusual strength of character, whose very name became a synonym for integrity. His career was eminently mercantile, and the name of Bailey was thus associated, even in the infancy of the oldest of today. For 45 years, with an interim of only three years, he was one of Antwerp's most prominent and successful merchants.

He was born in Lowville, Lewis county, in 1816, the son of Isaiah and Mary (Horr) Bailey. He was educated at Lowville Academy, and in 1837, when 21, he came to Antwerp and engaged in mercantile business with his brother, A. J. Bailey. In or about 1855 their store was burned, and for three years Mr. Bailey, who had alone conducted the store since his brother's death, was out of

business. At this time he fully intended, and for many years afterward, to move to Minneapolis, and with this end in view paid it a visit in 1856, in company with J. P. Ellis and John N. Green. At this time Minneapolis was not as large as Antwerp, and Mr. Bailey's brother-in-law, H. K. Joslyn, had erected a shanty, opposite St. Anthony's Falls, and afterward a frame house, upon the spot where the famous Washburn mills now stand, which was recently sold for \$70,000. Mr. Joslyn located many land warrants for Mr. Bailey.

During this visit to the "Flour City," he made what terminated in a successful purchase, although for many years it was much of a loadstone. It was a quarter-acre lot of

the original plot of the city, with 66 feet front at \$1,100, which was sold for \$1,500 a front foot, or \$99,000 in 1887.

Returning to Antwerp he engaged in business in the present store of Wait & Moore. In 1869 he erected his house, and in 1870 the brick store on the corner, retiring from business in 1882 with an ample competence.

Mr. Bailey was a staunch supporter of the cause of education, which in Antwerp never had a firmer friend. He was one of the founders—always a liberal contributor—of Ives Seminary, its treasurer for many years, and of its board of trustees a member during its entire existence, until his death. In religious faith he was a Baptist, one of the last

two trustees of the Baptist Church in Antwerp, which was sold, upon his permission, and the proceeds applied to the Soldiers' Monument fund.

Mr. Bailey was married, September 29, 1846, to Jane Church, who died in 1849, leaving one son, James Luther Bailey, who lived until 15 years old. In 1854 Mr. Bailey married Miss Catharine Evans, of New Bremen, Lewis county, an estimable lady of Welch parentage, who still survives him, with four children: Clark E. and Clinton R. Bailey, successful merchants of Winona, Minn., and Fred J. and Kate E. Bailey, of Antwerp.

ALBERT A. PITCHER.

ALBERT A. PITCHER, once of Antwerp, was a lieutenant and then captain in Company C, 35th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and served throughout the war with that distinguished regiment. Without much talent or experience in life, he was one of those whom the Civil War rescued from the oblivion that in all ages has overtaken common men. Captain Pitcher is remembered in Antwerp as a harness maker. He was one of the very first to volunteer, and that of itself was a great recommendation—for the men who went into the Union army then did so from the purest motives. Bounties were then unknown. It is hard to predict what the result of Northern resistance to the slave-power would have been, had the people at the beginning fully understood the gigantic demands that would be made upon all their financial resources and upon their very

heart's blood by the exigencies of the Civil War. Be that as it may, those burthens, coming one at a time, were patiently borne, and the result was a nation free and great. After Captain Pitcher had served through the Rebellion, he emigrated to Missouri, where he was moderately successful. By an unfortunate accident he fell into a deep cistern with such force as to break both his legs. One of them had to be amputated; he did not rally from the operation, but died in a few days after the accident.

The writer served with him in the 35th, and found him generous, confiding and ever ready to serve a friend to the utmost of his ability. Had he been educated and disciplined in his youth, he would have developed many noble traits of character, for he had a desire for knowledge and for the great opportunities it often brings to its possessor.

ELIJAH FULTON.

OLD age is said to be honorable, but it is chiefly so when the retrospect of its possessor embraces a life of achievements and of interesting events. Such may be the backward look of Elijah Fulton, one of Antwerp's oldest and most respected citizens. Commencing the great battle of life without a shilling, with only 11 months' schooling, but with indomitable energy and a never-bending will, he blazed his own way to success.

Mr. Fulton was born at West Carthage, February 14, 1811, and his remarkable memory recalls scenes in the War of 1812-14. His father, Daniel Fulton, came from Massachusetts, and started the first clothing works in Jefferson county, at that place. He is a descendant of Robert Fulton, the famous inventor, and belongs to a wood-working family, leaving home when 11 years old, to learn the trade with an uncle, Nathan Fulton, at Burrville, near Watertown. Having

saved 10 cents in three years, out at both elbows, and with his "good clothes" tied in a red bandana, he left the uncle to still further advance his fortunes. He stopped at an hotel on the State road, lost his 10 cents in a turkey shoot, and was given permission to sleep on a bench. Awaking at daybreak, fearfully homesick, he resolved to test the old scheme of standing a pole on end and going in the direction in which it fell. Its fortunes secured him work in Whitmore & Church's woolen mill at Great Bend, at \$10 per month.

A trifling incident occurred which settled his future in Antwerp. He started for Hermon, St. Lawrence county, upon horseback to collect (at halves) \$100 in accounts for his uncle, taking maple sugar, and thereby successfully ending his first speculation. On his way, near the present residence of Frederick Stype, he met and engaged his services four years to Reuben Wilmot, pro-



ELIJAH FULTON.

prietor of the Antwerp Carding and Clothing Works, then quite an establishment.

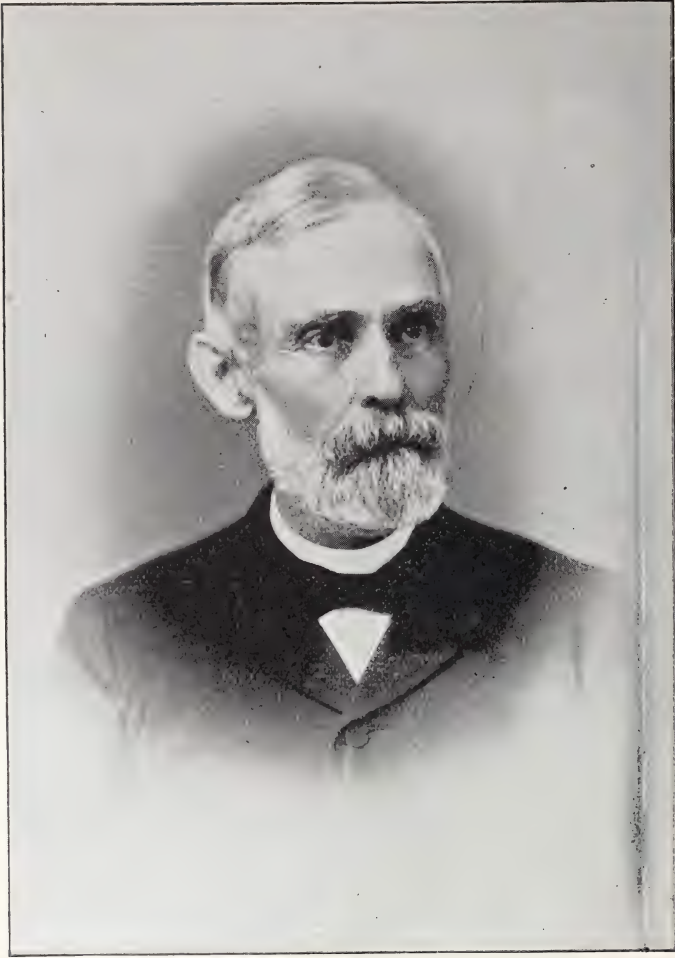
About 1858 his energy and sagacity were given a larger field as travelling agent for Hon. Charles B. Hoard, with whom he remained nearly 12 years. He was signally successful in selling engines, laying thousands of acres of land grants, and making collections—handling thousands without losing a dollar. He visited Denver in 1860, when it was known as Pike's Peak. It then had but one wooden building, an hotel, made from green lumber hauled 75 miles, and the cracks in the sleeping apartments were filled with paper. Mr. Fulton sat at the same table and was well acquainted with Kit Carson, the noted hunter.

Mr. Fulton bid off upon a mortgage sale, for Mr. Hoard, the township of Ceredo, W. Va., where a thriving village now

stands, surrounded by valuable coal and timber lands. He was upon the exciting theatre of Washington much of the time before and during the war, and his impressions of Lincoln, Seward, Buchanan, Stephens, both of the Johnsons, Sherman, Blaine and Conkling, are vivid and entertaining.

Elijah Fulton was twice married; first in 1840 to Betsey Heald, daughter of Daniel Heald, first supervisor of the town, and she died in 1859; then, in 1865, to Lavina Ellis, sister of Hon. John D. Ellis, who died in 1886. His only daughter by his first marriage, Libbie, died in 1868. He represented Antwerp upon the Board of Supervisors four years, and has been president of the village. Since 1872 he has not been active in business, having obtained a comfortable fortune as the fruit of industry and shrewd management.

DR. IRA H. ABELL.



DR. ABELL, for many years one of the most prominent and highly esteemed physicians in Jefferson county, was born at Fairfield, Vermont, January 1, 1823, and died at Antwerp, N. Y., from a wasting consumption, April 29, 1894. His father, Dr. Chester Abell, of Fairfield, married Miss Abigail Corliss Stone, of East Berkshire, Vt. He died aged 36 years, having already won high regard in his profession.

His son, Ira, was educated in St. Albans, Vt.; studied medicine there with Dr. Locke Chandler, and graduated from Woodstock Medical College, Woodstock, Vt. In 1851 he married Miss Caroline C. Wiggins, of Irasburgh, Vt. They had two children—a son, George Wiggins, a peculiarly gifted

child, who died in 1876, aged five years, and a daughter, now Mrs. Archibald L. Hilton. Mrs. Abell also survives her husband.

Dr. Abell's professional life covered a period of 50 years, 40 of which were spent in Antwerp, to which place he came from Vermont in 1853. He was especially interested in the organization of the Jefferson County Medical Society; served a term as its president, and was never absent from its meetings except as compelled by necessity. From 1876 to 1880 he was delegate to the State Medical Society, of which he became a permanent member. Later he was one of the founders of the State Medical Association, and for five years was a member of its executive committee. In the deliberations of



Alexander Copley

both State bodies he was an active participant, and in the County Society active and influential, expressing his views candidly, openly and forcibly, on all subjects brought before it for consideration. His papers and addresses were practical and to the point, and he was much beloved and respected by the members, not only of the Association, but by his brethren generally in the profession of medicine. Dr. Abell was a conscientious man, regarding his profession, not as a trade—a mere means of subsistence—but as a sacred trust, to be used for the benefit of his fellows. He ever exerted himself to maintain a high standard of professional honor, abhorring all forms of quackery and pretense, whether practiced by members of the regular profession or not. Always desiring to give those under his care the benefit of the best and most approved methods of treatment, he was throughout his life a diligent

student of the science of medicine. A man of wonderful vitality and force of character, prompt, firm, cheerful and kind, his presence in the sick-room inspired hope and confidence. He was ever solicitous for the welfare and success of his juniors in the profession, gladly giving them the benefit of his larger experience. Dr. Abell was a man of mark in the community where he so long resided. As a physician he was high-minded and skillful, as a citizen public-spirited, upright and fearless at all times, and under all circumstances. He was the steadfast champion of that which is right and pure—a true Christian gentleman.

Col. C. C. Abell, of the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, was the brother of Dr. Abell. There were two sisters, Mrs. Alvah J. French, of Franklin, Vt., who died in 1861, and Miss Ruth G. Abell, who resides in Antwerp.

ALEXANDER COPLEY,

THE SON of a respected farmer, was born in Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y., September 10, 1805. His boyhood was spent upon his father's farm, with the exception of four years at the home of his maternal grandfather, in New Lebanon, N. Y. He gained his education chiefly from the common schools of the day. Seated on the flat side of a pine-slab, supported by the unbarked limbs of a tree driven into a two-inch auger-hole, he studied the three "R's," reading, writing and arithmetic. Beyond this he spent one year at Lowville Academy, paying his own way as janitor of the buildings. At an early age he became a clerk in the store of William K. Butterfield, at Felt's Mills, but soon changed to the store of Jason Francis, and shortly became a partner with Mr. Francis; then bought him out, and finally sold again to Francis & Butterfield. He also became a partner with John Felt and William Coburn, in the lumber trade. After about three years his attention was called to a tract of over 400 acres of wood-land for sale in the town of Lyme, owned by parties in New York city. He had just collected funds to renew his stock of goods, but went to the city and bought the land instead of the goods, came home, closed up his affairs at Felt's Mills, and on October 30, 1833, he was married to Miss Lucy Kelsey, of Champion, N. Y. For a wedding trip they moved into the then dense forests of Lyme, where they found a small house and barn and four acres of cleared land, and began a warfare upon the tall pines, some old stumps of which to this day remain as a memento of their toils. At the head of half a dozen choppers, Mr. Copley himself led the attack, while the young wife, alone, and with her own hands, did the indoor labors for the whole family. She started life with the idea of helping to accumulate and economize.

Before spring came, Mr. Copley had 30 acres of his pine forest cleared, burned over and ready to grow bread for his family. But while swinging the axe on those dreary winter days, his sharp foresight discerned a fortune in those wild lands, stretching out on every side of him, and ere the next summer went by he had purchased 2,562 acres of the Vincent LeRay lands. He then moved to Chaumont, bought a house, store, saw- and grist-mill of William Clark, making that his future home.

Three years later he purchased a large tract of 16,961 acres of Gouverneur Morris. These lands lay in the three towns of Clay-ton, Brownville and Lyme. Later in life he added to his purchases 10,000 acres in the town of Antwerp, making nearly 35,000 in all. Thus he became the largest holder of lands lying in the bounds of the county. This large property was shrewdly managed, greatly increasing in value as the county became settled, and made him one of the wealthiest men of the county at the time of his death.

In addition to the management of his extensive land property, Mr. Copley dealt in lumber, grain, stone from the quarries, managed a store, engaged in vessel-building, and was a bank director. He served his town as supervisor in 1843-48-51, but was always averse to political life or official position, yet he was a true patriot and ardent supporter of the government in its days of greatest peril.

By his indomitable energy and perseverance, by remarkable industry and economy, coupled with correct habits of life, he filled a conspicuous place in the highest business circles of Jefferson county, and accumulated a large estate. Like all land-holders, he was brought in contact in his deals with every variety of character. With men of

good habits, honest and industrious, yet unable to meet contracts, he was always lenient, and not a few have been lifted over the hard places in life's struggle by his helping hand. He avoided not merely those vicious habits, which prove the ruin of so many young men, but also those places of resort and those little useless expenditures that levy a constant tax on daily earnings, and prevent so many from rising above conditions of actual poverty. If the young men of this day would heed his example in these respects, it would greatly enhance their usefulness, happiness and prosperity in life. He was abstemious in his habits, and a warm friend of the cause of temperance, especially in his late years. He was not without interest in the cause of education and religion, and made some generous benefactions for their support. He was a frequent reader of Shakespeare, and also of the Bible, and a believer in its precepts. Though he made no public profession of his faith in Christ, yet to the ear of his confidential friends he spoke of his dependence upon His grace, and

his love for His person and character. Mr. Copley died in the maturity of his powers, at the age of 65 years.

The National Union Bank, of Watertown, of which Mr. Copley was a director, passed the following resolution on February 6, 1871:

Whereas, Alexander Copley, one of the directors of this Bank, and one of the foremost citizens of our county, has, in the maturity of his manhood and in the midst of his usefulness, been suddenly removed by death, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Alexander Copley we have lost a valued associate and friend—this institution has lost one of its ablest and safest officers and advisors, and the community in which he lived a useful, high-minded and honorable man, whose place in society and business will not be readily filled.

Mr. Copley left four sons: Hiram, who married Mary Enos, of Depauville, in 1858. Mrs. H. Copley is a sister of Col. W. W. Enos, of Chaumont. DeWitt Copley married Miss Rosalinda Klock, of Chaumont, in 1859. Alexander Copley, Jr., married Eva Shepard, in 1863. She died in 1873. He was married again in 1874 to Miss Lettie Shepard. Eugene Copley married Harriet B. Sumner, of Oswego, in 1872. He died in 1889.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

S. G. WIGGINS has been a prominent resident of the village of Antwerp for 43 years. He was born in Vermont, in the city of Montpelier, August 21, 1824, and was married at Watertown, N. Y., June 23, 1852, to the only daughter of Colonel William Gill, of Antwerp. His father, Colonel Joseph Wiggins, a man of worth, was the youngest of 11 children, all but one living from four score years to 99. His mother, Abigail Walton, was his father's second wife, and a direct descendant of George Walton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

S. G. Wiggins did a successful clothing and boot and shoe business in Antwerp for many years, and afterward engaged in farming. He was one of the pioneer workers in the organization of the Grange in this town and county, having been Master of Antwerp Grange No. 19, four years in succession, and secretary of Jefferson County Grange 10 years. Mr. Wiggins became a member of Jefferson Union Lodge, I. O. O. F., Watertown, in 1848; is a Past Grand of Antwerp lodge; a Patriarch in Montezuma Encampment, Watertown; a Chevalier of Canton Ridgley, and a member of the Grand Lodge of the State, of the same order.

In politics Mr. Wiggins has always had the courage of his convictions. For many years he was a Democrat, but has latterly been a Republican.

Five children resulted from this marriage, all of whom are living except one daughter and one son. His son, J. G. Walton Wiggins, is superintendent of the Antwerp Excelsior Mill. Mrs. Dr. I. H. Abell, of Antwerp, is his only surviving sister, and a

brother, George W. Wiggins, an esteemed citizen of Watertown, is living. Mrs. Wiggins died in 1881.

JOHN R. STERLING, son of Daniel, was born in Connecticut, May 20, 1802, and when five years of age came with his parents to Antwerp and located at Sterling Corners. The land upon which Daniel Sterling settled has ever since been owned by some member of the family.

DANIEL S. BETHEL was for many years an esteemed resident of Antwerp. He was born in 1815 on the farm on the Somerville road, now occupied by his son, W. D. Bethel. At his death he was undoubtedly the oldest native-born citizen of Antwerp. He died in the fall of 1894.

His father, John Bethel, settled here when this section was a wilderness, receiving in 1806 the second real estate deed granted in this town. The hardy and industrious pioneer cleared a small piece of land, and soon made the preliminary steps towards converting the virgin forest into a fine farm. On this farm Daniel S. Bethel was born, spending his boyhood days and early manhood, then became its owner, and there resided continuously until seven years ago, when he erected his pleasant home on Mechanic street, and removed to this village, leaving the old and much-cherished farm in charge of his son.

Forty-nine years ago he was united in marriage with Miss Esther H. Rounds, a native of Vermont, and the union was blessed by the birth of several children, five of whom, together with the beloved wife of nearly half a century, survive him, and were present at his bedside during his last hours.

Mr. Bethel was a man of strong convictions, a great reader and thinker, and his counsel and advice on many matters of private and public importance were often sought and highly appreciated by his neighbors and friends.

JOSEPH and ISAAC HINSDALE, brothers, came from England to America as early as 1724. Ira Hinsdale, a descendant of one of the brothers, and grandfather of Ira C., was born in Antwerp, November 11, 1819. He married Harriet A. Hamlin, of Ox-Bow village, and they had three children, namely, Ira C., Florence L. and George J. Ira C. was born in Antwerp, December 26, 1844. When he was 13 years of age his father died, and his early life was occupied with work on the farm summers, and attendance at the district school winters. September 4, 1862, he enlisted in the Union army, and was discharged as second lieutenant, at the close of the war. February 15, 1870, he married Margaret F. Seymour, of Antwerp, and they have a son, Roy S. Mr. Hinsdale is a successful general merchant at Antwerp village. He was formerly located at the Ox-Bow.

ANSEL CLARKE, JR., was born in Rutland, January 14, 1822, and when six weeks old came with his father to Antwerp. September 5, 1842, he married Hannah Otis, of Antwerp, and they have five children, two of whom, Linda A. and Jerome, 2d., are living. The latter married Cora I., daughter of Amos Fuller, of Onondaga county, and they have two children, Linton Logan and Edith May.

EZRA S. BEAMAN was born February 23, 1845. He received an academic education, and is a graduate of the Poughkeepsie Commercial College. He married, first, December 30, 1867, Maggie Farley, of Wilna, who died January 1, 1875. February 23, 1886, he married Elizabeth A., widow of Oliver Mack.

LEVI CHASE was born in Portland, Maine, February 22, 1808, and when 14 years of age came to this county. In 1838 he married Harriet Shurtliff, of LeRay, and they have three sons and two daughters. Clinton A., the subject of this sketch, is an adopted son, and was born March 26, 1863. He received a common-school education, and is now engaged in farming. November 15, 1888, he married May M., only daughter of John G. Miller, of Theresa, and now resides in Antwerp.

ELBERT C. WILLARD was born in Antwerp, October 11, 1833. He received a good education, and is now engaged in farming and breeding horses. March 11, 1865, he married Anna, daughter of George Cornwell, and they have two sons and two daughters: Charles H., Muriel A., John C. and Eleanor E. September 25, 1872, Henry E. Willard married Eleanor, fourth daughter of George Cornwell.

RUFUS S. MAXON was born in Houndsfield about 1829, where he married Azelia Warren, who bore him five children, three of

whom survive, namely: Frank E., Minnie L. and Bennie M. Frank E. Maxon was born in Houndsfield, January 20, 1863. He received a common-school education, with two years at Potsdam Normal School. In March, 1887, he married Anna M., daughter of John Graham, of Sackets Harbor, and was the station agent for the R., W. & O. Railroad at Antwerp.

JACOB S. COLE was born in this county, where he attended the common schools until he attained the age of 15 years. He married, in 1875, Ellen F., daughter of Peter A. Nellis, of Otsego county, and they have a son, Fred S. In 1862 Mr. Cole enlisted in the Union army and served to the close of the war. His great-grandfather, Henry Lyon (or Lines), was a Revolutionary soldier. Andrew McFee, father of Mrs. Jacob W. Cole, was captured by the Indians and taken to Canada, and was adopted by a chief of the tribe and remained two years.

ROBERT DICKSON, 2d, is a farmer by occupation. November 6, 1867, he married Adelia E., daughter of James C. Lynde, and they have three children, James R., Anna E. and Milton L. John Dickson, 2d, is also a farmer, and is located on road 32, in the town. March 4, 1879, he married Lucy A., third daughter of George Ormiston, of Ox-Bow village, and they have two children, John C. and Helen E.

GEORGE W. CORNWELL was born in Brownville, September 11, 1805. In 1830 he married Polly, third daughter of James Shurtleff, of Theresa, and was one of the pioneers of that town. They had five sons and five daughters, namely: Melvin E., Philinda, George, John F., Mary, James S., Isaac, Anna, Eleanor and Sarah. Isaac died in 1865, while serving in the navy during the late war. Mary married James Casey, of Theresa, and died in 1886. John F. Cornwell was born in Theresa, February 22, 1837. He was educated in the common schools and an academy, and is now engaged in farming and horse breeding. In 1863 he married Lois A., only daughter of Clark Willard, and they have a daughter, Mary E., who married Frank O. Eddy, of Theresa.

WILLIAM A. HOUGHTON, son of William, was born on the homestead November 12, 1863. He received a common school and academic education, and graduated from Eastman's Commercial College, at Poughkeepsie. He taught school several terms, and is now a bookkeeper and clerk. In 1888 he married Alice, eldest daughter of Samuel E. Wicks, of this town, and they have one son, Charles W., not now at Antwerp.

JOHN MARSH came to Antwerp when six years of age, and has lived in the town continuously until 1894. He was born in New Fane, Vt., in 1830, and is the son of Hiram and Lucinda (Seaver) Marsh. Their family are: Mary (Mrs. J. R. Welch, of Antwerp), Abigail (Mrs. W. C. Waite, deceased), John, a jeweler and optician, of Antwerp, and the subject of this sketch; Hiram F., of Gouver-

neur; Lucinda D., deceased, (wife of J. S. Dwyer, Commander of Oliver McAllaster Post); Cassius, a boot and shoe merchant, of Antwerp; James M., of Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county; Anna (Mrs. T. C. Gray, of Antwerp); Ettie J., who resides in Antwerp. Mr. Marsh is a highly-respected citizen, and acted at one time as president of the village of Antwerp. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

ARCHIBALD LORD HILTON may be considered one of the representative business men of Antwerp. In 1874 he became identified with the Jefferson Iron Company, as its assistant manager. He is president of the Antwerp Chair Company, which was incorporated in May, 1894. Their fine new building is near completion, and promises to be the chief manufactory of the village. While diligent in the pursuit of his own private business, Mr. Hilton is ever mindful of the general interests of the public and the growth and prosperity of the town. He is the son of Archibald Hilton, who was born in 1819, and married Miss Josephine Lord, daughter of a retired merchant of New York city. Archibald Hilton was admitted to the bar in 1841, and early won distinction in his profession, becoming a prominent lawyer in New York city. He was the brother of ex-Judge Henry Hilton, also of that city, and died April 1, 1854, leaving two children, Archibald L., the subject of this sketch, and Emily J., now Mrs. Alvin W. Green, of South Manchester, Conn. Archibald L. was born in New York city, February 5, 1850, where he passed his minority. He was married in 1880 to Mary Abbie, daughter of the late Dr. Ira H. Abell, of Antwerp. They have one daughter, Isabel Abell. For the past 20 years he has been a warden in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Antwerp, and superintendent of the Sunday school, and has the respect and confidence of the entire community—a progressive, enterprising man.

CHARLES W. HALL, a prosperous furniture dealer of Antwerp, was born in Somerville, St. Lawrence county, in 1844, and is the son of Hiram and Letina (Goodnough) Hall. Hiram was a mechanic, and came from Vermont to Antwerp at an early date. He died in 1880, but his wife still survives him, and resides with her son, Gaylord W. Hall, of Antwerp. Charles W. came to Antwerp in 1870, and married Hattie Wallace, daughter of Charles R. Wallace, of Belleville, N. Y. They have one daughter, Lena Belle.

DAVID BEAMAN, one of the early settlers of the town of Antwerp, was born in Westminster, Mass., in 1796. He was the son of Joseph and Annis Beaman. The latter was left a widow with 11 children. David, being next to the eldest, was put out to learn the hatter's trade. In 1818, when but 22 years of age, he came to Antwerp with a small stock of fine felt and gentlemen's silk hats, and three \$10 bills. Finding no demand for such expensive head dressing, he

turned his attention to the principal industry at that time—the clearing of land. He hired out to Mr. Copeland, who conducted an hotel on the site of the present Proctor House, for \$10 per month, and thus paid for the farm, which he purchased of David Parish. After taking possession of the farm, on which was a log house, he sent for his mother and younger children. David Beaman married Miss Lucy Porter, and they had three children. His second wife was Miss Sally Mosher, and their children are, Alonzo Beaman, of Kansas, and Alice and Annis (twins), who reside with their mother in Antwerp. David Beaman died in 1883, aged 86 years. He was a successful farmer, and followed that occupation until his death, with the exception of a few years in Watertown.

GAYLORD W. HALL was born in 1851, and married Miss Martha Hunt, of Rodman, and have two children. He is the clerk of the town of Antwerp, which office he has held for four consecutive terms; also one of the directors of the Antwerp Chair Company. He, in partnership with his brother, Charles W. Hall, conduct a first-class furniture store, carrying the best goods in that line.

RICHARD S. HODGE was born in England, of English parentage. He came to America in 1862 and engaged in the Quincy, Franklin and Pewabic mines, in the Superior copper region, where he remained eight years. About 23 years since he came to Antwerp, and was manager of the Jefferson Iron Mines, near Antwerp, which have been discontinued. The stock company at one time employed 150 men, and the mines have been worked to the depth of 150 feet, and extend for acres under ground. They are located in a swamp, and are at the present time flooded with water. The last pumping was done in March, 1893.

From having charge of so many men, Mr. Hodge received the title of "Captain." He was married to Emily Freegans, of England. They have four sons living, having lost two daughters and one son. They have a house in Antwerp, where they reside. Mr. Hodge is a gentleman of intelligence and integrity, retaining the obliging courteous manner so noticeable in many of the old country people, which some American-born citizens would do well to imitate.

ALONZO CHAPIN, one of the very oldest inhabitants of Antwerp, and 67 years a resident of the village, was born in that town in 1823; the son of Japhet and Betsey (Sprague) Chapin, who came into the town in 1816, settling on the farm now owned by A. and Eli Mosher. They reared nine children. Alonzo, one of them, had the benefits of a common school education, completing his scholarship at the Gouverneur Academy. After leaving school he taught for several years, and then began a clerkship with Alanson Drake, in Antwerp, and with John N. Green. This continued for three years, when he purchased the stock of goods of

James H. Bowen, and began business for himself in 1848. From that time to 1894 he has continued in trade, a period of 47 years. In 1850 he married Miss Maria Wiser, daughter of Stephen Wiser, of Deerfield, Oneida county. They have reared two daughters, Miss Adelle, having married Charles G. Banister, of Watertown; Miss Cora remaining unmarried. Mr. Chapin has held the office of supervisor and town clerk. He was postmaster for 12 years, his first appointment being made under the administration of President Taylor. He has always been a very reliable and thorough business man, and has maintained through a long life a most enviable reputation for fair dealing. He is one of the products of the early settlers of Jefferson county, and his ancestors have no occasion to be ashamed of their representation.

JOSIS MILLER was born in Wittenberg, Germany, in 1828, and is the son of John and Ursula Miller, and one of 10 children. He learned the shoemakers' trade in Germany, and came to Antwerp in 1853, where he built a frame house, and opened a boot and shoe store and manufactory, which business he conducted for 22 years. He was also connected with G. N. Crosby, in tanning, for 12 years. He is the president of the Cemetery Association, and is the present postmaster, having been appointed under the Harrison administration; he was one of the trustees of the Antwerp Liberal Institute, and held all the minor offices within the gift of the corporation. He married Dorothea Winkler, of Switzerland, and they have reared six children: Louise (wife of Dr. G. H. Lathan, a dentist of Antwerp). Charles W. Miller, assistant-postmaster at Antwerp, who married Sarah Thayer, of St. Lawrence county; Theodore Miller, of Omaha, Neb.; Adelaide, recently teacher in a school at Yonkers; Albert G., bookkeeper for A. L. Hilton, of Antwerp, and Emma Irene, who resides with her parents. He is a member of the Congregational Church, and an honored and respected citizen, which fact is shown by the different positions of trust he has from time to time filled.

JOHN HOWE CONKLIN was born in Remsen, N. Y., in 1812, and was the son of Luther and Hannah (Howe) Conklin, by his second wife. Their other children were Luther S., Miriam, Ruth, Hannah, Calvin, Stephen, Lucretia and Elizabeth, all deceased. John was married, in 1841, to Sarah Northrup, of Antwerp, who died in 1858, aged 35 years. Their son, Luther G., died in 1865, aged 22 years. In 1865 John married Maria White, daughter of James White, of Antwerp. Their children are Emma W., the only surviving member of the family, who resides on the homestead in Antwerp; James W. and John H. Conklin, Jr. John H. Conklin, the subject of this sketch, was a prominent citizen of Antwerp, and was supervisor of the town for 10 years (from 1855 to 1864), and at one time warden of Auburn State

Prison. He died February 11, 1875, aged 63 years, respected and honored by his neighbors and a vast number of friends.

J. S. WOODWARD was born in the town of Antwerp, in the year 1839, the son of Allen and Susan Woodward. He enlisted under the first call in the spring of 1861, in Company C, 35th N. Y. Volunteers. Mustered with the regiment, and mustered out with it. Married April 26, 1866, to Tinnie L., youngest daughter of Silas and Eliza Bacon, of Watertown. They have reared two children, a daughter and a son. He is now living, and has been for the past 40 years, on what is known as the Fuller road, in the town of Antwerp. His occupation is that of a farmer.

AMONG the earliest settlers of Antwerp was Elliott Lynde, born at Brookfield, Mass., October 28, 1772. His father was Lieutenant Benjamin Lynde, of the Revolutionary army. Elliott Lynde came to Antwerp in the year 1811. He carried the mail from Denmark to Ogdensburg during the War of 1812; was afterwards justice of the peace for six years, and during his service he married more people than any other justice or minister in that length of time, for the reason that he always made it a practice to give the marriage fee back to the bride. The old Lynde mansion in Melrose, Mass., is one of the most remarkable of the few scattered relics of American antiquities of over 200 years ago. This remnant of the earliest settlement of New England, was built more than a hundred years before Washington was born. An appeal was made to the Massachusetts Historical Society to save this place by purchasing it as a venerable relic. Elliott Lynde's family consisted of 12 children, 11 being boys and one girl. She became Mrs. Martha Lynde Payne, a life-long resident of Antwerp.

AARON B. LYNDE, the only survivor of that large family, was born February 26, 1817, he being the 10th son. His occupation has been farming and dealing in real estate. He has sold more land in Antwerp for \$100 per acre, than has ever been sold in that place at that price. His present residence is on Main street, and is one of the most commodious in town. It is opposite the house where he was born. His wife, Ann Clark Lynde, was also born in the same house four years later (a singular coincidence); he has no descendants, but adopted a son two years of age.

WILLIAM T. BENTLEY was born in Antwerp in 1842, and died September 10, 1894, at which time he was a prominent merchant. He married Alice E. Parker, of Theresa, Jefferson county. Their children are Harold, Hazel, Mabel and Brayton, who succeeded his father in business. In early life, William was interested in farming. After the disastrous fire, in which his store was burned, he was one of four merchants to build the Syndicate Block, an ornament to the business portion of Antwerp. A progressive

business man is never so well appreciated as when taken from a community where he has done much to advance its interests and promote its prosperity. Mr. Bentley has done much for Antwerp, and his memory is respected in the town in which he lived.

GEORGE P. COOLIDGE was born in the town of Antwerp, and is the son of Charles and Abi (Kirkbride) Coolidge, and one of six children. He was left motherless when three weeks old, and was adopted by his uncle, Alvin Coolidge, who resided with him until his latter days, and died January 3, 1893, at the advanced age of 84. The Coolidge family were early settlers, having followed marked trees, making clearings and establishing homes between Antwerp and Philadelphia, which is now called the Coolidge Settlement. Alfred, an elder brother of Charles, came first, and the next year, 1816, the father, Daniel, and the other sons, Charles, Nathan, Daniel and Alvin. There were also five sisters; Betsey, Eunice, Sally, Sylvia and Harriet. The father of Daniel the elder was present at the throwing of tea into Boston Harbor, the account of which is famous in history. The modern historian can but in a small measure depict the heroism of our forefathers, the determination required, and privations incidental to seeking a new country and establishing homes in an unbroken forest. The present generation are, perhaps thoughtlessly, receiving the inheritance of an advanced civilization, the foundation of which was thus established, and in turn are pressing forward to the fulfilment of their own ambitions. George Coolidge is now the possessor of the homestead of his grandfather, the Coolidge block, and several residences in the village of Antwerp. He married Miss Angeline, daughter of Elijah Kellogg, of Antwerp, whose grandfather, Elijah Kellogg, was born in Germany, and fought in the American Revolution. George has been interested in the management of his farm and in stock raising, and a resident of the village of Antwerp for several years, filling several minor offices in the corporation. He is a successful business man, respected by his neighbors and friends. His children are Brayton J., Lizzie (deceased), Jay H., Jerome and Libbie.

DR. EMERSON SEYMOUR was born in Antwerp in 1839. He graduated from Bellevue Medical College, and practiced for more than 20 years in Antwerp. He married Miss Jennie Christian, of Natural Bridge, who survives him, and is a resident of Carthage. He died in 1882, aged 43 years. His grandfather, Asher Seymour, was a pensioner of the War of 1812, having gone from Antwerp.

T. T. BALLARD was born and lived in the town of Clayton, near Depauville, until 19 years of age, when he enlisted in Company H, 2d Regiment N. Y. Heavy Artillery, October, 1861, and served in that command until the regiment was mustered out of service. This regiment was stationed in the fortifications of Washington, on the Virginia

side of the Potomac, until Grant was made lieutenant-general, when they joined the Army of the Potomac during the progress of the battle of the Wilderness, and was assigned to the first brigade, first division of the second army corps, participating in all the battles, 19 in number, that that heroic command engaged in, until the culmination of Appomattox. Since the close of the war he has been a resident of the village of Antwerp.

GEORGE B. HOARD was one of the first settlers of the town of Antwerp, and brother of Hon. Charles Brooks Hoard, formerly member of Congress from Jefferson and Lewis counties, who died at Ceredo, W. Va. A son of George B. Hoard was Charles A., who married Catharine McIntyre, and they had born to them two children, Lena and Fred C. The latter first saw the light in 1866, in Antwerp. He has always resided in his native town, and is now clerk in the store of Alonzo Chapin. His father, Charles A. Hoard, died in 1880, aged 33 years.

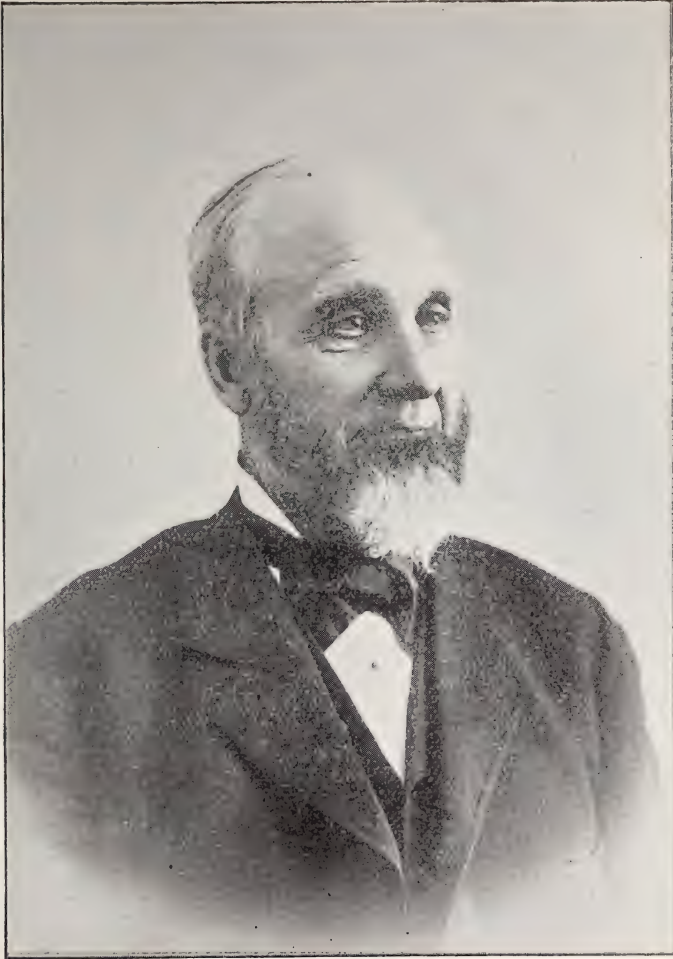
THE PATRIOT WAR.

Several Antwerp citizens were involved in the disturbances of 1837-38, known as the Patriot War, although that episode hardly justifies a name of such dignity. Meetings were held frequently in Copeland's hall, and afterwards in the old building on the west side of Main street south of the bridge. The excitement ran high, and many enlisted and went to the "front"-ier. Among them were Gen. T. R. Pratt, Nelson Truax, who was tried and let go, and Benjamin Fulton, cousin of Elijah Fulton. The latter, with one or two others, escaped from the famous "Windmill" and crossed the St. Lawrence on a raft. A. H. Munro, of this village, then lived in Canada, and took part in the "Battle of the Windmill" on the side of the British forces. None from Antwerp were hung for their foolishness.

The Gen. T. R. Pratt named above, was an unique character. He first came into public notice as a hotel keeper at Antwerp, but his acquaintance was finally so extensive as to make him known to nearly the whole county. He served one term as sheriff, finally removing to Watertown, when so elected. The lands where the Keep Home is located were once his. General Pratt received his commission from Gov. R. E. Fenton. He died in the seventies, but his widow survived until the nineties. They both died in Watertown.

Antwerp, it is but just to say, was not alone in furnishing foolish men who participated in the unprecedented movement known in our day as the "Patriot War" of 1837. Some of the best men in nearly every town in the county, and all along the frontier settlements from Niagara to Ogdensburg, were in active sympathy with the movement, and some of them participated, much to their regret and suffering.

COLONEL HIRAM B. KEENE.



WE present to our readers with pleasure the face of one of the most widely known and highly esteemed of the early pioneers of Antwerp, who stands as an example of what perseverance, industry and integrity may accomplish. Hiram B. Keene was born at Pompey, Onondaga county, N. Y., June 17, 1810. His parents, Job and Mary Keene, reared 13 children in the habits of frugality and industry, and all of them, except two, became heads of families. Of the five brothers, but two survive, Miles A., who resides in Hermon, St. Lawrence county, at the age of 71, and Hiram, the subject of our sketch. He was early taught the value of money. His advantages for acquiring an education were of a limited character. At the age of 12 (February, 1822), he came to Jefferson

county with his parents and settled in the town of Antwerp. He assisted them on the farm until he reached his majority. With a large family to provide for amidst the hardships incidental to farming in pioneer life, Hiram's parents could afford him very few advantages and very little pocket money. He married (January 17, 1831) Miss Betsey Doud, of Rupert, Vt. At the time of his marriage he had but two dollars and owed for his wedding suit. One of the dollars he gave to the minister, who married them, and the other dollar he divided equally with his wife. Thus he commenced his wedded life with almost nothing, but he possessed a great amount of energy and perseverance, which enabled him to provide a comfortable home and finally to accumulate a handsome com-

petence. He first purchased on credit 25 acres of land at \$6.00 per acre. This indebtedness he cleared up in two years. Once, while plowing, the point of the plow struck a hard substance, which proved to be iron ore, and the iron ore mine thus discovered is yet known as the "Keene ore bed." It is near the line between Antwerp and St. Lawrence county. Other mines were developed soon after. One, about a mile from Keene's station, is called the Carney or Caledonia mine. Neither of them are now in active operation. At one time the ore was delivered on the cars for \$5.00 per ton, but now would not bring \$1.00. This is accounted for by mines in the South, which are operated more advantageously. Colonel Keene sold his interest in the Keene mine for \$920 to James Sterling. It is now owned by New York parties.

From time to time he added to his small farm until to-day he is the owner of 1,400 acres of land, comprising six different farms, on which are 200 head of cattle, 165 of them cows giving milk. Of late years he has been interested in these farms and in conducting dairies and making cheese. While proud in the consciousness of owing no man a dollar and enjoying his well-earned property, many enterprises of a worthy local character have received substantial aid. He gave \$500 toward the beautiful soldiers' monument at Antwerp, at a time when the projectors were about discouraged in their efforts to obtain the necessary funds for its erection. Each one of the churches in Antwerp in turn have been benefited by his liberal hand, and he has always been a liberal supporter of the schools. The handsome marble Masonic temple of Gouverneur received \$100 from him, and many other instances of his generosity of a private nature might be cited. While a resident of Antwerp he enjoyed the confidence of his towns-

men, holding every office from postmaster to supervisor. He was justice of the peace eight years, town assessor 24 years and supervisor three terms. Colonel Keene was a captain of the 84th Regiment State Militia, and was afterwards promoted to be its colonel, which position he held several years, until the regiment was disbanded. For three years he was a director of the old Watertown & Potsdam Railroad, and gave the right of way across 1,400 acres. He acted as their agent for five years, and was station agent at Keen's station for 11 years. By signing paper for other people connected with the railroad he lost nearly \$10,000, which he paid. For 12 years he was president of the Board of Trade of Gouverneur, and many years president of the Antwerp Union Agricultural Society. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being transferred from Antwerp Lodge when he made Gouverneur his home in 1885. Although a member of no church, he believes in the final restoration of all mankind to the loving favor of God. Politically he was a Whig until the formation of the Republican party, when he joined that organization.

His first wife died in 1882, aged 75 years. For his second wife he married Mrs. Frances Jacobs, daughter of Noah Williams, and they have one daughter, Miss Mary F. Keene, aged nine years. At the age of 85, Colonel Keene is a remarkably well-preserved and intelligent gentleman, possessing a courteous, genial and kind disposition, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, one whom it is a great pleasure to know. He has shown himself a kind husband, an accommodating neighbor and friend, and a good citizen. One could hardly say more of anyone. But in this instance, all that is said of this genial gentleman is true. His manner is gentle, his bearing that of a gentleman of the old school.

COLONEL ZEBULON H. BENTON.

[Copied from Wallace's Guide to the Adirondacks.]

THERE was probably no more romantic, picturesque or conspicuous figure connected with the chronicles of Lake Bonaparte than Colonel Zebulon H. Benton. The accompanying engraving faithfully represents his appearance in daily life. He invariably dressed with the nicest regard to minute particulars, in peaked felt hat, long black coat and ruffled shirt—every article faultlessly neat. With his fresh, ruddy complexion, clean-shaven face, rich growth of snow-white hair, graceful carriage, and form almost as lithe and perfect, at the ripe age of 82, as if in the flower of youth and strength, he seemed the embodiment of a gentleman of the old regime.

Colonel Benton was born in Apulia, N. Y., January 27, 1811, and the details of his checkered life would fill a book. We can only briefly allude to the following facts:

He was a cousin of Thomas Hart Benton, the great Missouri statesman, and consequently a kinsman of his daughter, Jessie Benton Fremont, the noted wife of the famous "Pathfinder." In the War of the Rebellion he received an appointment on the staff of General Fremont, but before he could arrange to take the position the General was suspended. He was also a relative of the eminent novelist, James Fenimore Cooper. From his very boyhood he led an extremely active life, and before he was fairly out of his teens he was entrusted by his employers with commissions of the utmost importance, which he brought to successful consummation. He was engaged from time to time in great enterprises, especially those of land, mining and railroading. The capital invested in these sometimes exceeded a million dollars. His ventures, often gigantic, were not confined to Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, but ex-



COL. ZEBULON HOWELL BENTON.

tended into the Canadas, to the Gulf of Mexico, and even into South America. The mines at Rossie, Clifton, Jayville and Alpine are examples of these operations. We are convinced that the Carthage & Adirondack Railway owes its existence to Colonel Benton and to Hon. Joseph Pahud, of Harrisville, N. Y., as they were unceasing in their efforts to establish that line to the Jayville mines.

From the Carthage Republican, Philadelphia Press and other reliable sources, we

glean the following interesting information: Soon after the arrival of Joseph Bonaparte in this country, he met and loved a beautiful Quakeress, by the name of Annette Savage, a member of a family of high respectability, residing in Philadelphia, descendants of the celebrated Indian princess, Pocahontas. They were subsequently married in private by a justice of the peace in that city. Two daughters were the fruit of this union, one of whom died in infancy. The other was

christened Charlotte C. Soon after arriving at maturity, she became the wife of Colonel Benton. Their marriage resulted in seven children. The five surviving bear the appropriate names of Josephine Charlotte, Zenaide Bonaparte, Louis Joseph, Zebulon Napoleon and Thomas Hart.

Mrs. Benton, having obtained a letter of introduction from General Grant to Hon. Elihu B. Washburn, United States Minister to France, and one also from Dr. J. De-Haven White, the eminent Philadelphia dentist, to his former pupil, Dr. Evans, the dental surgeon of Louis Napoleon, repaired to Paris in 1869. She obtained audience with the Emperor, and received immediate recognition as the daughter of Joseph Bonaparte; and by his imperial will and the laws of France, the union of her parents was confirmed and her legitimacy established. Honored by an invitation to attend the French court, she and two of her children were there kindly and cordially entertained by the Emperor and Empress, who presented her with valuable souvenirs upon the occasion. Napoleon often expressed great regret that

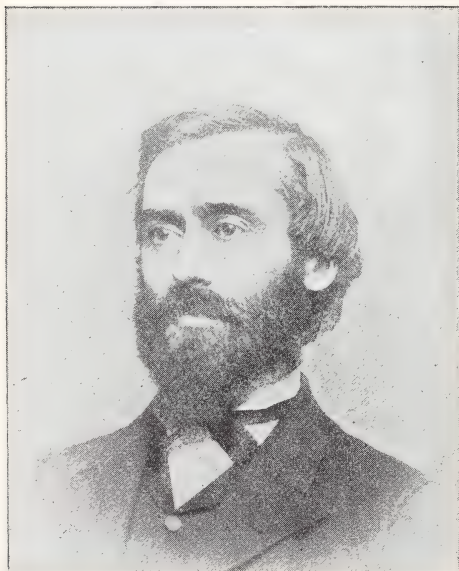
he did not know his cousin earlier, so that he might the sooner have bestowed upon her children the places to which, by birth, they were entitled. He presented her with her father's palace; but this was lost through the downfall of the empire and of that ill-fated royal family. Mrs. Benton attended Napoleon during his imprisonment in Germany, and a short time afterward (1871) returned to America. She was a woman of remarkable beauty and talent, and of most lovely characteristics. Her eyes were large, dark and lustrous, and, like the Colonel's, never dimmed by age. Receiving a fine education, in Europe and in this country, she early developed great versatility in writing. Many brilliant articles in various papers and magazines were the productions of her pen, and she was the author of a book of rare merit, entitled "France and her People." She died December 25, 1890, at Richfield Springs. Her husband, the subject of this sketch, died May 16, 1893, closing an unique, interesting and wonderfully romantic life.

For further information in reference to the Bentons see page 440.

PUBLIUS DARWIN FOSTER,

OF Killingly, Conn., although he has not been a resident of Antwerp since the war, yet deserves mention in this History, for he has left here the impress of his good work.

His grandfather, Daniel Foster, was a private in the Continental Army, whose youngest son, Wodin Foster, was born in Maine, and,



PUBLIUS DARWIN FOSTER.

in 1827 was commissioned a colonel by Gov. Clinton. He married Harriet Gould, and Publius D. was the first child born to them, December 13, 1828. Publius attended the common schools, became a bookkeeper, studied law with Judge Daniel Kellogg in Vermont, returned to Antwerp in 1852, and studied with Bagley & Wright at Watertown until admitted in 1853. Mr. Foster was a member of the first Republican State convention at Syracuse, presided over jointly by R. E. Fenton and J. A. King, which presented the name of Preston King for Secretary of State, and Joseph Mullin for judge of the Court of Appeals. In 1862 he entered the government service, having charge of the accounting branch of the War Department, under whose writing passed bills calling for \$1,200,000,000, and he at one time saved the government a large sum in detecting a spurious claim. During the war, Mr. Foster was secretary of the N. Y. State Soldiers' Aid Association, with Hon. R. E. Fenton president. He was a good lawyer, and was admitted to the U. S. Supreme Court in 1870, but retired from practice and left the capitol city in 1876.

In 1857 he married Amanda E. Warren, and three of their four children are now living—Warren Wodin Foster, M. D., Irving Lysander Foster, and Harriet, now Mrs. J. G. Moore, of Chicago. The youngest son, Irving, is a graduate of Brown University, and is a remarkable linguist. He recently refused an offer to teach French, Italian and Spanish at Williams College, and another to teach French and German at Phillips Exeter (N. H.) Academy, and is now studying in Germany.

BROWNVILLE.

THE village of Brownville, aside from the town of that name, is somewhat difficult to describe concisely. In the early settlement of the county, no town, Watertown not excepted, was more important, and none maintained, for many years, a more persistent determination to be "on top," and become a leading town of the Black River country. The final settlement of the question of locating the public buildings, gave Watertown a greatly preponderating advantage, and though Brownville still kept along a close second in the race for supremacy, her chances steadily diminished. In the days from 1815 to 1840, Brownville had very many able citizens—men who would have come to the front in any community where their lot might have been cast. We name a few, all of them now dead; but they left records that will be long remembered. Col. William Lord was not one of the earliest of these worthies, but he made a more successful and determined fight than any of the others—his business life covering two generations. Major Kirby was an ardent friend of Brownville, and maintained the fine style of living originated by Major General Jacob Brown, whose daughter he married. [Gen. Brown will be found mentioned on page 464]. The General had good reasons for loving Brownville, for it was named for him, and there were his "lares and penates," his home, his ambitions—and there nearly all his immediate family are buried, though the General's body rests, we think, in the old Congressional burying-ground at Washington. The Loomis family was a large and important one, the father and all the sons being men of large proportions. Charles K., in particular, was a very able business man, at one time holding a leading position in the management of the Lake Shore (Cleveland & Buffalo) Railroad. He was instantly killed in an accident on the Erie road, some 15 years ago. A peculiarly able man was Mr. Knapp, who started the manufacture of white lead in Brownville, but who removed to Pittsburg, Pa., dying there of cholera in 1851.

Alanson Skinner, once State Senator, was also an able mechanic, for several years partner of Colonel William Lord, subsequently becoming widely known by his stove and machine castings. George I. Knight was a successful and a very enlightened and progressive farmer, living not far from the village. He was scarcely appreciated in Brownville, but he was a courteous gentleman, worthy of decided praise. One of his sons was for a long time secretary of the renowned Franklin Institute at Philadelphia, Pa., the oldest and most distinguished and deserving mechanical institution in America. We might mention others, nearly as able, but the list already given shows that Brownville was behind no other town in the char-

acter of its leading men and in its location. Following the departure of these men, there came upon Brownville a period of business depression, which continued for some 25 years, interrupted for a short time by several more or less successful efforts to start up and run the cotton factory. At the present time (October, 1894), the old town gives evidence of some improvement. There is now a pulp-mill in operation, owned by the Outterson Paper Company, Mr. Gotham has a fine foundry, the electric railroad affords easy and cheap access and egress, and the inhabitants feel encouraged to believe that the worst is over, and that the oscillation of the pendulum of business stability having swung so far towards poor times, may now, in its return sweep, bring a protracted season of prosperity. We hope that this expectation may be more than realized.

Brownville was formed from Leyden, April, 1802, and was named in honor of its founder and first settler, Jacob Brown, who afterwards became a Major General in the United States army. The town originally embraced all that portion north of Black river, from a line running from the northwest corner of Champion, north 45 degrees east to the southwesterly bounds of the county of St. Lawrence. LeRay was taken off in 1806; Lyme in 1818; Pamela in 1819, and Orleans and a part of Alexandria in 1821. It is situated on the north side of Black river and Black River bay, which separates it from Houndsfield and Watertown; is bounded on the north by Clayton and Orleans, on the east by Pamela, on the west by Lake Ontario, and on the northwest by Guffin's Bay (an arm of Chaumont Bay), and the town of Lyme. The present limits of the town include 33,994 acres. Railroad facilities are afforded by the R., W. & O. Railroad, which passes through the town, with stations at Brownville village and Limerick.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Samuel and Jacob Brown, and adjourned to Brownville hotel, March 1, 1803, at which the following town officers were elected: Jacob Brown, supervisor; Isaac Collins, clerk; John W. Collins, Richard Smith and Peter Pratt, assessors; J. W. Collins, Ozias Preston, Samuel Starr, commissioners of highways; O. Preston, Richardson Avery, Henry A. Delamater, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Brown, William Rogers, Abijah Putnam, fence viewers; S. Brown, S. Starr, overseers of the poor; S. Brown, Sanford Langworthy, Caleb J. Bates, Sylvanus Fish, H. M. Delamater, Frederick Sprague, George Waffle, Ethni Evans, pathmasters; J. W. Collins, H. A. Delamater and S. Brown, poundmasters.

SUPERVISORS—1803, Jacob Brown; 1804-5, John W. Collins; 1806-7, Jacob Brown; 1808, J. W. Collins; 1809-10, John Brown;

1811-12, Josiah Farrar; 1813, John Brown; 1814, Joseph Clark; 1815, John Brown; 1816-17, Walter Cole; 1818, George Brown, Jr.; 1819-20, Hoel Lawrence; 1821-28, Walter Cole; 1829-33, George Brown (of Perch River); 1834-35, Aaron Shew; 1836-37, Walter Cole; 1838, Mahlon P. Jackson; 1839-40, Alanson Skinner; 1841, William Lord; 1842-3, A. Skinner; 1844-5, Charles B. Avery; 1846, A. Skinner; 1847, Charles B. Avery; 1848, Arba Strong; 1849, Cyrus Allen; 1850, Thomas L. Knapp, C. Allen, special meeting; 1851, Cyrus Allen; 1852, Samuel Middleton, 2d; 1853, Charles K. Loomis. Members from 1854 to 1894 shown on pp. 337-344.

At a special meeting, January 29, 1818, the town petitioned for a tax upon themselves of \$2,000, towards building a bridge at Williamstown (Pamelia) village, and another at Brownville village. John Brown, Joseph Clark and Thomas Loomis were appointed commissioners for this purpose. In 1813 a law had also been passed for the erection of bridges, by a tax upon this and adjacent towns.

At the annual town meeting in 1820, which was held at Perch River, after electing a portion of the officers, the meeting adjourned to the house of Edward Arnold, on Penet Square, till the next day. This measure created much excitement, and those living in the southern and eastern portions of the town rallied with all their forces, attended promptly at the earliest moment of the adjourned meeting, organized and immediately voted another adjournment to the house of Elias Bennet, at Brownville village, on the afternoon of the same day, where the vote for town clerk was reconsidered, and the remaining officers elected. Being thus robbed of their town meeting, the settlers on Penet's Square and in distant localities demanded a separate organization, which was readily consented to, and all parties having met at an informal meeting, or convention, at the village, agreed upon a petition to the Legislature, which was acted upon, before another town meeting. The foregoing is a concise statement of the act of "stealing a town meeting," which gave rise to much talk at the time, and about which many fabulous stories have been related. It is said that this heinous crime of robbery was made the subject of a painting, that formed a part of a travelling exhibition.

At the town meeting, in 1821, the clerk read three notices for the division of the town, which were not voted. The first was to annex a part of Brownville to Pamelia; the second, a part of Brownville to LeRay, and the third to erect four new towns from Brownville and LeRay. In 1822, a motion to annex Pamelia to Brownville was defeated.

This town was first explored, with a view of settlement, by Jacob Brown, afterwards a distinguished citizen, who, while teaching a school in New York, had met with Rodolph

Tillier, the general agent for the Chassanis lands, and was induced to purchase a large tract, and become the agent for commencing a settlement, at a time when the difficulties attending such an enterprise were very great.

[For an account of the efforts made by General Brown and others to settle Brownville, reference is made to the extended sketch of General Jacob Brown, p. 464.]

In the fall of 1800 a saw-mill was built at the mouth of the Philomel creek, the mill-wrights being Noah Durrin and Ebenezer Hills, and late in the fall of 1801 a grist-mill was built for Mr. Brown by Ethni Evans, afterwards the pioneer of Evans Mills. A few goods were brought on with the first family, but in the fall of the same year Jacob Brown went to New York on other business, and selected a small stock better adapted to the market. In 1799, a great number came in to look for lands, many of whom selected farms on Perch River and between that place and Brownville, where they commenced small clearings, and made arrangements for removal with their families in the spring. Among these were John W. Collins, Richardson Avery, Nathan Parish, Horace Mathers, and others. In the summer of 1800, a great number settled, and the clearings had extended from the bank of the river nearly half a mile. The first settlers on Perch river incurred an obligation to clear a certain amount of land and build a house.

The surface of Brownville is level or gently undulating. The soil is sandy or clayey loam. Sulphate of barytes is found on Pillar Point, and the vein has been worked to some extent for lithic paint. Upon the west bank of Perch river, a few rods below Limerick, is a cave extending 150 yards into the bank, and 30 feet below the surface. Perch river enters the town in the northeast corner, and taking a southwesterly direction, empties into Black River bay. It is a dull, sluggish stream, and the lay of the land along its course is flat, and in many places marshy. A dam was built at Limerick at an early day, but it was found to overflow the flats above and render them unhealthy, when it was removed by order of the court, and afterwards built below.

In 1820 the village contained but 60 dwellings, a stone church, school house, two grist-mills, three saw-mills, one fulling-mill, one carding machine, a woolen factory, a cotton factory with 1,000 spindles, a rolling and slitting mill, a trip hammer and nail factory and a number of stores; and there were besides these in the town five grist-mills, seven saw-mills, one fulling mill, two distilleries and 33 asheries.

In 1880 Brownville had a population of 2,624. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson county, and in 1888 had 20 school districts, in which 24 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 632 scholars attending school, and the aggregate attendance during the

year was 57,589. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$16,500, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,654,733. The whole amount raised for school purposes was \$5,913.19, \$3,194.39 of which was received by local tax.

BROWNVILLE VILLAGE, a station on the R. W. & O. Railroad, is located on Black river, four miles from Watertown, has telephone, telegraph and American Express offices, one hotel, several churches, three or four paper and pulp-mills, a foundry and machine shop, two blacksmith shops, shoe shops, harness-maker, livery stable, a general store, two groceries, a dry goods store, and a population of about 600. Many of the residences and other buildings are constructed of stone, which gives the village an ancient appearance.

LIMERICK is a postoffice and station on the R. W. & O. Railroad, eight miles from Watertown. It is located on Perch river, has telephone, telegraph and American Express offices, a hotel, store, a few shops and about 75 inhabitants.

PERCH RIVER (p. o.) is a small hamlet on the river of the same name, and is located in the northern part of the town. At an early day it was known as Moffattville. It has telephone and express offices, a church, a few shops and about a dozen dwellings.

PILLAR POINT (p. o.) is located in the southern part of the town on Black River bay, opposite Sackets Harbor. It owes its name to the appearance of certain rocks along the shore in this part of the town, which the action of the water has left standing, partly supported. A church, a few shops and about two dozen dwellings are located here.

[For full particulars of the various pulp-mills at Brownville and Dexter, see page 193-4, and for full particulars of that great industry on Black river, see pages preceding 193.]

On the announcement of the declaration of war, Brownville became the seat of much activity and excitement, from its being the headquarters of General Brown, who had the personal direction of military operations on this frontier during most of the first season. A hospital was established here, and troops were stationed in the village and vicinity at various times during that period. The greatest alarm prevailed throughout the country upon the arrival of the first tidings of war, but this soon wore away.

The inhabitants living on Perch River, on receiving the news of the war, were greatly alarmed, from their supposed exposure on the frontier, and some of the timid ones resolved to leave the country. To dissuade them from this, it was proposed to build a block-house, which was forthwith done by voluntary labor, but when completed, only served as a storehouse for the wheat of a neighbor. Some ridiculing the idea of danger, humorously proposed to post themselves on the brow of some of the limestone

ledges towards Catfish creek, in the direction of Canada, which would give them the double advantages of a commanding position, and an abundance of material for missiles, in case of attack. This had its effect, and after a few weeks' reflection the idea of Indian massacre was forgotten. It will be remembered that many of the older inhabitants had realized in their youth the horrors of Indian warfare, and the tales of midnight massacre which they related as they assembled on evenings for mutual safety, enhanced, in no small degree, this timidity. Still, the alarms which prevailed in this county were far less than those that spread through the St. Lawrence settlements, and, as afterwards appeared, in Canada itself, where nearly every family along the river had been fugitives from the desolating hand of war, from their adherence to the Royal cause in the Revolution. The apprehensions of both parties soon subsided, and men resumed their customary pursuits, except when occasional drafts or general alarms called out the militia, or the exigencies of the service required the assembling of teams for the transportation of munitions of war. Prices of produce were, of course, extremely high, and from the large amount of government money expended here, the basis of many fortunes in the county were laid at that period.

The first bridge at Brownville was built by Oliver Bartholomew, at the mouth of Philomel Creek, in the summer of 1802, and the price, \$1,000, was raised by subscription. This bridge was carried off by the great flood in the spring of 1806, and was rebuilt by Mr. Bartholomew and his sons in 1807, on the site of the present bridge.

The first public house in Brownville was built by Jeremiah Phelps, in 1805, on the site of the present stone hotel. The latter was built about 1820, by Henry Caswell and a Mr. Emerson, who soon afterwards sold it to a company made up of William Lord, H. Lawrence, W. S. Ely, E. Kirby, I. Shields and John E. Brown. In 1805 John Brown (afterwards Judge Brown) bought the lands on the south side of the river, and built the mills there, and in 1806 the first dam was thrown across the river at that place. In 1805 Samuel Starr built a log distillery down by the brook near his house, where was made the first whisky in town. Nathaniel Peck married a daughter of Mr. Starr, and was in company with him in the manufacture of whisky. He afterwards removed the distillery to what was known as the Nathaniel Peck farm.

Alexander Moffat was the first settler in the vicinity of Limerick, about 1805. A Mr. Smith, Samuel Shelley and Isaac Day were also early settlers here. Mr. Shelley once owned a mill at Limerick.

Among the early settlers in the neighborhood of Pillar Point, were Horatio Sprague, Eleazar Ball, Peter and Solomon Ingalls, Mr. Sherwin, Eliphalet Peck, Isaac Luther, Mr.

Burlingame, Daniel Ackerman, Jere Carpenter, Jesse Stone, George Rounds, James Douglass, Henry Adams, Samuel Reed, Mr. Fulsom, Luther Reed and Henry Ward. Samuel Knapp bought and cleared up 150 acres of land on the road to Limerick. Jere. Phelps, David Lyttle and Solomon Stone located at Dexter, and later Mr. Willis and Jere. Winegar, and still later Kendall Hursley, Joshua Eaton, Jesse Babcock, Sylvanus Pool, John T. Wood, James A. Bell, Solomon Moyer, John P. Shelley, and others.

After the erection of Jefferson county, a strenuous effort was made by Mr. Brown and others to have the county buildings located here, but a greater influence was brought to bear in favor of Watertown, and that village was selected as the county seat, greatly to the disappointment of the settlers in Brownville.

The navigation of the mouth of Black river up as far as Brownville, was a subject of much importance in the early days. It was thought that by making the river navigable to Brownville it would be made a port of entry for the commerce of the lakes, and a shipping port for the produce of the country. In 1810 the Legislature passed an act to improve the navigation of the mouth of the river up to Brownville. With so good a harbor and port as was afforded by the bay at Sackets Harbor, the project failed. June 5, 1810, the Black River Navigation Company was formed. The object of the company was the construction of locks at the rapids in the river at Fish Island (now Dexter). In 1815 wooden locks were built of capacity sufficient to allow the passage of Durham boats. About 1828, these wooden locks having decayed, they were replaced by stone ones.

April 10, 1810, a post route was established from Utica by Whitestown, Rome, Camden, Adams and Sackets Harbor to Brownville; and another from Harrisburg, by Champion, Watertown, and Brownville, to Port Putnam; April 30, 1816, from Brownville to Cape Vincent; June 15, 1832, from Watertown, by Brownville and LaFargeville, to Cornelia, at the mouth of the French Creek, thence by Depauville to Brownville. April 12, 1816, an act was passed allowing Mr. Le-Ray to extend the Cape Vincent turnpike road to Brownville village. By an act of April 21, 1831, this road was surrendered to the public. In 1817 a military road was projected to unite the two prominent stations of Plattsburg and Sackets Harbor, which was commenced, but only a portion completed. The western extremity from Sackets Harbor passes through this town to Pamela Four Corners. After being opened by the government the road passed into the hands of the town.

VILLAGE INCORPORATION.

THE village of Brownville was incorporated April 5, 1828. The act provided for the election of five trustees, three assessors, one

treasurer, one collector and one constable annually, on the first Monday in May. The trustees were vested with the usual powers in relation to a fire department, assessments for internal improvements, etc. The following officers were chosen at the first election: Thomas Loomis, Jr., Hoel Lawrence, George Brown, Peleg Burchard and Tracy S. Knapp, trustees; William S. Ely, Asa Whitney, William Lord, assessors; John A. Cathcart, treasurer; James Shields, collector; Levi Torrey, constable.

The village of Brownville, from its vicinity to lake navigation, was early considered an eligible point for the establishment of factories, and the enormous prices to which cotton goods had risen, in consequence of the war, led to the plan of forming a cotton factory at this place. In 1811, a general act had been passed for the encouragement of manufacturers, and availing themselves of this, a company was formed, February 9, 1814, of which the following was the instrument of association:

"This may certify that we, the subscribers, have formed ourselves into a company, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton and wool, with a capital of \$100,000, consisting of 1,000 shares, under the direction of five trustees, viz: John Paddock, John Brown, Thomas Loomis, Jr., Thomas J. Whiteside and Hoel Lawrence, who shall manage the concerns of said company, for one year, from the date hereof, in the town of Brownville, in the county of Jefferson."

Signed by J. PADDOCK, J. BROWN, T. LOOMIS, JR., T. J. WHITESIDE, H. LAWRENCE, HENRY WILLIAM CHANNING, WILLIAM S. ELY, SILAS JAY, F. N. SMITH.

They soon began the erection of a factory, which commenced operations the next year; but after a few months, finding they were losing money, they stopped, and the factory lay idle several years. It was subsequently bought by parties from Cooperstown, who procured an act incorporating the Brownville Cotton Factory, April 6, 1831. Elizur Fairman, John A. Cathcart, Charles Smith, and such as might associate with them, were by this constituted a body corporate for the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, with a capital of \$100,000, in shares of \$50. The affairs were to be managed by three trustees, elected annually, on the second Monday of April, the first being those named in the act, which was to continue 20 years. In 1842, this company was succeeded by a partnership, consisting of Charles Smith and William H. Averil, of Cooperstown, and F. W. Andrews, styled the Ontario Cotton Factory. It had 3,200 spindles and 80 looms, and gave employment to about 90 hands.

Two other attempts were made to keep the cotton mill from going under, but its remoteness from market was against it, and at last the old mill was changed to a pulp-mill, and is now operated as such.

A company, styled the Jefferson Lead Manufacturing Company, with a capital of

\$15,000, was formed June 30, 1038, chiefly under the direction of Thomas L. Knapp, and the business of manufacturing white lead and lithic paints continued with varied success about 12 years. After the death of Mr. Knapp, which occurred from cholera, at Pittsburg, in 1851, the business has been abandoned. It was found to be extremely injurious to the health of the laborers, both the carbonate of lead and the carbonic acid generated from charcoal for its manufacture, being directly poisonous to the system.

A woolen factory, owned by Bradley & Brown, was burned in January, 1846, with a machine shop, flax-mill and other property. The village of Brownville affords a great amount of water power, which is at present not fully improved.

In many respects this village presents superior advantages for manufacturing establishments, as it has a direct communication by railroad with the markets. Real estate is cheap, and the surrounding country affords in abundance the means for supporting a large population. At several points between this village and Watertown, fine opportunities for water power exist, which have been partially improved. At one of these, one and a half miles above this village, Mr. James Wood, originally from New Hampshire, about 1830 began the erection of a dam and woolen factory, which had been nearly completed, when it was swept off by the spring flood of 1833, proving a total loss to the owner.

THE BROWNVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY

Was established in 1849. It was chartered by the regents November 28, 1849, and opened May 1, 1850, as a boarding and day-school, under charge of Miss Mary F. Bloomfield, who was succeeded by Miss H. M. Foster, followed by Rev. G. B. Eastman. The building occupied for this purpose was the large brick mansion on one of the main streets, built by Major Samuel Brown in 1816. The school was not a financial success. It was closed after a short career, and the building sold to and since occupied by Alfred Kilborn.

In 1861-62 a building 40 by 50 feet was erected by subscription in Brownville, at a cost of nearly \$2,000, the lower story of which was to be used for the purposes of a high school, and the upper for a town-hall. In 1875 this building was purchased by the school district of the village of Brownville for school purposes, and, so far as consistent, for the purposes of a hall.

MANUFACTORIES.

The pulp-mills of Brownville and Dexter, except the mill noted below, are fully noticed on p. 193 to 194 in this History.

The Globe Paper and Fibre Company was organized June 11, 1894, and consists of about 20 stockholders. It has a capital of \$300,000. The officers are: J. D. Spencer, President; E. A. Flanagan, Vice-President and General Manager; T. T. Waller, Treas-

urer; C. N. Sherman, Secretary. They manufacture sectional and plastic boiler and pipe coverings, which are considered as nearly heat-proof as anything yet discovered. A preparation of asbestos and talc is put through a process similar to manufacturing wood-pulp, being changed from a soft mass to a hard casing for steam pipes or boilers. The tubing is in lengths of about three feet, and joined by iron bands when used. The talc used is obtained from Gouverneur, and the asbestos (which is an entirely mineral substance, wholly impervious to heat), from near Ottawa. In every 100 tons there is a waste of about one ton, which is worthless rock.

THE BUSINESS OF BROWNVILLE.

The following list embraces nearly all the business men and enterprises of Brownville village:

The Outterson Paper Company.
Brownville Iron Works, D. B. Gotham, proprietor.

Brownville Paper Company.
Ontario Paper Company, just outside village limits.

George F. Lutz, flour, feed and coal.
A. R. Wilcox & Son, drugs and groceries, boots, shoes, etc.

J. P. Knowlton, stoves and ranges.
H. I. Harris, groceries and provisions, flour, crockery, etc.

Frazier & Schermerhorn, groceries, provisions, teas.

William Hart & Son, meats, fish and poultry.

A. E. Lord, general merchandise.
H. W. Edgett, agent R., W. & O. R. R.
LeRoy Buchanan, proprietor Brownville Hotel. Has a livery attached.

Robert J. Begg, book-cases, office desks and furniture.

C. E. Codman, manufacturer of hay presses and mill work.

Miss Lettie Reeves is the post-mistress of the village of Brownville and is supposed to be the youngest lady in that position, being but 23 years of age.

DEXTER.

The village of Dexter is situated at the mouth of Black River, from which it derives a valuable water power, and one and a half miles from the station on the R., W. & O. Railroad at Limerick. A switch of that railroad extends to Dexter, but for the accommodation of freight only. The postoffice was established at the village of Dexter in 1836, and the village was incorporated May 8, 1855, under the general law, and amended by special acts April 15, 1857, and January 28, 1865. It is one of the most enterprising villages in the county, and will doubtless grow in importance. Like Brownville, a portion of the business is on the Houndsfield side.

This village was named in compliment to S. Newton Dexter, of Whitesboro, who had been extensively interested in the business of

the place, which formerly bore the name of Fish Island. The lands in this vicinity were early purchased by John and Jacob Brown, who, in 1811, commenced a dam that was swept off, but rebuilt, and a saw-mill was got in operation in February, 1813. A large amount of lumber was made here during the war, for use at Sackets Harbor, and in 1815-16, wooden locks were built of sufficient size to admit boats 60 feet long and 13 feet wide to pass. About 1825 a grist-mill was built by John E. Brown, and in 1837 the place contained a dozen houses.

A joint-stock company, styled the Dexter Village Company, was formed March 1, 1837, for the purpose of laying out the village on a tract of 249 acres south, and 800 acres north of the river. The original members of the company were Edmund Kirby, S. N. Dexter, John Williams, John Bradley and J. Brown. In 1840 the company commenced making dividends of the property, and January 6, 1846, it was finally dissolved.

On the 7th of November, 1836, the Jefferson Woolen Company was formed, with \$100,000 capital, in shares of \$100. It originally consisted of S. N. Dexter, of Whitesboro; John Williams, of Utica; Edmund Kirby and John Bradley, of Brownville; Rodney Burt and O. V. Brainard, of Watertown. The number of stockholders was 59. In 1837 this company built the extensive woolen factory, at a cost, including appendages and machinery, of \$140,000; capital paid in \$96,000. This enormous expenditure, with the low prices which followed, could not be sustained, and in January, 1842, the company failed, with liabilities exceeding assets of \$33,000. The property was sold, and bid off by a new company, styled the Jefferson Manufacturing Company, formed in February, 1842, with a capital of \$50,000. The main building was of stone, 50x170 feet, and four stories high, attic and basement, and is now utilized by the Dexter sulphite pulp-mill.

The joint benefits of navigation and hydraulic privileges have made Dexter a place of some importance. Besides the pulp-mills there are three saw-mills, a grist-mill, several establishments for turning, and manufactures of wood, and about 150 inhabitants. It has churches of the Episcopal, Universalist and Presbyterian orders. It has been a place of ship-building to some extent; about a dozen schooners, the propellers James Wood and Clifton, and the steamer Telegraph having been built here. Extensive appropriations made by the general government, at about the time of the erection of the factory, were expended in the construction of piers at the mouth of the river, for the improvement of the harbor. A cemetery association was formed under the general law, September 21, 1848, with James A. Bagley, Philander J. Welch, Sylvester Reed, Joseph D. Beals, Francis W. Winne, James A. Bell, Henry Bailey and Francis Broadbent, trustees.

BUSINESS PEOPLE OF DEXTER.

W. H. Winn, photographer.
M. Dunlap, blacksmith.
Mrs. E. S. Lawton, milliner.
L. D. Babcock, barber.
W. A. Houghton, general store, and good livery in connection.
Charles Gleason, harness store.
George W. Wood, postmaster, and one of the firm of
O. M. & G. W. Wood, general store.
Miss Bertha Wood, assistant postmaster.
E. VanAllen, milliner.
Great Northwestern Telegraph Company;
G. S. Casler, operator.
L. E. Foster, dealer in oysters, fruit, canned goods, etc.
Dexter Sulphite Pulp and Paper Company.
J. J. Nutting, wool-carding and weaving.
A. Osborn & Co., proprietors of the Dexter Mills.
W. H. Underwood, insurance.
William Ross, manufacturer of carriages and sleighs.
Binnering & Strainge, manufacturers of doors and blinds, contractors and builders.
St. Lawrence Mills, manufacturers of news, manilla and colored papers.
W. M. Trousdale, baker and confectioner.
Underwood House, H. D. Reed, proprietor.
Dr. Gilbert A. Foote, physician and surgeon.
Fred Baldwin, blacksmith.
C. A. Bloom, dealer in general merchandise.
R. Syse, jeweler, watchmaker and practical engraver.
Clark Brothers, general store.
Frontenac Paper Company. [See p. 194.]
Leonard, Gilmour & Co., contractors and builders; manufacturers of doors, sash, blinds and wood pulp.
Albert L. Morgan, physician and surgeon.
G. S. Casler, dealer in stoves and tinware.
Marrigold House, Julius Marrigold, proprietor.
W. H. Younge, proprietor Globe Mills.

The official board of the village of Dexter, is composed of: Willis Reed, president; Charles Moyer, collector; Edwin S. Clark, treasurer; W. H. Winn, clerk; James Gilmore, Fremont W. Spicer, George Savage, G. S. Casler, Frank Pierce, trustees.

SCHOOLS.

The people of District No. 1, of Brownville, have recently erected, on a new site at the northern end of the village, a fine new school building, which is an unique and substantial structure, a credit to the town. It is built of brick, and worth \$10,000. About 140 pupils are registered, and the school is divided into nine grades. W. F. Phillips is principal, and is assisted by four teachers. The school board consists of the following: J. N. Holliday, president; F. E. Ingalls, secretary; Mark Wilson, clerk; Dr. R. F. Gates, trustee.

The school at Glen Park is in the same district, and under the direction of the same board of trustees. The attractive building, at that place, is valued at \$2,000.

The church at Glen Park is understood to have been largely constructed from funds supplied by some one or more of the numerous Remington family, though it is not supposed that the elder member of that family contributed very largely for this object.

THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at Brownville, was organized October 13, 1826. The church edifice is said to be the oldest in the county. The first rector was William Linn Reese. The first wardens were Thomas Y. Howe and Thomas Loomis; and Asa Whitney, Tracy S. Knapp, Sylvester Reed, S. Brown, William S. Ely, Peleg Burchard, Edmund Kirby and Hoel Lawrence, were the first vestrymen.

The present rector is Rev. George Maxwell, of No. 9 Hancock street, Watertown, who supplies the pulpit at Brownville on Sunday mornings, at Glen Park in the afternoon, and at North Watertown in the evening.

The First Presbyterian Church, at Brownville, was organized March 18, 1818, with eight members. Rev. Noah M. Wells was the first pastor. They have no regular pastor at present, being supplied from time to time.

The Universalist Church, at Brownville, was organized in 1847 by Luther Rice, its first pastor. The church building was erected in 1847, costing about \$2,000. They have had no services for nearly two years.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, at Brownville, was organized August 3, 1829. Joshua Heminway, Henry W. Chapman, Samuel Knapp, Daniel Case and William Lord were the first trustees. The building committee consisted of J. Heminway, M. Fowler and E. C. Church. In 1829 was erected a church edifice on the site of the present one, which has been remodeled. The Rev. B. Phillips was the first pastor. The first Sunday school superintendent was Samuel Knapp. The present pastor is the Rev. George Ernst. The society is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of 72, and out of debt. A parsonage was purchased near the church in 1866.

The Baptist Church, of Perch River, is not located at the village, but about three miles away, on the road to Watertown. The church at Perch River is known as the Union Church, because two denominations or more joined in its erection. It cost \$1,800. Mr. Charles Avery took the contract for its erection, and Colonel Erastus Wright, of Depauville, had the work under his direction. It was dedicated in 1852. From that time until the present, the church has been supplied with the pastor of the M. E. Church, at Depauville, and much of the time by the Lutheran Church at Orleans Four Corners,

these two denominations alternating. Rev. W. A. Haven is the present pastor of the M. E. Church at Depauville, but the Lutherans have now no stationed minister. The first trustees were: Silas F. Spicer, Archibald Sterling, John Cole, Lewis Webb and Charles Avery. The first Methodist minister was Rev. J. Zimmerman, who began his services in 1852.

A Baptist Church organization was formed on Pillar Point in 1838, and had 30 members in 1839. S. Howard, G. C. Persons, Hiram A. Reed, Solomon Ingalls, Elisha Harris and Samuel R. Campbell were the trustees.

ALL SAINTS' EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DEXTER

Was organized July 14, 1839, with John Bradley and Gilman Wood as wardens; and Edmund Kirby, Jesse Babcock, Ora Haskell, Solon Stone, James A. Bell, Andrew Wood, Israel Griffin and Robert Anderson, vestrymen. They have a commodious church edifice, and services are conducted every Sunday by the Rev. B. Weeden, of Sackets Harbor. The parish has about 16 members.

The Methodist Church at Dexter is supplied by the pastor, Rev. George Ernst, of Brownville.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST CHURCH OF DEXTER

Was formed September 5, 1841, with the following trustees: Thomas Broadbent, John Maynard, David Baker, Eleazer Parker, Solon Stone and F. W. Winn. The church was built in 1842, and dedicated in December of that year by Rev. Pitt Morse. It was extensively repaired about two years since. The present pastor (1894) is Rev. B. B. Fairchild, and the present trustees are E. S. Clark, John Lehr, A. Foster, W. H. Winn; clerk, George W. Winn. The membership is about 70, and 65 members in the Sunday school. The young people have a Young Peoples' Christian Union.

The Presbyterian Church of Dexter was organized July 2, 1839, with 18 original members, by Rev. Marcus Smith. The first pastor was the Rev. Dexter Clary. The Presbyterian societies of Dexter and Brownville have usually been supplied by the same pastor, he preaching alternately on Sunday at either one or the other of these churches. A brick church was built in 1843-46, which was extensively repaired in 1893. Hon. James A. Bell gave the society a parsonage in 1887. The present membership is about 85. The present trustees are: H. Binninger, George Leonard; treasurer, M. E. Casley; clerk, Howard Leonard. The society is in a prosperous condition, under the resident pastor, Rev. A. R. McNaughton. The Sunday School has about 120 members. The church has a Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor of about 40 members, a Junior Christian Endeavor Society and a Missionary Society. The Christian Endeavor Societies have become an appendage to nearly all the churches in this part of the State doubtless to influence the young people.

MAJOR GENERAL JACOB BROWN.

PROBABLY the most distinguished citizen of the town of Brownville, past or recent, was Major General Jacob Brown, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1775. He was the fourth in descent from George Brown, an English emigrant, who had settled in the Province two years before the arrival of Penn. General Brown's mother was a daughter of Joseph Wright, a celebrated Quaker preacher. She possessed a degree of intelligence and strength of mind seldom equaled—qualities that were developed in her son at an early period. Samuel Brown, his father, possessed a considerable estate, and gave his family the benefit of such instruction as the vicinity afforded, and for one or two seasons Jacob Brown attended an academy at Trenton, but his main education was at the winter's fire-side, where he kept a small school for the instruction of the younger members of the family.

An unfortunate speculation had deprived his father of the means of affording him a finished education. At the age of 16 he began to look out for himself, and conceived the idea of retrieving the fortune of his family. This he began assiduously to do. From 18 to 21 he was a school teacher in Crosswicks, N. J., and having qualified himself for the duties of a land-surveyor, he spent one year in Miami county, Ohio, to which section his father had thought of removing. But in 1798 Jacob returned, and again took charge of a Quaker school, this time in New York city. That being a time of great political excitement, he frequently took part in these discussions, and in one of them he formed the acquaintance of Gouverneur Morris, which subsequently ripened into a warm friendship, and may have had an important influence in shaping General Brown's future. About the same time he became acquainted with Rudolph Tillier, the agent of the Chassanis Company, who came to the senior Brown's house and concluded with him for the purchase of a large tract of land at \$2 per acre. In February, 1799, having given up his school, he started for his future home in the Black River country, the exact location of which had not been definitely fixed. He came to the French Settlement, or Castorland, near the High Falls on Black river, between which place and Utica he made several journeys during the winter, and brought in a quantity of provisions preparatory to his final removal to a location he had decided upon, which was at the head of navigation of Black river. In March, 1799, as soon as the river was clear of ice, he launched a boat upon its angry waters, and floated down to the Long Falls (Carthage).

Thence, in company with Chambers, Thomas Ward and a few hired men, he took the route of the French Road, then newly

opened, and when he supposed they had gone far enough, struck off towards the river, which he happened to reach at the present village of Brownville. He was here so impressed with the unexpected advantages offered by the fall at the mouth of the Philomel creek, then swollen by spring floods, that he resolved to make his stand here, where the water-power appeared sufficient for every purpose required, and the river, with some improvements below, could be navigated by boats. On May 27, 1799, he was joined by his father's family, who came by the tedious navigation of the Mohawk, Oneida Lake, Oswego, and Lake Ontario. He commenced at once clearing lands, and the next year erecting mills. In September and October, 1799, he, with his brother Samuel, surveyed the townships of Hague and Cambray, in St. Lawrence county, and, until the opening of a land office at LeRaysville, in 1807, he acted as the agent of Mr. LeRay, in the settlement of his lands in Brownville and adjacent towns. As the opening of roads is one of the first and most direct methods of promoting new settlements, the subject early engaged his attention, and he was mainly instrumental in procuring the construction of the State roads, one in 1801, from Redfield, by way of Adams, and one from Utica by way of the Black River Valley. Of both of these he was appointed a commissioner for locating and opening, and he succeeded in getting them both to terminate at Brownville, where himself, his father and brothers had opened a store, built mills, commenced the manufacture of potash, which found a ready market in Kingston and Montreal, and made extensive clearings for raising grain. In 1804, the question of forming one or more new counties from Oneida, became the absorbing theme, and a convention was held at Denmark, November 20, 1804, to decide upon the application, at which most of the delegates are said to have gone prepared to vote for one county, but from the influence of Mr. Brown, and Gen. Martin, of Martinsburgh, were induced to apply for the erection of two new counties. In locating the county seat, the most active efforts were made in each county, Martinsburgh and Lowville being the rivals in Lewis, and Watertown and Brownville in Jefferson. Mr. Brown was the principal advocate of the latter, but the mass of settlement was then in the southern towns, and the portion north of Black river was thought to be low, level and much of it swampy. The settlements that had been begun at that early day, at Perch River, Chaumont, and on the St. Lawrence, were visited by severe sickness, and the idea was entertained, or at least held forth to the commissioners who located the site, that it could never be inhabited. Mr. Brown next endeavored to procure the location on the north bank of the

river, near Watertown, and made liberal offers of land for the public use, but the perseverance and intrigues of Mr. Coffeen succeeded in fixing the site at Watertown.

After the opening of the land office at Le-Raysville, Mr. Brown continued for two or three years devoted to his private affairs, meanwhile having received, unsolicited, commissions of captain and of colonel of the 108th regiment of militia. His promotion in the line of military life is said to have arisen from his avowed aversion to frequent and expensive military parades in time of peace, calling off the inhabitants from their labors in the fields, and encouraging habits of intemperance, which in those days were too frequently the accompaniment of such gatherings. His views on the subject of military organizations approached quite nearly to our present system; and in selecting him for office, the people were convinced that while he omitted nothing conducive to the public safety, he would cause them no needless expense of time or money for parades. In his public and private conduct and daily life, they saw him in possession of sagacity and intelligence, that led them to place confidence in his resources, should emergency call for their exercise, and the integrity of his personal life convinced them that the public trusts with which he might be honored would be faithfully preserved.

On the declaration of war, General Brown was appointed, by Governor Tompkins, to the command of the militia on the frontier, from Oswego to St. Regis, and spent the summer in organizing and directing the military movements at Sackets Harbor, Cape Vincent, and various points along the St. Lawrence river; nor did this season pass without incident, to call into exercise those traits of decision, energy and tact, which were signally displayed at a later period in the war.

The plan which he proposed was, to take Prescott, and, by intercepting the communications of the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, to deprive Upper Canada of aid, and capture it in detail. His scheme was not adopted, and the expenditure of vast sums and much blood on the Canadian frontier, effected comparatively nothing. On the 29th of May, 1813, General Brown was hastily summoned to defend Sackets Harbor from an attack which the enemy had planned against that place, in retaliation for our descent upon Little York. The successful result of his plans in this engagement, led to his promotion as a Major General in the regular service, and opened the way to that career of victory which in this and the following year, distinguished the American armies under his command on the Niagara frontier. Among all the men who came to the front during the War of 1812, Gen. Brown achieved the most enduring record.

A series of resolutions was passed by Congress, November 3, 1814, the first of which was as follows

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby presented to Major General Brown, and through him to the officers and men of the regular army and of the militia under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the successive battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie, in Upper Canada, in which British veteran troops were beaten and repulsed by equal or inferior numbers; and that the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of these triumphs, to be presented to Major General Brown."

Similar testimonials were voted to Generals Scott, Ripley, Miller, Porter, Gaines and Macomb.

This medal bears his profile (after a painting by Sully) upon one side, and upon the reverse it commemorates the battles of Chippewa, Niagara and Erie. The New York Legislature passed a series of resolutions in December, 1814, expressing their approbation, and presented a sword to General Brown and to the several commanding officers in those campaigns.

In the discharge of his official duties, Gen. Brown removed to Washington in 1821, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred February 24, 1828, from the effect of a disease contracted at Fort Erie. For some time previous his physical powers had been impaired by a paralytic stroke. His death was announced to the army by an order of the Secretary of War, and the burial ceremonies were performed with all the formality and dignity that his exalted rank demanded.

A monument has been erected by Congress over his grave, in Washington, having for its device a broken column, and upon the east side of the base the following inscription:

Sacred
To the memory of Major General Brown,
By birth, by education, by principle,
Devoted to peace.
In defence of his country
A warrior.

To her service he dedicated his life.
Wounds received in her cause abridged his days.

In reviewing the life of General Brown, we are struck with the evidences of integrity and talent, and with the ability which he evinced in the various stations of public life he was called to fill. He left a name unsullied by any money-making or selfish scheme, and after handling millions of the public money, none of it was ever found adhering to his fingers.

The following are some of the inscriptions upon tombstones in the Brownville cemetery:

Maj. Gen. Jacob Brown.
(Buried in Washington, D. C.)

Pamela Williams,
Wife of Maj. Gen. J. Brown,
Born Dec. 13, 1785.
Died April 14, 1878.

Col. Edmund Kirby.
Born in Litchfield, Conn.,
April 8, 1794.
Died at Avon Springs, N. Y.,
Aug. 20, 1849.

He served in the Black Hawk War in 1832, and Mexican War, 1845-1848.

Eliza Brown,
Wife of Col. E. Kirby.
Born Aug. 18, 1808, died Jan., 1864.

Brig. Gen. Edmund Kirby, Jr.,
Died May 28, 1863, from
Wounds received at
Chancellorsville, May 3.
Aged 28 years.

William E. Everett,
Born at Watertown, April 17, 1826;
Died at Saratoga Springs,
Sept. 19, 1881.

In 1851 he was appointed
Chief Engineer of U. S. Navy.
Invented the machinery
That laid the first Cable across the Atlantic.

Pamela W. Kirby,
Wife of W. E. Everett,
Born Jan. 9, 1831,
Died January 23, 1878.

COLONEL EDMUND KIRBY.

AMONG the prominent citizens of Brownville at an early date, was Edmund Kirby, afterwards Colonel Kirby.

He was a son of Ephraim Kirby, an officer of the Revolution, and afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. Colonel Kirby was born at Litchfield, Connecticut, April 18, 1794; entered the army as lieutenant in 1812; served during the war on the Northern frontier; joined General Brown as

aid in 1820; from 1821 to 1823 discharged the duties of adjutant-general; in 1824 was appointed paymaster of the army, and returned to Brownville, where he married Eliza, a daughter of General Brown. From 1832 to 1840 he was engaged in the Florida wars with the Indians; was chief of the pay department during the Mexican war; volunteer aid to General Taylor at the storming of Monterey; aid to General Scott at Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, Chapultepec, and the Mexican capital, always distinguished for courage and bravery.

In 1848 he returned to his home in Brownville; was enthusiastically received by the citizens, a large cavalcade going out to meet and welcome him on his approach to the village. The seeds of disease were implanted in his system by the hardships of war in a tropical climate, which had so impaired his health that he sought relief from the medicinal waters of Avon Springs, where he died August 20, 1849, aged 55. His remains were brought to Brownville, and laid in the village cemetery with fitting military honors. A plain shaft of Quincy granite marks his resting-place, and bears silent testimony to his heroic deeds. By his side in the village cemetery lie the remains of his gallant son, Brigadier-General E. Kirby.

COLONEL WILLIAM LORD.

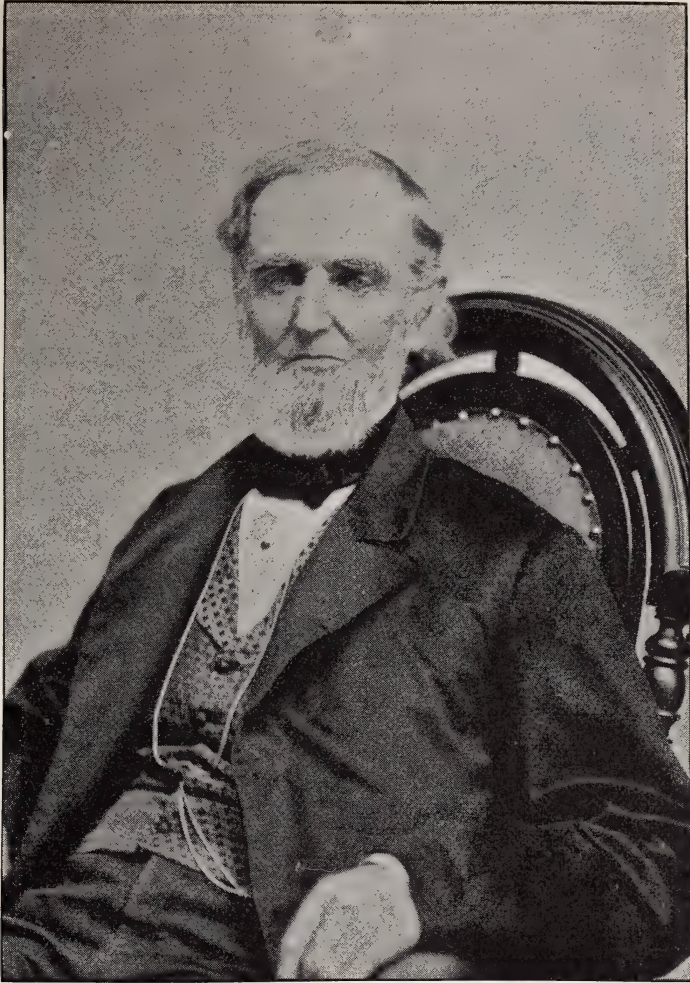
THE undeveloped resources of this county, when new, offered at the beginning of this century, strong inducements to the industrious and enterprising New Englander. Among those attracted hither from that land of steady habits, none was more enterprising and industrious than Colonel William Lord, born in Woodstock, Vt., in June, 1792. In the strength of his young manhood, with habits of economy and thrift, and with a body hardened by toil upon a rugged farm among the highlands of Vermont, about 1816 he came into the Black River country. An uncle of his having settled upon a farm near the village of Brownville, he was led to make that place his headquarters. The first winter he taught a country school in what is now East Houndsfield, and such was his industry that after making due preparations for his school duties, he passed his evenings and holidays in making the wooden ploughs then used by farmers, as the iron or steel plough was not then invented. So skillful did he become that he gave up teaching, and erecting a shop in the village of Brownville, and gave his whole time to making plows. One of these primeval soil-disturbers is now preserved in the museum at Washington, D. C., alongside of some of the best modern steel instruments, to show by contrast the wonderful progress in the construction of tools. [See p. 253].

At this early day the only foundry for casting iron was at Watertown Centre, where

Mr. Bingham, with the blast of a blacksmith bellows, melted small quantities of iron, and cast a few plow points. This slow process did not suit Mr. Lord's wants and ideas of business; so he erected a small foundry, the draught driven by a tube-bellows worked by horse-power. His business continuing to increase, he invited a skillful mechanic, Mr. Alanson Skinner, from New Hampshire, to join him; and they erected upon the bank of the river at Brownville, a large stone building for a foundry and machine shop; and here (the cast iron plow having been invented), they supplied, under the firm name of Lord & Skinner, all this region with the best iron plows, stoves, and all kinds of cast-iron and machine work.

Appropos of Mr. Skinner's name, an anecdote, showing Irish wit, is told. A Hibernian, who had become vexed with some of the chief business men of the place for what he thought their picayune dealing, was met upon the outskirts of the village by a stranger, who inquired for the whereabouts of A. Skinner. Pat replied: "You go on over that bridge, and the first man you meet will be a skinner, and every other man you meet will be a skinner, bad luck to them."

The firm continued prosperous for several years. About 1837 the partners dissolved, and Mr. Lord took his oldest son, Gilderoy, as partner, and the business was continued with great energy and success. The manufacture of all kinds of stoves was carried on,



COLONEL WILLIAM LORD.

and a store was opened for the sale of stoves and all kinds of hardware. About 1845 the building of a railroad from Rome to this county was much discussed, and Mr. Lord, seeing at once the advantage of such a highway, gave the subject such thought and study that he became one of its most enthusiastic supporters, and at a public meeting at the court house, March 21, 1848, he offered a series of resolutions pledging the meeting to use all proper means for the construction of the road from Rome through to Cape Vincent. These resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, and no doubt formed the turning point in this great project. Such was his enthusiasm that he became a most successful solicitor of stock, and with others secured sufficient to warrant the construction of the road. He was soon elected one of the directors, and surrendering his manufactur-

ing business to his sons, he served the road faithfully in whatever way he could be useful. He continued to serve as director until advancing years rendered his labors burdensome, and he resigned. He was always ready to aid in promoting education or literary culture, and in his later years solaced his leisure moments in literary and poetical composition, taking an active interest in the great events of the day, especially all that related to the War of the Rebellion. His tastes were decidedly for military matters, and in his younger days he was colonel of the first rifle regiment raised in Jefferson county.

Soon after his settlement in this place, the War of 1812 was imminent, and from the proximity of the hostile Canadian dominions, some of the more timid settlers fled to their safer New England homes, or places farther

inland, and Mr. Lord was urged by some of his timid friends to leave also, but he replied that "the place for a man in time of danger was where he could best defend the country, and that he had come to stay, and the cowards might go."

He served some time in the militia called out to defend the border, for which service he was in after years given a pension, and it was in that service he became a friend and associate with Gov. John A. Dix.

In politics he was at first an ardent Whig, and latterly a Republican. In religion he was in his later years an active member of the Episcopal Church, serving as senior

warden in St. Paul's for many years. He was married in 1816 to Miss Charlotte Thomas, of Mather's Mills, near Belleville, and nine children were born to them: Gilderoy, William, Pamela, Elisha, Newton B., Nathan, Hiram and Fazetta. Of these, only two survive, Mrs. P. B. Bosworth and Mrs. Morrison.

Mr. Lord died April 9, 1874, reaching nearly the ripe age of 88 years; to the last his mind was active and clear, thus closing a long life of industry and good works. He was a man well known and universally respected. His industry was great, and his abilities of a high order.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

SAMUEL KNAPP was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 5, 1782. His ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. They came to this country about 1630 or '35. The subject of our sketch, in company with two brothers, John and Silvanus, removed from their place of birth to Lewis county, New York, about the year 1800. While he resided there he became acquainted with Miss Abia Thompson, to whom he was married April 28, 1808. About two years after his marriage, he, in company with his brother John, removed to Brownville, where he continued to live until his death, December 18, 1862. He was a successful, enterprising farmer, in which occupation he was engaged the greater part of his life. He was one of the founders of the Methodist Episcopal Society, and also a member of the first board of trustees.

John C. Knapp, the only son of Samuel, was born in Lewis county, September 9, 1809. He followed the occupation of his father until a few months before his death, which occurred April 22, 1886. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors for his sincere friendship and honest counsel in time of need. He was for years one of the principal members and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Brownville.

ROSSELL BOSWORTH, from Massachusetts, settled near Smithville, in the town of Adams, about 1811. He was a farmer and a deacon of the Congregational church. He had eight children. Reuben S., son of Roswell, was born in 1819, and was educated in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. Mr. Bosworth has been a lecturer on natural science, was a teacher in the Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, 10 years; in the Normal School in Terre Haute, Ind., one year; in the Watertown High School and in the Adams Collegiate Institute, 10 years. President Harrison was one of his pupils in Farmers' (Indiana) College. Professor Bosworth married Pamela R., daughter of Col. Wm. Lord, of Brownville, and they now reside in the Lord mansion. The professor is now a manufacturer of telescopes, and has for

several years been one of the most intelligent and respected citizens of Brownville. From his youth he took more pleasure in scientific pursuits than in the accumulation of money, being one of those brave souls who well understood the benefits of knowledge, and willing to pay the apparently high price demanded for its acquisition. The Professor is not very closely engaged in the business affairs of life; but his mind is very active, his judgment excellent, his general knowledge superior. His modesty has been his greatest drawback in life. Had there been more brass in his make-up he would have been as well and favorably known to the world at large as he is to the county of Jefferson. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth reared one daughter, Miss Kittie, who was a great favorite, but died in her 20th year, greatly lamented.

JOHN KEELER ADAMS was born in Onondaga Valley, N. Y., in 1803. He emigrated to Brownville about the year 1826, and was employed in a machine shop owned and operated by Lord & Skinner. At 30 years of age he married a daughter of Hon. Fleury Keith. He died in 1860, leaving a widow and daughter, who now reside in Cape Vincent. Mr. Adams was a man of more than ordinary education and ability for the times, having been educated at the celebrated academy in Onondaga Valley, and was, in consequence, kept almost continually in office. He was for many years postmaster, justice of the peace, commissioner of deeds, and was entrusted with the settling of many estates. Politically, he was a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and had he lived would have been a staunch war Democrat. He always wielded a strong political influence, and had he the inclination, might have aspired to many higher official positions.

JOSIAH BONNEY was born in Cape Cod, Mass., and in 1808 settled on a farm in Brownville. He served at Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, and died in Brownville in 1848, aged 61 years. He married Betsey Morse, of Vermont. Of their five children, George married Betsey, daughter of William

and Henrietta (Gould) Knox, of Brownville, and they had children as follows: Brayton and Amelia G. (deceased), Emma S. and Madison. Their daughter, Emma S., married Oscar C. Wilson, and resides on the homestead farm. Madison Bonney, of Brownville, married Ella E., daughter of Benjamin S. and Annie E. (Irvine) Horr, of Stone Mills, and their children are: Florence M., Mabel I., George S., Raymond H. and Grace G. William Knox, father of Mrs. Betsey Bonney, served in the War of 1812. He was born in Tunbridge, Vt., and when 19 years of age removed to Sackets Harbor, and cut the first tree where that village now stands.

JAMES WOOD's daughter, Mrs. Abel Davis, a very intelligent lady, now in her 80th year, residing in Jewettsville, has given the writer many reminiscences of her father. She was the fourth child of James and Caroline Wood. They came into the Black River country about 1804, having kept a tavern in Watertown, near the site of the old Gilson hotel, now the Woodruff House. Mr. Wood was a soldier in the War of 1812, and his children tell of their mother baking bread for the soldiers at Brownville. But Mr. Wood is best remembered from his connection with the James Wood Falls, between Watertown and Brownville. He built one of the first saw mills on the site now occupied by the Farwell & Rhynes mill. He afterwards built a cloth dressing and wool carding establishment at Brownville, being the first to introduce into Northern New York weaving by water power. He was a progressive, stirring man, the contemporary of Adriel Ely, Ely Farwell, the Loomis family at Brownville, and those other prominent ones who were veritable "heroes of discovery."

One of his later attempts at erecting buildings and dams was at the Falls which still bears his name, where he had erected a saw mill and ran it several years, when he constructed a large woollen factory, 350 feet long and 80 feet wide. It was nearly completed, and he was awaiting the arrival of his machinery from the east, when a tremendous spring freshet came and swept away in one night the dam, the saw mill and the woollen factory so completely that not a sliver of the whole concern was left. So noiseless was the destruction that Mr. Wood was unaware of his loss until he went out at sunrise to go to his factory.

The stone house he had built for his family and the large stone barn near the house, yet stand, probably two of the oldest buildings on the Brownville road.

Discouraging as had been Mr. Wood's experience upon Black River, he sold the "Jim Wood" Falls property and followed down the stream to Dexter, where he built a dwelling and a saw mill. This last was consumed by a fire, which also destroyed \$5,000 worth of fine lumber. After this disastrous fire he gave over the lumber business to his two sons. He afterwards built the propeller

James Wood, the first vessel of that character upon Lake Ontario, and also built and ran boats on the Oswego and Erie canals.

His restless ambition at last led him to Michigan, where he was a commission merchant in lumber at Detroit. He died in that city in 1852, and his remains were brought to Brownville and interred in the village cemetery. No man excelled James Wood in enterprise and fearlessness. Had his financial capacity been equal to his progressive genius, he might have ranked among the ablest and most successful men in the country.

MICHAEL VAN SCHAICK came into Brownville in 1817, and was engaged in farming. He married Caroline Truax, and they reared a large family. His wife died at the extreme age of 104 years. She had a sister who also lived to be 104. They were all a wonderful long-lived family. Another sister, Annie V., married first, Levi Livermore, and after his death she married Thomas Warren. She is now his widow, residing in Dexter with her daughter, Mrs. James Gilmore, at the age of 95, and is as smart as if only 50.

Michael Van Schaick had a brother named Henry, residing in the town of Adams, whose son, Emery Van Schaick, was the man murdered by Duncan, who is now serving a life-sentence at Auburn, the details of which crime will be found more extensively set forth in the sketch of Judge Emerson's official acts, page 376*n*. The parents of this unfortunate victim are yet living near Adams Centre.

JOHN COLE, a native of Montgomery county, came to Brownville in 1802, among the early settlers, and located upon a farm near Perch River, now known as the Cole farm. In the early days the town meetings were held upon this farm. Mr. Cole died here at the age of 81 years. He married Polly Waters, and their children were: Walter, Samuel, John, Betsey, Abigail, Margaret, Clarissa and Polly. John married Elizabeth, daughter of Seth and Mary Cole, of Bennington, Vt., and they had children as follows: Mary, Elizabeth, Caroline, George, Jane, Edward and Byron. The latter, born in this town, where he now resides, married Annie, daughter of Clement and Betsey (Hamilton) Hawley, of Perch River, and they had four children, viz: Earl B., Josie M., Grace D. and John. Francis Cole, brother of John, the early settler here, served in the Revolutionary War, and was made prisoner by the Indians at Fort Stanwix, when 15 years of age, and was taken to an island in the St. Lawrence river, and sold or given to a merchant in Lower Canada, where he remained many years. He finally removed to this town, and later to Watertown, where he died.

WILLIAM PENN MASSEY, son of Solon and Mary Esther (Boult) Massey, and grandson of Hart Massey, was born in 1824 on his father's farm, two and a half miles from Watertown, on the Sackets Harbor road. He died at Brownville in 1885, aged 60 years. He was

educated at the select schools of Brownville, and at the Black River Institute, at Watertown. In 1846-47 he attended medical lectures at a university in New York city, where he graduated in the latter year, after which he practiced his profession in Brownville with remarkable success until his death. Politically he was a staunch Republican. He and his amiable wife were prominent members of the Presbyterian Church. He married, May 8, 1848, Adaline A., daughter of Charles and Addie (Macomber) Smith, of Utica, N. Y. She is now deceased.

CHARLES WELCH, a native of New Hampshire, came to Brownville in the early days, when there were but two log houses in Watertown. He died in Brownville, aged 88 years. He married Eunice Cole, and they reared a number of children. Nathan married, first, Susan Anderson, of Clayton, by whom he had seven children, viz: Lyman M., Eliza, James S., Olive, Anderson C., Owen E., and John H. His second marriage was with Jane DeLong, of DeKalb, St. Lawrence county, and their children were Susan, Ida, Charles and Lewis. John H. Welch married Nancy, daughter of John and Hannah Gunn, of Herkimer, N. Y., and their children are Stella, Maggie M., Arthur J., Clark N. and Mabel S. He served three years in the late war in Co. I, 10th New York Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

NATHANIEL PECK, who served at Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, was born at Danbury, Conn., in 1782. His father, Eliphalet Peck, also a native of Danbury, served with three brothers in the Revolutionary war, and was taken prisoner in New York city by the British. Nathaniel married Abigail, daughter of Samuel Starr, of Brownville, and they had eight children. Spencer S. B. served in Co. B, 177th New York Vols., in the Port Hudson campaign. He owns the homestead farm of his great grandfather, Samuel Starr, and adjoining the farm once occupied by his grandfather, Nathaniel Peck.

EBENEZER ALLISON, a native of New Hampshire, came to Brownville while young and finally located on a farm on road 28, where he died at the advanced age of 83 years. He took part in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He married Phoebe Phelps, of Brownville, and their children were Sally, Polly, Esther, Julia, Henry W., Jane, Hannah, Louisa, Simeon and Harlon. He resides in this town on the homestead farm, where he has lived 18 years.

CONKEY MOFFATT was a native of North Adams, Mass., whence he removed to Otsego county, New York, and in 1818 to Brownville, where he was one of the first settlers. He died in Brownville in 1841, aged about 70 years. He married Olive Hinman, who bore him nine children.

RICHARD BUCKMINSTER was born in Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1800. In 1816 he located in Watertown, and in 1819 removed to Brownville, where he remained until his death, in

1884, aged 84 years. He married Mary, daughter of Frederick Avery, and they had six children, viz: Charles, Nancy, Myron, Frederick, Bruce and Woodruff. The latter married Adelaide, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Vaughn) Buckminster, of Brownville, and they had one son, now deceased. Frederick Buckminster married Florence, daughter of John and Mary A. (Knox) Cole, of Brownville, and they had one son, Evan. Mr. Frederick Buckminster served in Co. I, 10th New York Heavy Artillery, in the late war, and died July 13, 1870, aged 29 years. His widow survives him.

WILLIAM T. SKINNER was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1826, and died in 1878. When four years of age he came with his father, Alanson, to this town and here remained until his death. His occupation was that of a foundryman, and he continued in that business in the buildings erected by his father, until his decease. He married Lucy, daughter of Oliver and Mary (Ormsby) Horr, of Watertown, who survives him, and resides in California, with her son Frederick. They had born to them two children, Frederick W. and Albert A. Albert A. is dead.

WILLIAM P. SMITH, a native of Brownville, married, first, Clara Lounsbury, of Niagara county, New York, who bore him one son. She died in 1878, aged 42 years. In 1880 he was married to Mrs. Belle Kilborn, of Clayton. He is now a farmer at Perch River. He commenced life as a poor boy, and for many years lived with John Prior. By industry and frugality he has become quite successful as a farmer. He served in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vols., and in Co. G, 6th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and received an honorable discharge.

HENRY FREDENBERG, a native of Ulster county, came to Brownville in 1837, where he died in 1872, aged 76 years. He served in Company M, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery one year. He married, first, Annie Shower, of Ulster county, and their children were: Albert, Elias, John, Mary J., David, Sylvia, James C., Eliza, George and Lottie. His second marriage was with Annie Beckwith. James C. married Hattie, daughter of Alexander Hayes, of Chaumont, and they have two children. He served two enlistments in the late war, in Company M, 2d Regiment N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and in Co. E, 186th Regt. N. Y. Vol. Infantry; being honorably discharged. He served in the battles of Bull Run and Antietam, and in front of Petersburg. He resides in Limerick.

JOSEPH UNDERWOOD, son of Joseph Underwood who served in the Revolutionary war, was born in Vermont, whence he emigrated to Rutland in 1800, and was one of the first settlers of that town, where he lived 35 years, when he removed to Brownville, dying in 1843, aged 72 years. He married Rebecca Hayes, who bore him seven children, viz: William, Elizabeth, Sarah, Clarissa, Joseph, Huldah and Warren. Joseph, a native of Rutland, came to Brownville in

1835. He married Louisa, daughter of Jeremiah and Sally (Bush) Scott, and his children are Charles, Morrell and William H. The latter married Genevieve, daughter of I. Alanson and Susan Roseboom. William H. Underwood is proprietor of the popular Underwood Hotel, in the village of Dexter, of which village he is president. He enlisted in Co. I, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, in 1862, and served until the close of the war, receiving an honorable discharge May 28, 1865. He was in the battles of the Wilderness and Petersburg; was at the front in the defense of the National capital, and was present at Lee's surrender.

JOSIAH SATCHWELL was the son of Thomas Satchwell, who came from England with Burgoyne's army in 1776. At the close of the Revolutionary war Thomas Satchwell settled in Dutchess county, New York, where Josiah was born, April 27, 1789. When he was 12 years old his father moved to the town of Appenheim, Montgomery county. Here he was married to Catherine Bellinger, and continued to reside until 1837, when he moved to Pillar Point, which continued to be his home till April 25, 1868, when he died at the home of his son Alonzo, at the ripe age of 79 years. He served as a soldier a short time during the War of 1812, being stationed at Sackets Harbor, which fact afterwards influenced him to settle at Pillar Point.

He was converted at an early age, and soon after united with the Methodist church, of which he became a prominent member, serving the church of his choice for many years as class leader and steward. He was the father of 11 children, all of whom survive him except one.

The younger branch of the family is ably represented in the present editor of the Watertown Advocate, Geo. E. Satchwell, who is the son of Alonzo and Margaret Satchwell, and was born at Pillar Point, August 28, 1851. He received his education in the common schools and at the High School of Watertown, from which he graduated in 1876. He entered Syracuse University the same year, but was soon compelled to leave by reason of ill health. Entering the ranks of teachers, he continued for eight years in that position, serving as principal of schools at Felts Mills, Three Mile Bay, Theresa, Philadelphia and Madison, N. Y. In February, 1883, he established the Temperance Advocate, afterwards changed to the Watertown Advocate, which has continued till the present under his management. The Advocate has proven a strong supporter of the principles of temperance and prohibition and a fearless advocate of reform in government. Converted at the age of 19 years, he united with the Arsenal Street Methodist church, in which he was at once appointed class leader, and soon after received a license to preach, and has also served as steward for many years. He was married to Miss Libbie Marsh, of Watertown, June 25, 1889.

DARWIN B. GOTHAM, now a resident of Watertown, but doing business in Brownville, was born December 19, 1844, the son of Jenery P. Gotham, who was the son of that John Gotham, for many years an extensive land owner near the eastern limits of what was then the village of Watertown. He was educated in the common schools of that era, and in 1861, at the age of 17, enlisted in Co. B, 94th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. He served with that regiment until 1864. After leaving the army he began to learn the machinist trade with the Lords, on Beebee's Island. After an extensive experience as a worker in iron, he purchased the Alanson Skinner furnace property in Brownville, and has carried on a general foundry and machine shop until the present time (1894). In 1868 he married Elizabeth Milet, and they have raised two children, Merritt, who is married, and has charge of his father's business, and Ivan, a schoolboy. Mr. Gotham has made a success of the foundry business. He is an estimable citizen, a man of the people, for he has all his life been a toiler. He has his reward in enlarged possessions and a future unclouded by any fear of want.

RICHARD VAN ALLEN was born in 1773, and his wife, Nancy Timmerman, in 1779. Their son, Mindred, was born in St. Johnsville, N. Y., in 1781, and came to Watertown about 1830, finally locating in Brownville, where he died in 1849, aged 68 years. He married Maria, daughter of John and Margaret Vanderwalker, of St. Johnsville, N. Y., and their children were: Emily, Jerome, Myron, Addison S., Augustus R., Daniel D., John, Charles L. and Ellen C. John and Augustus Van Allen served in Company K, 35th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and Jerome in Company B, 20th N. Y. Cavalry. John enlisted in Company B, 20th N. Y. Cavalry; Daniel D. served two years in the 35th Regiment, and one year with the 2d Connecticut Artillery. Charles served in Company B, 20th N. Y. Cavalry, and Myron in Company M, of the same regiment.

CAPT. FRANCIS WINN was born in South Reading, Mass., in 1782, and died in Holden, Mass., in 1840. He married Eliza Jackson, of Boston, and they raised eight children. One of these, Francis W., born in Woburn, Mass., came to Brownville in 1840. He married Harriet, daughter of Sylvanus and Lucy (Baker) White, of Charlton, Mass., and their children are: Harriet E., William H., Frederick, Ann E. and Mary S. William H. served in Company I, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He is now drawing a pension. He was in the engagement at Petersburg, April 2, 1865. He served in the Shenandoah Valley campaign in 1864.

JAMES T. OUTTERSON, son of Andrew, was a native of Connecticut, and is now a resident of Watertown. He served as captain of Company G, in the 84th New York Volunteer Infantry. He married Frances E., daughter of C. R. Jones, of Pulaski, and his

children are: Chauncey R. (now deceased), James A., Charles E., Mabelle and Carrie. James A. married Eva S., daughter of Horace S. and Mary (Coburn) Peck, of Ticonderoga, N. Y., and is now superintendent and manager of the Raquette Paper Company. James T. is president of the Outterson Paper Company, of Brownville. Mr. James T. Outterson has an adopted daughter, Miss Blanche, who has been an inmate of his family for the past 17 years.

CHARLES C. STEELE, long a resident of Brownville, was the son of Eliakim Steele, of Windsor, Vt., who came into Brownville in 1834. Charles C. was then nine years of age, and he has resided in Brownville ever since. In 1853 his father died, and Charles C. carried on the farm until he was 35 years old, when he came into the village of Brownville and became a merchant, the firm being Gibbs & Steele. In 1869 he purchased an interest in the Empire Mills, opposite Brownville, where he remained two years, and sold his milling business to Henry Spicer, returning to the store, where he remained a year, and traded his mercantile business for the grist-mill upon the north side of the river. Here he remained some eight years, and that terminated his active business life.

In 1859 he married Miss Elizabeth Guard, the daughter of Samuel Guard, one of the oldest residents of Brownville. Two sons were the result of this union. He married, for his second wife, Miss Frances E. Kilborn. His third wife, with whom he is now living, was Mary E., widow of Walter Fox, of Pamela. Mr. Steele retired from business in 1883, and has devoted his time to the management of his private affairs.

LEWIS MAYNARD was the son of John Maynard, who came into Brownville in 1833. Lewis was then 16 years of age. He remained at home, having had the advantages of the common schools of Madison county until his 18th year, when he accepted a position with the late Major Kirby, taking charge of the out-door work until 1849. He then took the homestead farm of the family, and managed it three years. In September, 1853, he bought into the stone hotel at Brownville, kept it two years, and after owning the property six years, he sold it. In 1846 he married Miss Mary Ann Mitchell, daughter of Alexander Mitchell. For several years he managed the carbon mill on the south side of the river, having previously kept a livery in connection with his hotel. For the past 10 years he has not been actively engaged in business, confining himself to the management of his landed property.

FREMONT W. SPICER, who resides in Dexter and is superintendent of the Frontenac pulp and paper mill, the view of which is seen opposite p. 471, is the son of Henry Spicer, long and favorably known as a merchant at Perch River, in company with Hugh Smith, under the firm name of Smith & Spicer. Mr. Fremont W. Spicer, a paper manufacturer, is the direct descendant of a

family who are the oldest paper manufacturers in the civilized world. The firm of Henry Spicer & Son, of London, date their first efforts at paper-making back for several centuries, and the business has been continued in the family down to the present time.

The Perch River family of Spicers are fortunate in being able to trace their lineage back to the 12th century, and this in an unbroken and undoubted chain of descent. The family names have been continued with a pertinacity that is remarkable. The first one who appears in our American annals was Henry, a cavalier, who settled in Virginia in 1635; then came Peter, his son; then Edward, son of Peter; then John, son of Edward, and then Edward, again, who had a younger brother who was a captain under Washington; then Silas, who came into York State in 1792, and then his son, also Silas, who came from Connecticut to Jefferson county, where he became the ancestor of this numerous and well known family. The Spicers are of English descent, coming from Weare, in Devonshire. In 1273 William Spicer was mayor of Exeter, and his grandson was also mayor of that ancient city during the 3rd Edward's reign. This family is also peculiar in this: it has sent soldiers to every war waged by the United States, crowning that record by one of Fremont Spicer's uncles dying at the head of his company at Antietam. They have furnished not only soldiers, but sailors as well, having had a commodore in our old navy and a captain in our present navy.

They do not, however, make any claim for consideration on account of their ancestry, but depend upon correct lives for their record.

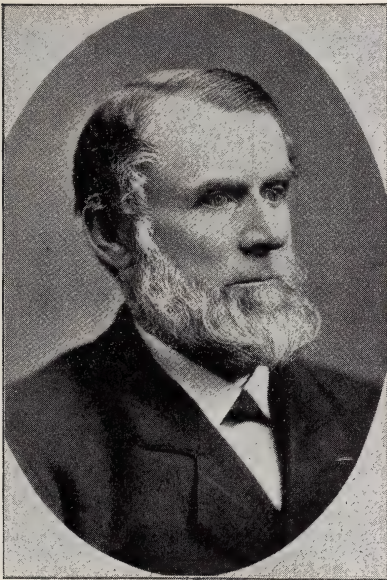
But perhaps the crowning glory of this important family is in the fact that they were always the friend of the black man, and, indeed, of all who are oppressed. For a more particular account of protecting escaping slaves, we refer the reader to Mr. Henry Spicer's biographical sketch upon the next page, as well as to the efforts in that direction made by his business partner, Mr. Hugh Smith, a descendant of Pennsylvania Quakers, a society that always befriended the poor escaping slave, and helped him on his way to freedom.

CHAUNCEY H. FAY, born on Point Peninsula; in 1861 he located in Dexter, where he died March 29, 1876, aged 74 years. He married Julia Ann Tracy, of Lyme, and their children were Emily, Sherebiah, Almina, Lavina, Helen and Sullivan D. The latter was born in Lyme, and in 1860 located in Dexter, where he now resides. He married Mary, daughter of Danforth P. and Amanda (Hubbard) Clark in 1860, by whom he had one son, Fred., who died in 1870, aged four years. He served in Company B, 186th New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He was present at the evacuation of Petersburg, Va., April 2, 1865.

HENRY SPICER

WAS the son of Silas F. Spicer, who was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1792. Silas F. came with his parents to Oneida county, and finally located in Sackets Harbor previous to 1812. There he learned to be a tanner and shoemaker, two branches of the leather trade that usually went together in the early days of settling the county. He married Charlotte Wescott, of Houndsfield, in 1815, and they had 14 children born to them: Charlotte, Silas, Mercy, Henry, Fanny, Maria, Caroline and Clarissa (twins), Edward 1st, Mary, Jane, Edward 2d, Sarah and George.

Mr. Spicer came to Perch River in 1816, but returned to the village of Brownville, where he remained some four years, and then



HENRY SPICER.

took up his residence permanently in Perch River, in the year 1821. During his residence in Brownville he formed the acquaintance of Melzar Fowler, who subsequently married Mr. Spicer's sister, the ceremony being performed at his home. Melzar Fowler will be remembered as the father of Mrs. C. H. McCormick (mentioned on p. 169 of this History), who was also the niece of Hon. E. G. Merick. While a resident of Brownville, Mr. Spicer was soundly converted, and thenceforth walked in accordance with the requirements of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was an honored member during the remainder of his life.

Mr. Spicer was an active and persistent Abolitionist for many years. Indeed, Perch

River has been for the past 50 years noted for its firm stand upon temperance and resistance to slavery. These principles found a prompt and determined advocate in Mr. Spicer, for the very atmosphere he breathed in his youth was permeated with the true spirit of civil and religious freedom. Those who had then lately passed through the Revolutionary War, felt a personal interest in the perpetuation of liberty upon this continent. They instilled into their children just ideas of the great triumph for liberal thought for which the Revolution stood, and Mr. Spicer brought into his adopted county the feelings and aspirations which were a part of his youth. He was for several years the predecessor of Hugh Smith, the man from Pennsylvania who had Quaker ideas; and these two, with the one named below, formed a coterie which was hard to withstand when they pulled together at the polls upon political questions.

HENRY SPICER, the most prominently known of any of Silas Spicer's children, he having held several honorable and important offices, was born in Brownville in 1820. He had the advantages of a good English education, and, as a young man, gave promise of the ability he has since manifested for so many years. He married Delia E., daughter of Beriah and Diana (Prior) Allen. They reared four children, Fremont W., residing in Dexter, manager of the Frontenac Paper Company; Carrie E., who married Frank J. Watson, of Rome, N. Y.; Henrietta, who married Fred E. Wood, a merchant of Dexter, and George E., the president of the village of Carthage, whose portrait is shown in the composite plate of the official board of that village. Mr. Spicer's wife died in 1879, aged 52 years.

He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1876, and was the Presidential Elector from this Congressional district when Grant was elected for his second term. Mr. Spicer was supervisor of Brownville from 1859 to 1863, and again in 1869. In connection with Hugh Smith he was for many years a merchant at Perch River, and the name of the firm of Smith & Spicer was known throughout the northern part of the county, being ever a synonym for honesty and fair dealing. Their trade was not as extensive as some other merchants, but they had the satisfaction of dealing with people all of whom they knew personally. Mr. Spicer has always maintained a high position as a citizen, and his influence has ever been upon the side of moral and social progress. His family have all added to his well-earned reputation by becoming useful members of society. He bears his 74 years like a man of 60—erect, and with his mind bright and clear.

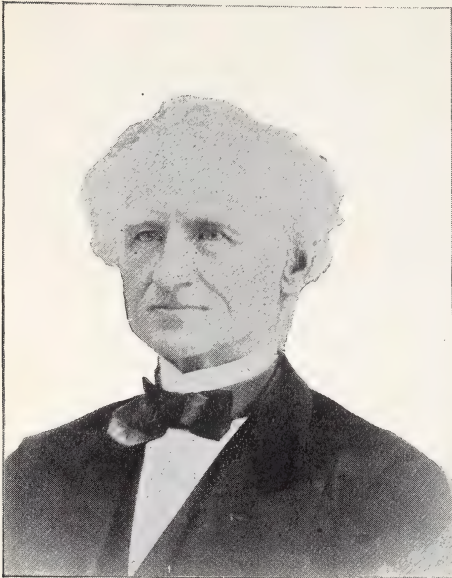
As mentioned on the preceding page, Perch River was a regular depot upon the underground railroad which conveyed escaping slaves to Canada. Hugh Smith, the partner of Mr. Spicer, was a Pennsylvania Quaker, a society celebrated for more than

200 years as the stern opponents of slavery and every form of oppression. His extended acquaintance in Bucks county, Pa., among that sect, made him the natural agent for furthering their philanthropic work, and he readily responded.

J. A. H.

HUGH SMITH.

THIS distinguished and really able man, so well known for his decided stand for the abolition of slavery, for temperance and for morality, was born in Bucks county, Pa., January 27, 1811. He came of good old Quaker stock, and manifested, in a long and useful life, the philanthropic and peculiar characteristics of that remarkable sect. His



HUGH SMITH.

father's family came into Brownville in 1820, it being then the home of General Jacob Brown. In September, of the ensuing year, his father died, leaving a family of seven children, ranging in age from four to 16 years, in the hands of his mother, to be reared amid strangers, with the added discouragements of sickness and debt, and upon a farm but partially improved. Hugh was the fourth of the family. He put in all his time upon the farm, attending school a part of each winter until he was 25, excepting such winters as he was teaching.

He moved to Perch River in the spring of 1836, and, in company with others, purchased landed and store property, and began the life of a country merchant, which included handling almost every description of farm produce.

In September, 1836, the same year he began merchandizing, he married Miss Charlotte Spicer, the daughter of Silas F. and Charlotte Spicer, of Perch River. By this devoted wife he had five children. Levi Smith, formerly postmaster at Watertown, was his brother; he had also for a brother-in-law, Hon. James A. Bell, once State Senator from the Jefferson and Lewis district. Hon. Henry Spicer was his brother-in-law, and long-time business partner, the firm being Smith & Spicer, and they were successful. Mr. Smith was appointed postmaster at Perch River, in 1836, which office he held for 21 years, until his election to the Assembly in 1873. Up to that time, and long before, he had never sought office, nor would he accept it without much persuasion, but he had always been a politician; that is, a man who took an active and healthy interest in all the political questions of the day. His Quaker origin made him naturally an Abolitionist, for they hated slavery; and his astute mind made him a temperance man, the friend of law and order and good morals. For these things he stood "like a stone wall" and the influence of his high example is yet apparent in Brownville, which is now, and has been for many years, a town where liquor selling is not licensed. His early stand as an Abolitionist probably carried more weight with it than could have been imparted by any other man in Jefferson county, for all who knew Mr. Smith knew him as a man of fixed principles, one not to be turned aside by any selfish or trivial cause or argument. At one time he accepted the Abolition nomination for Congress, bearing all the weight of that campaign without even a dream of being chosen.

Since 1864, up to his death, he was an earnest and consistent Republican, and wielded a large and an entirely pure influence upon politics in Jefferson county.

After a long and painful sickness, Mr. Smith died at Perch River, June 15, 1887, at the ripe age of 76. His beloved companion is yet spared to the society she has so long adorned. It is probable that Mr. Smith owed much to the pious teachings of his devoted mother. From beginnings that were somewhat forbidding, so far as property was concerned, he grew up to be a man of peculiarly symmetrical character. Without any peculiarly predominating trait, excepting, perhaps, an enthusiastic support of any cause he advocated, he possessed an unusually happy combination of characteristics that inspired the confidence and esteem of his fellow-men. He was a man of fine mind, judgment being happily blended with a love of literature and all good things. He was not one who saw much austerity in religion, regarding it rather as a joyful possession. He was a very forgiving man, for he could not find in his heart to treasure up a wrong. Although not classed as a great man by the community at large, it is not too much to say that his influence was great in the



THE FRONTENAC PULP AND PAPER MILL, DEXTER, N. Y.

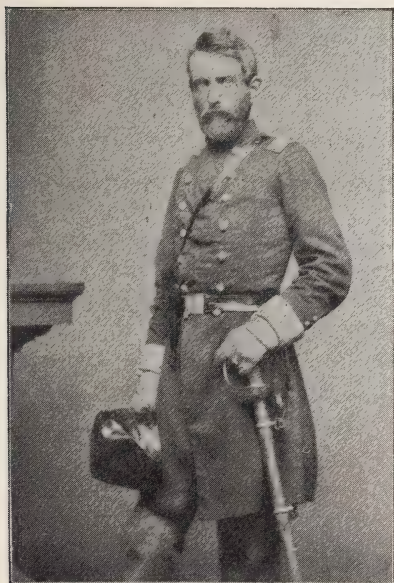
county where he resided, and his death was felt as a public calamity.

J. A. H.

COL. NEWTON B. LORD

Was the son of Colonel William Lord, whose biographical sketch and likeness will be found on page 467. His mother's maiden name was Miss Charlotte Thomas, and Newton B. was born January 1, 1832.

By nature he was of an adventurous, very independent and of somewhat erratic disposition; traits that were traceable, perhaps, to the fact that he was a rich man's son, and not dependent upon daily labor for his support, nor subject to discipline in his youth. He was once a partner with his father in the foundry business, and was always an unusually prompt and decided business man,



COL. NEWTON B. LORD.

backed by a distinctly original, if not a matured mind. His father had been a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a trusted friend of Gen. John A. Dix, who had then risen to be captain of a company, and was earning the fame he afterwards achieved—a sincere patriot. 'Twas he who gave the order to "shoot upon the spot any man who attempted to haul down the United States flag."

Newton B. had heard much about the profession of arms from his father, and when the news came that Sumter had been fired upon, he aided in raising a company, and it was mustered in at Elmira, becoming Company K, 35th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. Captain Lord, when he first came to Elmira, saw that the colonel who was afterwards

chosen to command the 35th, was a man unable to lead that grand body of men into action, or to subject them to the proper discipline that should mould them into efficient soldiers; and so he decided to try his best to gain the command, and become colonel. In this he was finally successful, but he was never safe from the same spirit of intrigue which he had helped to inaugurate, and was at last himself a victim to the spirit of discontent that always characterized the line and staff officers of that excellent body of men. After his regiment had participated under his leadership in all of its important battles, his resignation was accepted. This, however, was not done until several of his friends among the officers of the 35th (a two-year regiment), had promised him their support in organizing a cavalry command when the 35th should be mustered out and the men ready in all likelihood to return to the field as veterans, and with a large bounty as an inducement for further service. Accordingly the 20th N. Y. Volunteer Cavalry was formed, and Colonel Lord was made its colonel; Colonel David M. Evans (see p. 34), was made lieutenant colonel. This was a large and very able regiment, nearly every person in it having seen hard service at Fredericksburg, Antietam and at Second Bull Run. It was unfortunate for Colonel Lord that he always manifested an unwillingness to obey promptly the order of a superior. This brought him in contact with the good and amiable General Wadsworth before the 35th had ever been under fire, and was a decided detriment when he came in conflict with General B. F. Butler while the 20th Cavalry was doing duty on the coast, within that General's command. He was deprived of his commission by Butler, and Colonel Evans thenceforth led the 20th Cavalry to the end of its service, sharing in the final winding up of the Confederacy in Virginia.

Colonel Lord became afterwards a railroad contractor, operating in that capacity finally in Chile, S. A., where he had important and valuable concessions from the government. But he was not destined again to see his native land, dying July 14, 1890, in his 59th year. Thus terminated an eventful and stirring life. He married Miss Cornelia Stone, who died in 1882. They reared four children: Robert, Richard, Kate and Maggie.

He was a man of some excellent traits of character. He was bold and enterprising, but his impatience under restraint detracted from his ability as a soldier, where implicit and unquestioning obedience is demanded at all times. His lineage was first-class, his education fair, but it seems that his success was less than it might have been had he held a stricter and closer rein upon his own will. He had the bearing of a soldier, but his will was scarcely ever in accord with his superior in rank. Had he held a roving commission, like Marion in the Revolution, he might have achieved an enduring success. J. A. H.

CAPE VINCENT.

PREPARED BY MAJOR JAMES H. DURHAM.



R. W. & O. R. R. DOCK, CAPE VINCENT.

CAPE VINCENT was erected from Lyme, April 10, 1849, being the youngest of the towns composing Jefferson county. It was named in honor of Vincent LeRay, son of James Donatien LeRay de Chaumont, a distinguished and early proprietor. It embraces the northwest corner of the county, and includes Fox, Grenadier, Carleton and Linda islands. It covers all that territory lying west of a line running from the mouth of Little Fox creek N. $48\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ E., 646 chains; thence N. 57° E., 235.56 chains to the town of Clayton, its boundaries being the St. Lawrence river on the west, north and northwest, Clayton on the northeast and east, Lyme and Lake Ontario on the south and southwest.

The surface of the town is generally level, or slightly undulating until the lake is approached, when the surface is broken into valleys and terraced ridges, showing the outlines of the lake-shore during an early period, indicating that the summits of the present ridges were islands at a time long past. There are now but few streams in the town, the principal one being Kent's creek, which, rising in the eastern part of the town, flows in a southwesterly direction and empties into Lake Ontario. There are numerous sulphur springs, some of which have been analyzed and found to contain ingredients of great curative power. It is also believed that a flow of natural gas could be reached by boring to a moderate depth, so as to penetrate the same deposit in which the gas supply of Sandy Creek is found, and which underlies the surface-rock of birds-eye limestone. This belief is strengthened by the fact that no less than two wells in the town, one of them on the principal street of the village, were formerly so impregnated with hydrogen that the water was unfit for use; and from

one of them a current of gas sufficient to ignite was known to flow.

The earliest settlement within the present limits of Cape Vincent was made on Carleton Island, which became a British trading post of no small importance 119 years ago. In 1778 a strong fortification was begun, and named Fort Haldimand, in honor of Gen. Sir Frederick Haldimand, who succeeded Sir Guy Carleton in command in the Canadas, and by whose orders the fort was built. The island was known to the French as "Isle aux Chevereaux," or Goat Island, but was by the English mistaken for "Isle aux Chevreuils," (Roebuck, now Grenadier,) and hence for many years it was called Deer Island; but on its selection as a place to fortify, the name was changed to Carleton Island. A more detailed account of Fort Haldimand will appear further on.

Originally Cape Vincent was a part of the Alexander Macomb purchase, which embraced the greater part of Franklin county, the whole of St. Lawrence, excepting Massena and the "ten towns," and the whole of Jefferson excepting Penet Square and 600 acres on Tibbett's Point, which latter was patented to Captain John Tibbett, of Troy, and surveyed in 1799. In the cession to Macomb, the State also reserved Carleton Island.

The earliest settlement on the main land was made by Abijah Putnam, who came from Rome in 1801, and settled at a point about two miles below the present depot, where he projected a village, and established a ferry to Wolf Island. The place was named "Port Putnam," but can hardly be said to have had an existence, except in the mind of the projector, until the next year, when Mr. Putnam sold his interest in the village to John Macombs and Peter Sternberg, of Little Falls, who laid out the village and proceeded to sell lots. The Great Black River State road was extended from Brownville to this point, and, by 1803, had been partially cut out. In May, 1803, Mr. John B. Esselstyn, of Montgomery, settled a mile below Port Putnam, and in 1804, Daniel Spinning came from Western, and shortly after him came two families by the name of Smith, a Mr. Sheldon, Jonathan Cummings, and several others, whose names cannot now be ascertained, all of whom located at Port Putnam or near by. In 1806, Richard M. Esselstyn settled near his brother, below the village.

Port Putnam, as originally laid out by Macombs and Sternberg, was intended for a place of some importance. According to one of their maps, yet in existence, it was laid out in the form of a parallelogram, with a public square of about six acres in extent in the center, at the upper end of which, facing

the river, a space was reserved for public buildings. Parallel with the river was Water street; then First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh streets, and intersecting these at right angles were Green, Montgomery, Herkimer, Washington, Jefferson, Clinton and Hancock streets. Pleasant street occupied both sides of the square. In their prospectus, which was attached to and formed a part of their map, Messrs. Macombs and Sternberg set forth some of the advantages of their village as follows: "Lumber of all kinds is rafted from this village to Montreal and Quebec on a large scale, taking from nine to 13 days only to make a trip. Besides this, the great Black River State Road from Johnstown, Montgomery county, receiving in its course the roads from Little Falls, Herkimer, Utica and Rome, runs through the middle of this village, and connects with Kingston and Upper Canada by ferry."

The attempt, however, to boom Port Putnam into a place of importance was a failure. Through the influence of LeRay, the site was abandoned for that of "Gravelly Point," where there were already five or six houses, and where, in 1811, he caused a village plot to be surveyed, which was named after one of his sons, as already noted. At this time, other points were designated as "Hubbard's Bay," now Riverside; "French Creek," now Clayton; "Catfish Falls," Depauville; "Fish Island," Dexter; and "Long Falls," now Carthage. At this time the families at Port Putnam and below, had been increased by Elnathan Judd, Norman Wadsworth, E. Cole, Caleb Lobdell, Mr. Phelps, William Hollenbeck, Charles Gillett, Orison Butterfield, Zimri Butterfield, Daniel Nicol, Samuel Britton, Abner Hubbard and a Mr. Dodd, several of whom removed to the new village at Gravelly Point.

Eber Kelsey was the first settler on the present site of the village, having come here from Turin in 1809, and cleared for LeRay a tract of 50 acres along the river, built a small wharf, erected a block house, a dwelling house, a barn, and also a tavern where the Rathbun House stands; the block-house being further toward the river. The wharf was at the foot of Market street, and some of its remains are yet visible. Mr. Kelsey came originally from the town of Lyme, Connecticut, and it is thought that his influence gave our town of Lyme its name. Mr. Kelsey was shortly followed by Dr. Avery Ainsworth, who came from Vermont. He was the first physician here, and built a house and store the same year. About this time Richard M. Esselstyn built a house and store, and began business under the firm name of J. B. & R. M. Esselstyn. Their store was at the foot of James street, where Mr. Richard Davis' coal house now is, and Dr. Ainsworth's store was near where the stone shop now stands, facing James street. That LeRay had early designed Gravelly Point for the site of a village of some size,

there is no doubt; principally because of its close proximity to Wolfe Island and the comparative ease with which Kingston could be reached, but it was not until 1811 that he directed Mr. Musgrove Evans, one of his surveyors, to survey and plat a mile square for the proposed village, which, as after events proved, was amply sufficient, as the present corporate limits, established April 14, 1853, occupy scarcely one-half of the original plat. A ferry was early established by Eber Kelsey, while as early as 1807 Peter Sternberg secured the exclusive right of ferrying from Carleton to Wolfe Island, which was, of course, discontinued during the war which followed. The business of lumbering was begun in 1809 by Richard M. Esselstyn and a man from Augusta, Canada, by the name of Murray; they bought their timber from LeRay, manufactured it into staves and hewn timber, and exported it to Montreal. This traffic gave employment to many men, and increased the growth of the village rapidly. The business extended in a short time to the Genesee and Niagara regions, so that in 1810 about 200,000 staves were brought here by water and then rafted to Montreal. At the end of the season 80,000 or 90,000 staves were detained here by the embargo; and when that was taken off, the business of building arks for the Montreal trade became very brisk, and was followed as late as 1811 by the Esselstyns alone, though not as largely as before; and though whisperings of war had begun to make themselves heard, the opportunities for money-making were so great and so attractive, that they passed almost unnoticed; and though the embargo was again laid in 1812, preparations went steadily forward to raft the staves which remained of the trade of 1810-11. But the war came; the rafting was not done, and the staves were mostly used for fuel by the soldiers. An extract given below from a letter written by Eber Kelsey to his wife, then in Leyden, Lewis county, will bring the stave trade clearer to view. After acknowledging the receipt of a letter from Mrs. Kelsey, in which she expresses fears for his safety, Mr. Kelsey says: "If you enjoy as much peace as we do, you have no reason to complain, as we have not seen nor heard of any movement of the enemy on the river, but I understand there has been a British spy boat to Sacket's Harbor, and took a boy from there who was hunting ducks, and carried him to Kingston; and they have stopped twice at Grenadier Island and tarried some time, but never offered to molest any of the inhabitants. You write that there is no prospect of peace, but Mr. Esselstyn tells me that there is a prospect of an armistice taking place soon, to continue during the negotiations; and if it does, he has no doubt of trade being resumed on the river soon; and he is so far induced to believe it, that he is now out to get his staves rafted that lie along this shore, and wants my assistance with team and otherwise; and

I do not know but I shall undertake to raft two cribs, so as to save those cribs I made for Taylor, which are yet lying along this shore ; but it will be extremely difficult to get help. He offers me \$100 to repair those cribs and fill them with his staves, and also to pay for collecting what staves are scattered." Mr. Kelsey speaks of purchasing the "Kindrick lot," which adjoins one which he has already bought, and on which there is as "good a sugar place as I ever saw ; on which Captain Rogers and Hans Van Housen have made about 800 weight of sugar this season."

Just at this time there were but six or seven families remaining here, the others having removed to escape the probable dangers attending a state of war, the news of which had spread terror throughout the settlement. At the laying of the embargo, Captain Farrer, with part of a company of militia, was sent here to enforce it, and on the breaking out of the war, Major John B. Esselstyn was directed to assemble a body of militia, and three companies were placed here under his command. A company of militia, from the Mohawk valley, under Captain Getman, were stationed here for a time, and also a battalion under the command of Major Allen, with a detachment of riflemen under Captain Forsyth, a section of light artillery and a detachment of dragoons.

During the winter of 1812-13, a line of sentries was established along the bank of the river, from Tibbett's Point to Hubbard's Bay (now Riverview), which gave rise to a laughable incident, and served to greatly relieve the monotony of sentry duty. A corporal by the name of Dean had crossed over to Wolfe Island and made the acquaintance of a fair one by the name of Button, after whose father Button Bay is named—and taking her heart by storm, the gallant corporal brought her away with him, a prisoner for life. One night a waggish sentry, whose love of fun overcame his fear of military discipline, sang out: "Button! Button! Who's got the Button?" "Corporal Dean!" was the answer; which, clear as a bugle note, rang out upon the still air of the night, until forest and stream fairly echoed to the cry of "Corporals," "Deans" and "Buttons."

The soldiers' barracks stood, one building on the corner of James street and Broadway, and another at the foot of James street; while a building standing on Murray street was used as an hospital. These buildings, together with a store belonging to Henry Ainsworth, and one belonging to the Esselstyns, two or three small vessels, Major Esselstyn's house, which stood below Port Putnam, several barns and a large quantity of lumber, were burned by the British at different times during the war. They also burned a tavern and store, and destroyed an orchard belonging to Samuel Britton, which stood on the farm now owned by Robert Percy, Esq., opposite Linda's Island. Indians destroyed the house and barns belong-

ing to Dr. Avery Ainsworth, in Pleasant Valley. The Doctor, with the rest of his family barely escaping in time to save themselves. These Indians came over from Wolf Island. For the most part, the burning and plundering was done by the crews of British gun-boats, which frequently passed up and down the river. One morning, however, just in the grey of dawn, a gun-boat landed at the foot of James street, for the purpose of plunder. The crew leaped ashore, eager to begin their depredations, when they were met by a detachment of Forsyth's riflemen, who had followed their course up from Port Putnam, and a sharp skirmish ensued, in which nearly all the boat's crew were captured, and several killed and wounded; only four or five escaped to the boat, which they got out of harm's way as rapidly as possible. The prisoners were sent to Greenbush-on-the-Hudson, and the dead were buried at the corner of Broadway and Murray streets. It was about this time that a man named Draper, belonging to Captain Getman's company, obtained permission to dislodge a party of Indians on Wolfe Island; but the raid was badly managed, Draper was killed, and, it is said, scalped; two of his men were wounded, and the party retreated, leaving the victory with the redskins. Just before the British attacked Sackets Harbor, a gun-boat landed at Cape Vincent in the night, and surrounded a private dwelling which stood near the corner of Broadway and Esselstyn streets, where Dr. E. M. Crabb's house now stands, in which were three dragoons from Sackets Harbor; one of them was a Sergeant Moore, who had formerly been in the British service. By some means the enemy had learned that Moore was in the house, and they demanded his surrender, which was refused. They then broke into the house, and Moore, grasping his saber, backed into a corner of the room, while his cowardly comrades fled to the chamber. He was an expert swordsman, and so gallantly defended himself, saber against bayonet, that finally the cowardly order was given to shoot him down. It was done, and with his last breath he anathematized both comrade and assailants as the veriest cowards. Some years ago, when the house was moved, the bullet which destroyed the life of the gallant sergeant, was found embedded in the plank-ing.

The Royal George, a British vessel of war, carrying 24 guns, touched at the Cape once, but retired without making any hostile demonstrations, although for a time there was no little excitement, and great fear was expressed as to what would be the outcome of the visit. A boat loaded with flour was captured by the British fleet, while on its way from Cape Vincent to Sackets Harbor, May 28, 1813. Although no great events transpired here, its situation made it a place of much importance.

As already stated, most of the early settlers left the town during the war, and

not half of them ever returned; and this fact had the effect of greatly retarding settlement generally. Until 1825, Warren Settlement was an untrodden wilderness. In that year Sheppard Warren and his brothers, James and Asa, made a clearing, and were soon followed by Edwin Tuttle, Joel Torrey and John Howland; and not until a still later period was the St. Lawrence region occupied; the first settlers there were Jacob St. Oars, Silas Mosier, Eli Wethey, Horatio Humphrey, Hamilton C. Wallace, Samuel Dillen, Jerome Wethey, Daniel Corse, Charles Cummings and Dyer Pierce. A little later, and the names of Curtis, Campbell, Carpenter and Wheeler, appear among the list of settlers. The settlement was called Rogers' Corners, because James Rogers built the first tavern there; next it was Gotham Corners, and then Crane's Corners—until finally the mail route was established, when, in honor of a Miss Lawrence, of New York, who owned a large lot of land adjoining, the name of Lawrenceville was sent in, but as there was already a post office of that name in the State, St. Lawrence was finally decided on, and is probably a fixture. In what is yet known as the "French Settlement," the first comers were nearly all Americans, and Yankees at that. Among the first were Thomas Shaw, Samuel F. Mills, Jacob Van Nostrand, Aaron Whitcomb, Asahel and Phineas Powers. These sold out their lands and gave place to a number of French families, whom LeRay or his agents had induced to emigrate to this country, and many of whose descendants still occupy the farms which their fathers and grandfathers cleared in the wilderness.

By 1818-20, Joseph Cross, Benjamin Estes, Dr. Brewster, Dr. Sacket, Captain Merritt, John Vincent, Willard Ainsworth, Captain Caton, Michael Van Schaick, and others, had located in different parts of the town; some of them, it may be, came a year or two earlier; and very soon after came James Borland, Jacob Bedford, James Buckley, Abner Rogers, Ira Hadley, Oliver Pool, Philip Gage, Abner Gage, Messrs. Hoff, Van Housen, Marshall, Holman, Pigsley, Converse, Hassler, Green, Fuller, and many others, whose names are not now accessible. Most of these were farmers, and many of their descendants are yet living, either in the village or in the adjoining country.

About the year 1815, several educated and accomplished French families located at Cape Vincent. Among these were Count Pierre Francois Real, who was chief of police under the First Napoleon, and his son-in-law, Gen. Roland, Camille Armand, Col. Jermoux, Prof. Pigeon, private secretary to Count Real, and Capt. Louis Peugnet, of Napoleon's body-guard, and an officer of the "Corps d'elite." That these brilliant and daring, but somewhat reckless exiles, were engaged in a plot to abduct their beloved emperor from the Island of St. Helena, and bring him to Cape Vincent, has something

more than mere tradition to support it. It is but a few years, since there were old citizens yet alive who had themselves heard from the lips of these enthusiastic Imperialists, that such was their object. Count Real and his fellow-exiles were just the men to entertain a scheme so daring, and which, with the aid of an American sea captain of oft-tried skill and undoubted bravery, they hoped to successfully accomplish.

The letter written by Count Bertrand to Joseph Bonaparte, on the death of Napoleon, shows that the exiles on the lonely island of St. Helena were awaiting a welcome summons from America. After announcing the sad news of the death of his adored chief, Marshal Bertrand says: "The hope of leaving this dreadful country often presented itself to his imagination. We sometimes fancied that we were on the eve of starting to America; we made plans; we read travels; we arrived at your house; we wandered over your great country, where we might hope to enjoy liberty."

As a further confirmation, the negotiations of Joseph Bonaparte with James D. LeRay, for lands in and around Cape Vincent, may be referred to; but a stronger evidence is the building of that unique edifice, known far and wide as the "Cup and Saucer House." This was erected by Count Real in 1816, ostensibly for his own private residence. It was octagonal in form, and crowned with a cupola and tower, the whole combined so closely resembling a cup and saucer, that it gave rise to the name which it ever after retained. The house, which stood on Real street, at the head of, and looking down Gruvello street, was burned on the 14th of October, 1867. It was richly furnished and contained many valuable relics of the deceased emperor, almost all of which were stolen at the time of the fire—such, at least, is the statement of one who resided in the house at the time. Count Real was an accomplished scholar and philosopher, and had furnished his house with the best astronomical, philosophical and chemical apparatus of that time, all of which was destroyed. An upper room, containing this apparatus, together with a great number of curios, was known as the "museum." A valuable library and some rare paintings were a part of the contents of the house, all of which were lost.

Count Real, among other accomplishments, was a fine musician, and was the owner of a valuable "Stradivarius." On his return to France, the home and its contents were left in the care of Mr. Theophilus Peugnet, including the costly violin. On one occasion, at a party given in the village by a prominent lady, a wish was expressed by the young people to have a dance. It chanced that there was a young musician from Watertown present, who was willing to play for the men, but he had no instrument, so Mr. Peugnet very kindly sent for the "Stradivarius," and the dance was enjoyed

by all. When the violinist returned to Watertown he took the violin with him, promising to return it in a short time, when he came again. But he never came. He left Watertown, was heard of occasionally in Detroit and other cities, became dissipated, and died in a short time. The violin was twice heard of afterward, but with so heavy a bill attached that Mr. Peugnet refused to settle it, and so in time it was wholly lost sight of, and now some one probably rejoices in the possession of a "Stradivarius" worth its thousands, and it may be with no knowledge of its real value. It is affirmed, but with how much truth the writer cannot say, that there are at this time, many articles in the possession of families living in or near the village, which were once the property of the Bonaparte family. Mrs. Frasier, now living in the village, has a fowling piece which once belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, and was by him presented to Mr. Theophilus Peugnet, her first husband. She has also a small military camp-chest, which belonged to the Emperor himself, and was by him presented to Capt. Louis Peugnet, and she avers that at the burning of the "Cup and Saucer House," many relics of the deceased monarch were appropriated by some one, but by whom, and where they are, is not known.

The store kept by John B. & Richard M. Esselstyn, stood on the site of Mr. John Buckley's shingle mill, now used as a coal house. Between the Horr house and the stone blacksmith shop, was a store, first occupied by Dr. Avery Ainsworth, and later by Henry Ainsworth. This was the first store opened in the village. The principal wharf was at the foot of James street. On the beach of the river at the foot of Point street, there stood, in 1815, a beautiful grove of elm trees, and on the lot now owned by Mr. John B. Grapotte, Esq., was an extensive "deer lick," where, 85 years ago, the crafty hunter lay in wait for his game, and the crack of his rifle was often heard.

John and Samuel Forsyth built the first blacksmith shop across the street from where the stone shop now stands, and there they made the iron work for the first large schooner—the Merchant—built at Cape Vincent. Subsequently they built the stone shop, and afterward added a foundry, a machine and boiler shop, and an axe factory. They carried on a large business in all the branches. They also manufactured here the first cooking stove ever invented—the "Rotary."

About 1818, Joseph Cross erected a tannery on Market street above the old cemetery, which he carried on for several years, and finally sold it to a man by the name of Powell, who, in addition to the tannery, carried on a boot and shoe factory, in which a number of men were constantly employed. In the days when the rafting trade was at its best, there was a great demand for able-bodied and skillful raftsmen, and many young men from other places were attracted to this point, as the demand was great and the

wages good. In those days, to be a skillful raftsmen on the St. Lawrence river was as great a distinction as it was to be a successful harpooner on board a whale ship. Among the skillful pilots of those days, the ones who gained the greatest distinction were Elisha P. Dodge and Christie Irving; and many are the tales of venturesome runs and narrow escapes encountered in the rapids between Cape Vincent and Montreal. Gradually the lumber traffic was transferred to Millen's Bay and thence down to Clayton, where it finally ended.

The first mill in the town of Cape Vincent was built on Kent's creek. Before this it was no uncommon feat for a settler to shoulder a bushel of corn, carry it to Chaumont and have it ground and return with the meal in the same manner. This first mill was built by a man named Perkins, just below where the present saw-mill stands. It was a primitive affair, with scarcely a piece of iron in the whole structure, its gears and shafting being made of wood. One of the mill-stones may yet be seen. It was made of a granite boulder, the like of which may be found in many places in the town, having been brought from the far north and deposited here during the ice period. A Mr. Powers erected the first saw-mill on the site of the present one, and sold it to Henry Shaw, father of Hon. A. D. Shaw, of Watertown; Roswell T. Lee purchased the grist-mill of Perkins, but finally built a new one on the opposite side of the creek from the saw-mill and fitted it up with all the then "modern improvements," and for years it was the grist-mill of the country. Justus Esselstyn was the miller. Later it was sold to Henry Shaw, and finally to Mr. Remy Dezenngremel, and his son Louis became the manager. It was, unfortunately, burned in 1876.

A steam saw-mill and grist-mill were built by a Mr. Noble, where the Sacket boat-house now stands. It finally became the property of Mr. Peugnet, and later on was burned. The "Old Stone Mill," recently purchased by the United States government for a fish hatchery, was built by George Bartlett and Antoine du Villard, some time in the fifties. It was the best equipped mill that had been built up to that time; but unfortunately it did not succeed—probably for want of capital to carry it on. Lastly, a steam grist-mill was erected on the site of the old shipyard, by the late Alfred Burnham. That, too, was burned some years since, but was rebuilt and fitted with modern roller machinery and is now running, with Mr. Will. Burnham as its manager.

In the days of which we are writing, there were no hotels. Places kept as houses of public entertainment were known as "inns," or "taverns," and of these Cape Vincent has had its share. It has already been noticed that the first tavern in the town was built by Eber Kelsey, where the Rathbun House now stands. General John Tabor built a small hostelry where the Horr House stands;

indeed the present dwelling is the old Tabor tavern, enlarged by a Mr. Ferrin. Still later Mr. Joseph Cross built a tavern on the corner of James street, where the house of Mrs. Fuller now stands, which soon became, because of its locality, the principal tavern of the place. At that time a great traffic was carried on with Kingston, and as many as 20, and sometimes 30, teams might be seen at at one time in the tavern yard; some of them were from Little Falls, some from Utica and some from Rome. Among these there were sure to be three or four loaded with oysters. Cross' tavern was also the stopping place for the Watertown stage, the Kingston ferry being close at hand. Later a hotel was built on the west corner of Broadway and Market streets, where the undertaking rooms and insurance office of Mr. L. C. Kelsey are. This was built by Fred Folger, although there was one on the opposite corner, where the old Crevolin building is. Still later, the St. Lawrence was built on the southeast corner of Market and Broadway, by Buell Fuller; this was burned in 1882, and in its place was erected one of the finest hotels on the St. Lawrence river, by H. J. Crevolin, now deceased. This passed into other hands, and its name was changed to the Algonquin. It, too, was burned lately, and only a heap of ruins shows where an elegant hotel once stood. On the remaining corner of the square stood Jerome's Hotel, a large building not yet finished. It was here that the late disastrous fire originated, but how, is a mystery; at all events no blame attaches to any one, and Mr. Jerome has, at this writing, a fine brick structure well under way. At present, however, there are but two hotels in the village.

In the early days, however, there was no lack of taverns. In the "French Settlement," just beyond the old cemetery, Betise Robeair kept a very popular tavern, which was sure to be well patronized, especially on Sundays, owing to its close proximity to the church. Peter King kept a tavern and store combined, near the mills, and, on the same street, Antoine Seynard had a drinking place and a small gin distillery.

FORT HALDIMAND.

THE earliest settlement was made within the present limits of the town of Cape Vincent, and indeed, so far as is known, within the limits of Jefferson county, with a single exception (the old French redoubt on Six Town Point), was on Carleton Island, then known to the English as Buck, or Deer Island. The island lies in the centre of the American channel of the St. Lawrence river, about three miles east of north from Cape Vincent village. Some time during the year 1774, the island became a depot of supplies for several Quebec merchants, who were engaged in the rapidly growing and very profitable trade with the Six Nations, and also with the Indian tribes of the Northwest;

several stores were opened, and in connection with similar houses in Niagara, and other points on the lakes as far north as Mackinaw, a brisk trade was carried on. By 1775 the British government had located a government supply-store on the island, to which quartermaster stores were shipped from Quebec and Montreal, and thence up the lake wherever needed. In 1776, when the war broke out between the colonies and Great Britain, the island became at once a rendezvous for the Tories of the Mohawk Valley, and especially for the tenants and retainers of their leader, Sir William Johnson, and also of those Indians friendly to the King. Among these Sir John Johnson recruited a regiment, known as the Royal Greens, a detachment of which was for some time stationed on the island. In 1777, Burgoyne's great campaign, which was to end the Rebellion, was organized. The plan, in brief, was to make a descent on Albany, by the way of Lake Champlain, with a strong force under Burgoyne's immediate command, while Col. Barry St. Leger was to ascend the St. Lawrence river, rest and recruit at Deer Island, and then proceed by way of Oswego to the capture of Fort Stanwix (now Rome), thence down the Mohawk to a junction with Burgoyne at Albany. At the same time Sir Henry Clinton was to co-operate from New York, by sending a strong force up the Hudson.

The intelligent reader is already aware that this grand scheme miscarried, and how; hence a recital of the particulars is unnecessary, only so far as they relate to the matter in hand. Suffice it to say, that Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga, St. Leger was defeated at Fort Stanwix, Sir Henry Clinton failed to connect, and the campaign was a failure. St. Leger, however, landed on Deer Island, and encamped there for 10 days on his way to attack Fort Stanwix, but history is silent as to whether he halted there on his retreat. Sir Guy Carleton, who was Governor General of the Canadas, and commander-in-chief of the forces, was relieved at his own request, and superseded by Sir Frederick Haldimand, who deemed it advisable to take some steps toward the better protection of His Majesty's interests in this part of the country. Kingston was too far out of the way to be of any service in checking a force which might attempt the passage of the river, and in any case additional fortifications were necessary. Acting upon this idea, General Haldimand sent Lieutenant Twiss, who was Burgoyne's chief engineer, Lieut. Schank, of the navy, and Capt. Aubrey, of the 47th Regiment, with his own company and a detachment of the Royal Greens, and a body of artificers, to select such a place as was in their judgment the best for the purposes required, which were to build a fort, establish a ship yard, build gun-boats and vessels, and, in short, to do everything necessary for the good of His Majesty's cause in this part of the country. After a

careful examination of the different localities in this vicinity, these officers pitched upon Deer Island, and begun operations. This was in August, 1777, and at that time they changed the name of the island to Carleton, in honor of Sir Guy Carleton, and when the engineer had completed his plans, he gave them the name of Fort Haldimand. The work was not fully completed in 1783; but was discontinued by order of General Haldimand, on the cessation of hostilities, pending a treaty of peace, and was never resumed. The work occupied three-eighths of an octagon, extending from the edge of the cliff on which it was built, which faces to the southwest. The rear was protected by a strong earthwork, a ditch, and an outer parapet of stone, evidently quarried from the ditch, a glacis of the same material, and a strong abatis. In the centre of each face of the ramparts, midway between the salients, was a strong bastion constructed for four guns; two of which in each bastion could enfilade corresponding angles of the ditch, which was cut to a depth of nearly five feet in the limestone rock, with an average width of 24 feet. The scarp was vertical, and was protected by a *chevaux-de-frise* of cedar logs sharpened at the outer ends, extending beyond the berme, and held in place by the earth of the parapet. The counter-scarp, was also vertical, and beyond it was a covert way of about the same width as the ditch. The outer parapet and glacis were of stone, the parapet being about four feet in height, and the glacis from six to eight rods in width. Bomb-proof barracks and magazines were constructed, and a well was dug, reaching below the level of the water in the bay at the foot of the cliff. It is not at this time easy to determine the character of the fortification along the face of the cliff, although it is presumable that it was protected by a strong wall, probably of stone, backed with earth. At all events there was at least two heavy batteries on that side, while there were also strong water batteries on the point under the cliff. This peninsula is flanked by a bay on each side, and is connected with the main island by a comparatively narrow neck of land, which, with the peninsula itself, was devoted entirely to the use of the engineer and naval departments, and was designated as Government Point. The following extract of a letter from Gen. Haldimand, dated Quebec, April 17, 1780, to Capt. Fraser, then in command on the island, explains matters clearly:

**** "No part of the head or neck of land which lies under the fort, and is called Government Point, shall be deemed in any way private property, nor shall any hut, house or stable built thereon be sold; because I propose that the whole of this ground shall be appropriated for lodging the artificers belonging to the naval and engineers departments; and the commanding engineer shall have orders to lay it out during the spring so as to form commodious workshops, saw-pits, timber yards, rope walks, etc., after which provision stores are to be built. **** Every other part of Government Point, after these services are provided for, must be given up entirely to the officers and seamen of the naval

department, and all officers, commissaries, etc., belonging to the garrison, must have their gardens and other conveniences you may think proper to allow them, on some other part of the island.

I am yours, etc.,

FRED HALDIMAND.

Much more might be written of the passive part played by Carleton Island during the war of the Revolution, but space forbids. We may say, however, that it was a most important point in many respects. It was here that the bloody raids upon Wyoming and Cherry Valley were planned and organized. It was the home of Joseph Brant, the noted Chief *Thayendanegea*. Here the savages assembled to receive their ammunition, don their war paint, dance their scalp-dances, and then set forth, bent upon massacre and bloodshed; but space forbids further enlargement on this head. On the breaking out of the War of 1812, Abner Hubbard, of Hubbard's Bay, collected a few of his neighbors and captured the fort, sending its garrison, two old and decrepit ordnance sergeants and three old women, prisoners to Sackets Harbor, and then setting the old barracks on fire. There was at that time no armament in the fort, the guns having been sent years before to York, now Toronto.

By 1820, Carleton Island, which was reserved in the sale to Macomb, had become a busy place, with a population of 150 souls, which, in another year, increased to 200, all of whom were squatters, attracted by the lumber trade, in which a large business was done. On the head of the island there was a school-house, a postoffice, a shoe shop, a blacksmith shop, three stores and a tavern. Professor Shumway was the school teacher; James Estes kept the tavern; Abijah Lewis, James Wood and a Mr. Shaw, were the storekeepers, and a Canadian, whose name is now forgotten, did the blacksmithing. So great was the business carried on at that point that it was no unusual thing to see from 10 to 15 lumber vessels anchored in the bays at the head of the island at the same time.

Five hundred acres of the head of the island was a military class-right or grant, belonging to a Revolutionary soldier, William Richardson. Matthew Watson and William Guiland purchased the right, and Guiland sold to Watson, who died, leaving it to his three children, John, Margaret and Jane; John and Jane died, leaving Margaret sole heir; she married Jacob Ten Broeck, and they sold to Charles Smyth, who purchased the remainder of the island from the State. In 1823, Mr. Fred Hassler, who for many years had charge of the United States coast survey, was appointed to survey the island, and he reported the total area to be 1,274 acres, mostly appraised at \$4 per acre. To-day there are several fine farms on the island, Captain Wyckoff, of the well known firm of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict, which handles the Remington typewriter, himself a gallant soldier of the late rebellion, now owns the military grant of 500 acres earned by the soldier Richardson in the War of the Revolution.

That it should have been owned by a soldier who fought in the rebellion of the colonies, and is now owned by one who fought in the rebellion of States, is eminently proper. On the head of the island (the Government Point of 1778,) Mr. Wyckoff has at this writing, well toward completion one of the finest cottages on the St. Lawrence river. Other elegant cottages and the Utica Club grounds and houses make up the present occupation of the Point.

During the war of 1812-15, residents along the St. Lawrence river, near the eastern boundary of the town, were not wholly free from British visitation. At this time the great Black River State road, which touched the St. Lawrence at Port Putnam, extended down the river to Ogdensburg; and, instead of taking a comparatively direct course, it followed more or less closely along the shore, touching the river at a point opposite Linda's Island, and also at a point below, on which a fortified block-house was erected and a small garrison stationed. This point is one of the most picturesque spots on the river, and is now the property of Mr. Alfred D. Percy, whose father, David F. Percy, purchased and settled on the same farm more than 60 years ago. Near the Point stands a thin marble slab, bearing the inscription: "Ebenazer Sexton. Died Oct. 1, 1828, aged 51 years, 7 months and 23 days." Deceased was a sutler for the garrison, as well as a general store-keeper. On the Point above, and opposite Linda's Island, Samuel Britton built a dwelling house, which finally became a tavern, and a very convenient stopping place for people passing to and fro between Cape Vincent and Gananoque, between which places there was considerable trade at that time. He also planted an orchard and had begun to make extensive improvements before the breaking out of the war. His tract embraced all of that lot of land now owned by Alfred D. Percy, and up the river, including the James Linda farm. Mr. Britton had been a Revolutionary soldier, entering the service at the age of 14, with the Vermont troops, and serving throughout the war. He was at the battle of Bennington, and participated in the engagements which finally resulted in the defeat and surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga in 1777. Like thousands of others, at the close of the war he found himself homeless, paid off in Continental scrip, a thousand dollars of which would not purchase a meal of victuals nor a night's lodging; and like thousands of others, he became somewhat embittered toward the government which he had served for seven long years. True, it had promised him a "class-right" or grant of 500 acres of land, but even that was not forthcoming, and the young soldier was left entirely to his own resources. On his first arrival in this vicinity, his home for a time was with Major John B. Esselstyn, who was ever ready to extend a helping hand to new comers, until he finally made his home as already stated. He was a man who looked

carefully to his own interests, and in consequence tried to maintain a strict neutrality during the War of 1812, treating both sides with the utmost impartiality. But the plan worked disastrously. As is always the case, a neutral is looked upon with suspicion by both sides, and Mr. Britton was no exception to the rule. The Americans were inclined to regard him as a Tory, although they had no positive proof of the fact, while the British, at first regarding him as a friend, finally came to doubt his loyalty to their cause, and treated him accordingly. For this belief they appear to have had some grounds. The arrival at his house of deserters from Canada was of frequent occurrence, and they were sheltered, fed and sent safely on their way. Often they reached Britton's in the night, with feet badly frozen from travelling on the ice, and many times has Mrs. Britton acted in the capacity of a surgeon, and amputated a frozen toe with a skill that some young surgeons might envy, and finally sending her patients on their way rejoicing. Deserters from the American army were cared for in like manner. But there was to be an end to all this. One night at midnight, a British gun-boat landed, robbed Sexton's store, burned Britton's tavern and dwelling, cut down and burned his orchard, getting away unharmed. The little garrison, half a mile away, dare not leave their fortifications lest the enemy should take possession; and so the work of destruction went on unchecked.

Linda's Island took its name from a daughter of Britton's, who, in a log hut on the island, nursed and cared for a sick officer who had deserted, either from Sackets Harbor or from the troops stationed at Cape Vincent, it is not positively known which. At all events, the episode, with all its consequences, gave the young lady's name to the island, which it still retains. At first it was thought best to fortify the island, and with that end in view a block-house was begun, but wiser counsels prevailed and the work on Cedar Point was erected.

Another island possessing much historical interest, is Grenadier Island, lying at the foot of Lake Ontario, to the left of the course from the head of the St. Lawrence river to the mouth of the Welland canal. This island was visited by Charlevoix in 1621, and probably by Champlain in 1615, although this is not certain. In 1760 the great expedition under General Jeffrey Lord Amherst, which set out from Oswego with 10,000 soldiers and a large Indian contingent, for the capture of Fort Levi, a French fort below Ogdensburg, made this island its general rendezvous previous to the final start. The next important expedition, which included Grenadier Island as its rendezvous, was that ill-managed affair, the result of folly, incapacity and drunkenness on the part of its commander, General Wilkinson, late in the fall of 1813; so that Grenadier Island has an actual history, fully supported by documentary evidence,

reaching back 273 years, with a fair presumption of 30 years more, which connects Jefferson county with the earliest history of America. The island is about the same in extent as Carleton Island, and is occupied by excellent farms. The first settler was John Mitchell, and at the time of the War of 1812 the island had several inhabitants. Fox Island lies near Grenadier, and consists of a single farm, which is owned by Wm. Grant, Esq., of Cape Vincent.

The conscientious historian is often required to give reasons for certain results, or, in other words, having described certain conditions, it devolves upon him to explain the causes which led to them. Thus far it has been shown that the village of Cape Vincent was not only prosperous, even in early times, when the whole country had been impoverished by a war; but was a village which bid fair to become a place of no little importance in the near future. So certain did this seem to be, and so large and increasing was the trade from the central portions of the State, that as early as 1832 the building of a railroad from Rome to Cape Vincent was agitated, and, in fact, a company was formed to construct the road. Again, in 1846, another trial was made, but it also failed. Finally, in 1848, work was actually begun, and early in the spring of 1852 the last rail was laid to the St. Lawrence river, and in April the first train appeared, amid the most enthusiastic rejoicings. Would Cape Vincent have fared better without the road? Let us see. As a matter of fact, up to and some time after the opening of the Rome & Cape Vincent Railroad, the village promised to become, next to Watertown, the most important place in the county. This was the general opinion of the people, irrespective of locality. The railroad company constructed 3,000 feet of wharfage, a freight house 600 feet long and a passenger station, including a fine hotel 200 feet long by 50 feet wide. A fleet of fine propellers connected the road with the Michigan Central at Detroit; the magnificent line of steamers, Bay State, Northerner, Cataract, Niagara, Ontario and New York, touched at Cape Vincent every day, the Bay State and New York running between Lewiston and Ogdensburg, while a ferry line between here and Kingston brought us into direct communication with other steamboat lines on the Canadian side, and a large fleet of sailing vessels found ample employment in conveying freights. As a further stimulus to the trade with Kingston, a canal was cut across Wolfe Island, and so lively was trade and so great the amount of business done, that there is no wonder that the general opinion of the people took the direction it did.

But a change was to come, which was to seriously affect the future interests of the growing town. The real owners of the railroad, having other interests demanding their attention, left its affairs in the control of a committee of its directors, but one of whom is now living, who, fearing that Cape Vin-

cent might rival Watertown in growth and importance, proceeded to check its growth at once. At all events, the checking process was begun and effectually carried out. The view these gentlemen took of the situation appears now to have been narrow, and their policy short-sighted. They should have considered that Watertown, with its immense water power, could easily hold first place; and they might have seen, also, that with a prosperous port within so short a distance and so easy of access, so well situated for the reception and delivery of the raw material, however rapid its growth and great its prosperity might have been, was but an entrepot to Watertown, the manufacturing center. Cape Vincent had no manufacturing advantages, and whatever importance it gained could only have been secondary to the point where the traffic centered and the machinery was located. In a less degree, perhaps, but equally disastrous in its effects, was this policy upon the villages of Three Mile Bay, Chaumont, Dexter and Sackets Harbor, all of which were tributary to Watertown, increasing its prosperity in direct proportion to their own. Cape Vincent was but a gateway to the coming city of the county. She received the raw material and sent it to Watertown to be manufactured, and, receiving back the manufactured article, she shipped it to a market. Had the policy of these directors been governed by broader views and by a more comprehensive foresight, they would have seen that they were damaging the interests of Watertown as well as those of the railroad itself. Had the growth of Cape Vincent been promoted instead of checked, it is fair to presume that now we could boast of the best harbor on either lake or river; and instead of a single track between Cape Vincent and Watertown, perhaps four would have been needed, while along the banks of Black river, from Carthage to Dexter, there would have been many more factories than now. The larger Cape Vincent became and the more its traffic increased, the greater Watertown would have become; and instead of being a small city today, it would have rivaled Utica, Syracuse or Rochester, and the holdings of those men would have been worth thousands where today they are worth but hundreds. [The editor of this history gives these remarks as the views of Cape Vincent people. As to his own opinion of Watertown and its jealousies, the reader is referred to page 360.]

NEWSPAPERS.

The first newspaper published in Cape Vincent was the Cape Vincent Gazette, Paul A. Leach, editor and proprietor. In one of the issues before us, the "Breakwater" is alluded to, showing that the subject is no new thing to the people of Cape Vincent. What is still more interesting, however, is the number of arrivals at this port, on the day of the issue of the first number of the Gazette. They were: Schooner Royal

Oak, Whitby, 9,116 bushels of wheat; schooner Jem Milford, 9,018 bushels of wheat, nine barrels of pork; steamer Highlander, Kingston, 52 head of cattle, 11 casks of ale; propeller Mink, and barges Kingston, 350,000 feet of lumber for F. A. Cross; schooner Anne Maud, Port Hope, 3,600 bushels of wheat; schooner Greyhound, Kingston, 1,551 pounds of flour; sloop Greyhound, Kingston, 2,429 bushels of rye. A vast difference between then and now.

The Gazette was succeeded by the Frontier Patriot, May 10, 1862, P. H. Keenan, editor and proprietor. Mr. Keenan became patriotic, and entered the army the same year, and the name of Robert Mitchell appeared as editor, though Keenan was yet proprietor. Some time in the fall, Mitchell deemed it necessary to lay in a stock of paper, and went after it; but he forgot to return.

On the whole, Editor Keenan's paper was a well-edited, newsy sheet. Ten years later, on the 18th of April, 1872, the Cape Vincent Eagle appeared, with Ames & Hunt, editors and proprietors. Hunt shortly sold out to his partner, who continued to publish the paper until 1877, when he sold out to Charles B. Wood. Mr. Ames published a good village paper, under many difficulties, and it is gratifying to know that he has since become a prosperous newspaper editor. Mr. Ames had always conducted the Eagle along a neutral line, politically, but the new editor, Mr. Wood, chose to make it a strong partisan sheet, and changed its title to the Democratic Eagle, but in a few years he again changed to the name Cape Vincent Eagle, which the paper still retains. Mr. Wood has been once burned out, but the Eagle, like the Phoenix, whatever that may have been, arose from its ashes, better than ever before. It is in excellent quarters, has a fine power-press and steam, and a good, all-around outfit. In short, it is in better shape by far than the average country office ever gets to be. Mr. Wood edits a very readable local page, and having too much sense to attempt to run a nine-column paper in a six-column town, has been fairly successful financially.

MASONIC SOCIETIES.

The first Masonic lodge, of which there is any record, ever opened within the present limits of Cape Vincent, or indeed of Jefferson county, was held on Carleton Island as early as January, 1783; at which date, on the evening of the 7th or 8th of that month, no less than five candidates were initiated; so that it is highly probable that the lodge was instituted the previous year.

The first lodge established in the village of Cape Vincent, was chartered March 8, 1822, as Cape Vincent Lodge No. 344. The officers were installed on the 10th of July, by Isaac Lee. The following were the charter members: John B. and R. M. Esselstyn, Elnathan Judd, Zebulon Converse, Elisha Johnson, Henry Ainsworth, James Buckley, Andrew Estes, William Palmer, John Nash,

Count Pierre Francois Real, Joseph Cross, S. P. Sheldon, Samuel Doxsee, William Merritt and D. Slocum. The officers were: John B. Esselstyn, W. M.; Elnathan Judd, S. W.; Zebulon Converse, J. W.; Henry Ainsworth, Treasurer; Richard M. Esselstyn, Secretary; Philip D. Eage, S. D.; James Buckley, J. D.; Joseph Cross and William Palmer, Stewards, and Elihu Johnson, Tyler.

The records of the lodge end abruptly with the last entry in the minutes of a meeting held May 26, 1831; and whether the charter was surrendered, or in what way the organization was broken up, can only be solved by referring to the records of the Grand Lodge. A reference to the Masonic history of the county at this time, shows that nearly every lodge had surrendered its charter; the cause being the prevailing Anti-Masonic excitement, which, in 1831, was at its height. To show to what extent anti-Masonry had become a political factor in Jefferson county, it is only necessary to state that in 1830 there were 13 Masonic, and only five anti-Masonic supervisors elected, and that in 1831 the board was equally divided; so that it is fair to presume that Cape Vincent Lodge No. 344 went down in the great anti-Masonic onslaught of that time. The present lodge of Cape Vincent is the fortunate possessor of the jewels and records, so far as they went, of the old lodge.

The officers present at the last recorded meeting of the lodge were: Calvin Wright, W. M.; William Estes, S. W.; James Cummings, J. W.; Ward E. Ingalls, Treasurer; Samuel Forsyth, Secretary; Simon Howard, S. D.; J. W. Forsyth, J. D.; and Ira Hadley, Tyler.

From lack of space many interesting matters concerning the old lodge are omitted.

Cape Vincent Lodge F. & A. M., was chartered June 11, 1853. Its charter members were; Zebulon Converse, Otis P. Starkey, Jacob Berringer, Roswell T. Lee, Charles Smith, Robert C. Bartlett, Ward E. Ingalls, Ira Hadley, Sidney W. Ainsworth, Willard Ainsworth, Walter Collins, Frederick Orton and James Forsyth. The first officers elected, and which were installed by Hon. Lysander H. Brown, of Watertown, July 28, 1853, were: Zebulon Converse, W. M.; Otis P. Starkey, S. W.; Jacob Berringer, J. W.; Ward E. Ingalls, Treasurer; Robert C. Bartlett, Secretary; Roswell T. Lee, S. D.; Charles Smith, J. D.; Sidney W. Ainsworth and D. B. Kellogg, Stewards, and Ira Hadley, Tyler.

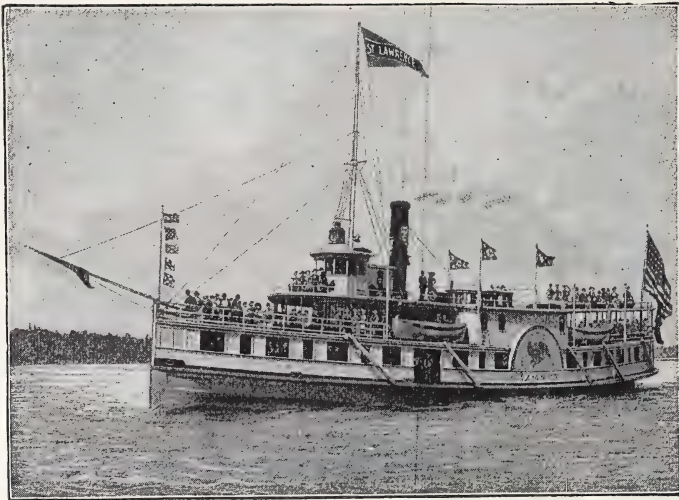
The present officers (1895), are as follows: Lloyd Woodruff, W. M.; Charles B. Wood, S. W.; Wayne B. Brewster, J. W.; Erastus K. Burnham, Treasurer; Will A. Casler, Secretary; Roy Allen, S. D.; Joseph C. Gregor, J. D.; Charles A. Jerome, S. M. C.; Fred Johnson, J. M. C.; Laban Barrett, Tyler.

Rising Virtue Chapter No. 96, R. A. M., was chartered February 3, 1825, and the officers were installed February 15, by M. E.

H. P. Isaac Lee. The officers installed were: Stockwell Osgood, H. P.; H. H. Smith, K.; R. T. Lee, Scribe; Rev. Jedediah Burchard, Captain of the Host; Zebulon Converse, Principal S.; D. W. Slocum, R. A. C.; P. P. Gaige, M. 3d V.; James Buckley, M. 2d V.; Elnathan Judd, M. 1st V.; Daniel Smith, Treasurer; and E. Johnson, Tyler. This Chapter continued to work until 1830, when its charter was surrendered. The same cause that broke up the first Blue Lodge, no doubt operated in this case, as it did with most of the Chapters throughout the county. In 1851, however, on the 3d of July, the charter was returned and renewed, and the following Companions were installed: R. T. Lee, H. P.; Frank Rell, K.; Z. Converse, S.; J. Berringer, Captain of the Host; O. P. Starkey, P. S.; James Homan, R. A. C.; P. P. Gaige, M. 3d V.;

In 1847 a small steamer, the *Farmer*, ran from Kingston to Cape Vincent, as business seemed to warrant, and in 1852 the *Lady of the Lake* became a regular ferry boat between the two places, while in the meantime the steamer *John Counter* was building, especially for the route through the new canal then constructing across Wolfe Island. She was found to be too large for the purpose, however, and after making a few trips around the head of the island, she was sold to parties in Montreal, and her place was taken by the *Star*. Next came the *Sir Charles Napier*, when Kinghorn & Hinckley organized a company, putting the *Hierrepont* on the line, and later the *Watertown*.

In 1873 Folger Brothers purchased these steamers; Capt. Hinckley still retaining an interest. Then the steamers *Maud* and *Geneva* were put on the Kingston-Cape



THE ST. LAWRENCE,
One of Folger Bros. Popular Excursion Boats.

James Buckley, M. 2d V.; Truman Blodgett, M. 1st V.; P. P. Gaige, Treasurer; James Cross, Tyler. L. Gaige was elected Secretary in December of the same year.

The Chapter has now an active membership of 35, and is in a good condition. The principal officers are: Companions L. R. Dezenremel, H. P.; J. B. Grapotte, K.; and William Carnes, S.

For much of the foregoing Masonic information, and for extracts from old-time records, the author is indebted to Companion L. O. Woodruff, who has been of material aid in getting at some very interesting and historical information.

SHIPBUILDING.

It has already been intimated that the ship-ping and shipbuilding interests of Cape Vincent were at one time quite largely developed.

Vincent route, and from then until now, the *Maud* has been on the line; and so carefully and skilfully has she been handled, that she is known as the "Reliable." She is now being transformed into one of the finest steamers on the river. The first boat to run regularly between Cape Vincent and Clayton, was the *Wren*, which commenced her daily trips in 1868. In 1870 the *Midge* took her place, adding a daily trip from Clayton to Gananoque. In 1873 the J. H. Kelley took the route from Cape Vincent to Alexandria Bay, making two round trips daily; and in 1875 she was succeeded by the propeller *T. S. Faxon*. Since her time several different—and several indifferent—boats have been on the route. One of them, the *St. Lawrence*, is one of the finest—if not the finest—boat in the whole river fleet, with the *Islander* a close second.

The ship-yard was where the late Alfred Burnham's grist-mill now stands, and at one time a large business in the way of ship-building was done, beginning about the year 1819; but time and space forbids a list of the vessels there constructed, the entire number being about 30.

The great need of Cape Vincent to-day is a breakwater, the cost of which to the government would be but a tithe of the benefits it would confer upon the shipping interests of the lakes and river. There is no space in a book of this kind to set forth the many forcible reasons for a work of so much importance to the interests of navigation; but it is hoped that in the near future Congress will take a favorable view of the question.

FISHING AND FISHERIES.

In 1859, Brown & May, of Port Ontario, N. Y., established the first fishery business in Cape Vincent. They continued the business until 1868, when they were succeeded by A. J. Dewey and Alonzo McPherson; the business finally came into possession of the firm of Ainsworth, Horton & Co., in 1875, about which time they built the tug *Camp*. The firm dissolved in 1878, the business being carried on by Mr. Ainsworth. In 1864, L. D. Ackerman, of Three Mile Bay, began the same business here, and in 1869 sold out to Henry Peo, who carried it on until the formation of the present company, which consolidated the whole business under the name and style of the "Lake Ontario Fish Company, Limited." The officers of the company are: President, C. M. Clark; Vice-President and Treasurer, A. H. Bowe; Secretary, John Kilborn; Directors, Henry Peo, C. M. Clark, John Kilborn, A. H. Bowe, and others. The company owns the steam-tug *Thistle*, and a vast array of fishing boats, nets and apparatus necessary to the carrying on of a successful business. Their apparatus for freezing fish on a large scale, is of the best class, and all their buildings, from their well-appointed offices throughout the sorting and packing departments, down to the box-making shops, are well arranged and admirably calculated for the business. They receive large quantities of fish from the upper lakes, especially from Georgian Bay, and their trade extends over several States. Their shipments average not far from 40,000 pounds per week, of fresh, salt and frozen fish, giving constant employment to a large number of men, outside the force employed in and around the packing house itself. The business, as now carried on, is one of the largest and most successful in Cape Vincent, and indeed in Northern New York. The company has a capital of \$100,000, and a branch house in Kingston, Ont.

OLD TIME POLITICS.

At one time in its history, the town of Cape Vincent was as strongly Whig, proportionately, as it is now Democratic. The residents of the French Settlement were all

Whigs, but, as happened in other localities, the Knownothing tornado came, and, with but few exceptions, they were swept away into that party and cast their votes for Myron Clark for Governor. When the reaction came, they went to the other extreme and affiliated with the Democrats.

SUPERVISORS.

The first supervisor elected in the town was Frederick A. Folger, in 1849. Robert C. Bartlett held the office in 1850-51, Charles Smith in 1852, and Otis P. Starkey in 1853. For a list of supervisors from 1854 to the present time (1894), see pages 337-344.

SCHOOLS.

The first school-house in the village of Cape Vincent stood on Market street, near the old cemetery. From all that can be gleaned from the oldest inhabitant, the early schools of Cape Vincent were not of the highest grade. In those days, when muscle predominated and brains were only a secondary consideration; when a fair knowledge of the three R's was almost equal to a college diploma to-day; when to achieve the feat of throwing the teacher out of doors was looked upon as meritorious by many and winked at by all, and a "feather in the cap" of the boy who did it; and when the teacher governed his school by personal prowess and brute force, and very frequently his only educational claim was the fact that he could thrash all the big boys in the school at once; it is not to be expected that, as educational institutions, the schools of an early day were of a very high order, and, more especially, in a river town, where the very business carried on of itself attracted numbers of young men with whom muscle was the first consideration. The wonder is, that the pupils of those days acquired as much book knowledge as they did. Among the first teachers remembered was a man named Babbitt. It is said that he was a man of very fair education, but he had the little failing of returning to the school-house after dinner usually in a tolerably advanced stage of intoxication. Then came a man named Clews, who was, it seems, but a slight improvement on the other. A somewhat better order of things prevailed under Professor Shumway and Daniel George; the latter went off into the Patriot war, so-called, and was hanged at Kingston. Finally the stone school-house was built; and a man by the name of Montgomery was employed to fill out a term, after three teachers in succession had been thrown out. At that time, a small stream which headed toward the eastern limits of the town and ran down back of where Mr. Willard Ainsworth's house now stands and across the grounds on which the Algonquin Hotel lately stood, through Morris E. Lee's garden and into the euphonious "toad hole," was a great skating ground, and in winter the water was usually high enough so that when the stream was frozen the boys could

skate for a mile or more up into the woods, and in consequence were always too late for school. Three teachers in succession had tried to correct this little vagary, but the result was disastrous. It ended in ejection by summary proceedings in each and every case. Finally Montgomery came, and with him a change in the conditions, which, although none the less summary, were not coupled with ejection. The young skaters pursued their former course once more, and once only, and then skating as a beverage seemed to lose its charm. In speaking about that occasion, an old white-haired citizen said the other day: "It was the blankety blankiest licking I ever got in my life. I can feel it now."

To-day Cape Vincent boasts of a first-class school, a good school building, an able principal, and a corps of excellent teachers in all the departments. The school stands second to none of the village schools in the county, and is largely patronized from outside the district. The curriculum is that of the usual High School course, and the most advanced methods are in vogue, while thoroughness is the prevailing idea. Prof. H. R. Smith, the principal, has charge of the senior department and Miss Minnie A. Loughren is preceptress of the junior department; Miss Cora Courtney teaches in the junior department, Miss Mildred D. Hamlin has charge of the intermediate department, Miss Etta Wolover of the second primary, and Miss Alice Hinman of the primary department. In their respective departments and places these constitute a corps of very able teachers, and they are rapidly placing the school on a very high plane.

The district schools throughout the town are fully up to the average, and the people generally, are alive to educational matters. Mr. Sheridan Clark, of Cape Vincent, is the present school commissioner. He is an enthusiast in all that relates to our common school system, and under his fostering care there will be no retrograding.

CHURCHES AND CHURCH SOCIETIES.

The first religious services in Cape Vincent, of which there is any certain knowledge, were held by Richard M. Esselstyn, in his own house, and consisted of a reading of the Episcopal service, and of a sermon each Sabbath, usually followed by a prayer ex tempore, by Deacon Kendall, who was a Baptist. Previous to 1820, now and then a missionary strayed into the village, among whom the names of Revs. Avery and Flint are remembered. There is still to be seen the original draft of a paper which shows that the first Sabbath school was organized July 30, 1820. John B. Esselstyn and Buell Fuller were managers; Richard M. Esselstyn was superintendent, and a Mr. Ellis, teacher. The draft of the first "Constitution of the Auxiliary Female Missionary Society of Cape Vincent," is yet in existence; and although the paper bears no date, it is certain

that the society was organized previous to any church society, and not far from the year 1820; and it is very probable, a year or two earlier. The following list of its members will interest many of our readers: Charity Esselstyn, Delia Esselstyn, Clarissa Esselstyn, Hannah P. Esselstyn, Sally T. Rogers, Cynthia Rogers, Lucy Kelsey, Laura C. Kelsey, Sarah S. Kelsey, Lois Hubbard, Mary Hubbard, Emily Hubbard, Phoebe Green, Lydia Lake, Jemima Merritt, Sally Fuller, Tryphena Buckley, Abigail Smith, Rebecca Johnson, Mrs. Corcoran, Lydia W. Brewster, Hannah Ainsworth, Clarissa Forsyth.

Many descendants of this noble band of pioneer women, who, 65 years ago, united themselves together to work for the missionary cause, are still living among us; and they can scarcely fail to look with pride upon such a grand array of ancestral names, who thus early, and under difficulties not encountered in these days, directed their humble efforts toward the spread of Christian enlightenment among the heathen of foreign lands.

The Presbyterian Church was formally organized at the house of Oliver Lynch, March 2, 1823. Rev. Noah M. Wells, of Brownville, was moderator, and Oliver Lynch, Abraham Morrow, Matilda Lynch, Jane Forsyth, Mary Forsyth, Cynthia Rogers, Hezekiah H. Smith and Ammarillis Mills, constituted the original membership. Oliver Lynch and Abraham Morrow were chosen elders and deacons, and on the 25th of June, the church was received into the presbytery of St. Lawrence. On the 18th of February, 1832, the First Presbyterian Society was organized, with Simon Howard, Henry Ainsworth, Michael Myers, Roswell T. Lee and James Buckley, as trustees. A site for a church building was donated by Mr. LeRay, and its erection was begun the same year, but not completed until 1840. Since that time the church edifice has been greatly enlarged, and recent improvements have transformed it into a tasteful place of worship. The first minister was Rev. Jedediah Burchard, who came in 1824, and during the two years' of his pastorate, the membership increased to more than 50 persons. There were also large accessions in 1850. During Rev. Burchard's pastorate, services were held in a wagon shop, which stood two or three feet from the ground, on cedar posts, with no underpinning between. The space underneath the shop was a favorite nesting-place for a lot of hogs, which ran loose in the streets, frequently annoying both minister and congregation. On one occasion, Mr. Burchard was trying very earnestly to impress upon the minds of his hearers, the necessity of obedience to the commands of God; and his language, always pointed and forcible, was at this time strongly broken in upon by sundry grunts and squeals from beneath the temporary pulpit. The reverend preacher endured this

as long as possible, until patience and grace both giving way at the same time, he shouted: "Rudolph Shepherd! Drive those hogs out!" The effect may well be imagined.

The society has a flourishing Sabbath school of 15 teachers, and 160 pupils enrolled. Fred Shaffer is superintendent. At this writing the church has no settled pastor, although the pulpit is supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath. The societies of the church are: The Ladies' Aid Society—president, Mrs. Sarah Buckley Canfield; the Ladies' Missionary Society—Mrs. Willard Ainsworth, president; and the Y. P. S. C. E., numbering 58 members; Mr. Henry Pease, president. The church is in a very flourishing condition.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH (Episcopal), was organized January 25, 1841, with Rev. John Noble as rector. John B. Esselstyn and Nelson B. Williams were chosen wardens; and Nelson Potter, Otis P. Starkey, Robert Bartlett, Calvin Pool, Judah T. Ainsworth, Robert Moore, Rice Parrish and William Esselstyn, vestrymen. The lot of one acre of ground, was the gift of Mr. Otis P. Starkey, as a site for the church building, which was erected the same year, and consecrated June 2, 1842. A neat parsonage was built shortly afterward. The church edifice has been extensively repaired and improved under the supervision of the present very able rector, Rev. S. W. Strowger, through whose ministrations the membership has largely increased. On alternate Sabbaths he holds a service in the Union Church at Riverside, at which point a number of the members of the parish reside. The edifice at Riverside is a very tasty one; it was built by the united efforts of the Episcopalians and the Methodists of that place, and completed in 1872. The Methodists have a class there, which is connected with the charge at St. Lawrence, and they have a regular service on alternate Sabbaths. A Union Sabbath school is also sustained. St. John's has a large and flourishing Sunday school of 11 teachers and 100 scholars. Rev. S. W. Strowger is superintendent. The societies connected with the church are the Ladies' Aid Society—Mrs. Frank Dezenngremel, president; Women's Auxiliary Society, parish branch of the Diocese of Central New York, Mrs. L. O. Woodruff, president; and the Junior Auxiliary, Miss Etta Woodruff, president.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was not organized until October 14, 1851, under the ministry of Rev. William Jones, with a membership of 55 persons. The names of the original trustees were: William King, George Akerline, William Esselstyn, Phileas Judd, Asa S. Jones, John Hollenbeck and John Nims. Notwithstanding this society was so late in organizing, it was the Methodist denomination which maintained the first stated preaching. A class was formed about the year 1820, and in 1827 the first Conference appointee appeared in the

person of Elder Seth Green. Services were held in the stone school-house on Point street until the erection of a church edifice in 1855, which was first built at the head of Esselstyn street, but finally removed farther down on the same street, opposite the parsonage. In 1892 the building was repaired at a cost of nearly \$1,000, and is now a well arranged house of worship. The Sabbath school has 10 teachers, with an attendance of 100 scholars. Charles E. Lane is superintendent. The Epworth League, with H. R. Smith as president, numbers 50 members, and the Junior League, Mrs. E. S. Cheeseman, superintendent, has 20 members. Mrs. Cheeseman is also president of the Ladies' Aid Society.

KING'S DAUGHTERS.—This a strictly denominational society for benevolent work. It was organized in 1889, and has now 25 members. Miss Etta Wolover is president and Miss Josie Saunders secretary. Its membership is gathered among the best young ladies of Cape Vincent, and it is doing a really good work. It should be heartily supported by all classes. Those who can contribute in any way to the aid of the needy cannot do a wiser thing than to entrust their gifts to this society, whose members are at much pains to search out the deserving poor.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.—The first Catholic edifice was built in the French Settlement. The corner-stone was laid with imposing ceremonies, in 1832. On that occasion the French settlers, most of whom, if not all, had been soldiers under Napoleon I., assembled, dressed in full uniform, finding their way from distant points by means of blazed trees, determined that for once a bishop should be received here as was the custom in France. The basement of the church was already completed and appropriately decorated; the uniformed and armed veterans were drawn up in line, and upon the approach of the Bishop and Mr. LeRay, who was the donor of the church and grounds, arms were presented and the ceremonies proceeded, closing amid volleys of musketry and general rejoicing.

A circular was issued for the settlers by Mr. LeRay, in February, 1832, and signed by Hugo Aubertine, of Blonde Fontaine, France; Toussaint Laurent, Simon Cornair, Nicolas Cornair, Fierre Barthelemy, Nicolas Cochain, Jean Blanche, Nicolas Jacques, Francois Chapron, all of Rosierie; Nicolas Chafron and Jean Billery, of Aubery; Claude Barbien, of Pigeret; Marcel Aubrey, of Sembry; Jacques Mentry and Pierre Brunot, soliciting aid for the church fund.

The church building stood near the old cemetery to the east in the French Settlement, and in the rear of it LeRay had a land office. The celebrant of the first mass in the new church was Father Simon, who was served by a boy named Geaugien. Father Simon attended the mission but one year, and then, at long intervals, priests from Kingston officiated. This first church was also presented by Mr. LeRay with 100 acres

of land. The present structure was built in 1879, at the Rosiere railway station. It is a tasteful structure, capable of seating about 800 persons. Rev. Wm. S. Kelley, who also officiates at Cape Vincent, is the pastor. During his incumbency Father Kelley has won the respect of all, both Protestants and Catholics. The parish consists of about 100 families, while the Sunday school has 15 teachers and 150 pupils.

St. Vincent de Paul's Church, in the village of Cape Vincent, was organized in 1850, by Father Ancet, a French missionary, and a building was started by him the same year. He was succeeded in 1851 by Father Louis Lepic, who completed the work. The church was dedicated by Father McCloskey, in 1858. During the pastorate of Father Sherry, from 1877 to 1883, besides building the new church at Rosiere, he made some notable improvements in the church at Cape Vincent, especially the stained glass windows and the erection of a magnificent altar, the latter being in great part the gift of the Peugeot family, who are always generous. It was in 1880, also during Father Sherry's pastorate, that Mr. John B. Grapotte, a prominent merchant of Cape Vincent, conceived the plan of appealing to all, Protestants and Catholics alike, for funds to purchase a bell. Heading a subscription liberally and presenting it in person, it is needless to say that he was successful; for the sweet tones of the bell are in themselves a demonstration of the fact. The bell is suitably engraved with an inscription from the 98th Psalm, "With Trumpet," etc.; an engraved plate briefly sets forth the above facts as to the subscription. Extensive improvements in the way of decoration and otherwise, are due to the taste and energy of Father Kelley. The church has a Sunday school of nearly 100 scholars. Its societies are the Rosary, Sodality, and the Guardian Angel Society.

OLD HOUSES.

Cape Vincent has yet some historical old houses built by the early French settlers, but none more imposing, perhaps, than the one now the property of Mrs. Beaufort, which was built by M. LeRay Chammont, about 1816. This old chatelet and its grounds are among the finest in the village, notwithstanding its ancient style of architecture. Its massive walls, though plain, at once attract attention. Its interior arrangement and finish are both convenient and realistic, well suited in every way for that elegant hospitality for which its owner was famed, and which has not suffered at the hands of his successors.

A quaint house is that of Mr. Bruce Ainsworth's, which was the property of Count Augustus Du Fort, who was a midshipman under Commodore Perry and participated in the battle of Lake Erie, which was fought near Put-in-Bay, September 10, 1813. The large drawing-room is the principal attraction; it is a room about 20 feet square. The ceiling is cross-beamed, so that it is divided

into 25 or 30 panels, each of which is filled with a choice oil painting. Here are elegant portraits, one of Napoleon I., one of Commodore Perry, one of George Washington, one of LaFayette, coats of arms, Marshals of France, Presidents of the United States, allegorical pictures, etc., all done in a very high style of art and producing an unique and pleasing effect. Some of the paintings are very valuable, and all are worth seeing. There are many other old French houses worth noticing, but our limits forbid.

ELEVATOR

The first elevator in Cape Vincent was built in 1853, by the Rome & Cape Vincent Railroad Company. In 1863 it was burned, with 36,000 bushels of grain. A fire-proof building was erected in July, 1864, and covered entirely with corrugated iron plates and supplied with all the necessary machinery for elevating and cleaning grain, which is operated by steam through a long line of shafting from an engine several hundred feet distant. The bins are heavily cribbed with plank, and, including floor-room, have a capacity of 150,000 bushels. Formerly, from 700,000 to 800,000 bushels were handled yearly, but now less than half the amount is handled. E. K. Burnham, Esq., is the present proprietor.

CAVES.

There are several caves in the town of Cape Vincent, occurring in the limestone formation, one of which is interesting. Its entrance is at a point about a quarter of a mile above the stone bridge which crosses Millen's bay. The opening, which is so low that the explorer must creep on hands and knees to enter it, is just at the side of a rivulet that flows down the high bank, breaking into numerous cascades, and adding largely to the already picturesque spot. Having passed through the difficult entrance, the visitor finds himself in a spacious room some 20 or 30 feet square, and as many feet high. It is no doubt owing to the hardness of the Birdseye limestone in which the cavern is situated, that no stalactitic formations are pendant from the ceilings, as is the case in the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, and those in the vicinity of Cumberland Gap, Ky., where the limestone is much softer and more easily disintegrated by the action of water; however, in this case the ceiling or roof of the cavern is incrustated with a deposit of dazzling whiteness, which glitters in the light, making the interior very beautiful. The floor of the room is covered with dry sand for the most part of the year, though during some especially wet seasons, the cave is an outlet for considerable surface drainage. A very crooked passage leads back from the main chamber first entered, to an extent of several rods, forming in its angles numerous nooks and recesses, which might be easily converted into almost undiscoverable hiding places, and finally comes to the surface through a rift in the covering rock. That this cave was a hid-

ing place for scouts during the War of the Revolution, there is little doubt. In fact, letters written by scouts sent from Fort Stanwix to watch the enemy on Carleton Island, then busily engaged in the construction of Fort Haldimand, speak of a "cave where they rested in security, and by going only a few steps from which they had a complete view of the island." That it was at one time a hiding place for "Bill" Johnston, whose fame extended far and wide in the "thirties," is a fact easily substantiated. Be that as it may, it is well worth a visit a visit from the curious. It is said, too, by those who ought to know, that when the cellar of the old stone hotel at Riverside was excavated, a cave was opened, which extended an unknown distance inland; but on building the cellar wall it was closed. There is another cave on the farm of Mr. Christie Irving, below Riverside, having its entrance in the limestone bluff some distance back from the shore of the river. This is not as extensive as the one above described, though of sufficient capacity to form a respectable hiding place in case of need. There is also a so-called cave on Carleton Island; but whatever may have been its extent in former times, it is now nothing more than a natural sewer for the drainage of quite a large tract of land, and is, in consequence, no doubt, pretty well filled up. In many places along its course, daylight is let into it through large crevices in the rock, while at its inland opening where it comes to the surface, the farmer has dumped loads of stone into it. The probability is that, though fully half a mile long, it is nothing more than a huge crevice in the limestone rock, which may in places widen out into cavities of greater or less extent.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Cape Vincent, from its earliest settlement until now, has been much interested in lumbering, first as a producer, but in later years as a consumer and shipper. The late Frank A. Cross was once a large lumber dealer here, and later Mr. L. C. Kelsey handled large amounts of lumber, timber and shingles. There were others also engaged in the lumber trade, but space forbids us to enter into details. At present, Mr. J. Albert Scobell represents that interest, as well as others of importance, especially being a large dealer in produce. He has been in business here about 28 years. In 1882 he erected a substantial grain house, to which a switch extends from the R., W. & O. Railroad main track, and from which his shipments of grain, butter, timothy and clover seeds aggregate a large amount yearly; and, in addition, his transactions in baled hay are large. His lumber business reaches 1,500,000 feet yearly, and in addition he handles from 55,000 to 75,000 cedar posts, and 150 car loads of shingles per year. A re-sawing, planing and matching mill fits his lumber for immediate use as ordered. His business extends through-

out the central part of the State. Most of his stock comes from the great lumber centers of Canada.

It is said that some of the white-oak timber shipped from the lower end of Carleton Island, cut along back of the St. Lawrence river road, in what is now the town of Cape Vincent, entered into the English ships composing a part of Nelson's fleet at Trafalgar. This seems to be a well authenticated historic fact, as the oak, grown in this section, was of peculiar value in shipbuilding. But, whether this be true or not, the imaginative student of history delights to believe that the era he describes is deficient in nothing good or grand.

THE GRANGE.

Cape Vincent Grange, Patrons of Husbandry No. 549, is one of the flourishing societies of the order in Jefferson county. It now numbers 125 members, with a likelihood of a large increase during the coming year. That it has done much since its formation a few years since, to inculcate its principles, and thereby elevate and instruct its members, need not be told here. Its good effects are apparent on every hand; and the Grange hall should be the resort—and in time it will be—of every progressive farmer in the land. The principal officers for the year are: Master, Edgar J. Vincent; Secretary, Fred McQuain; Treasurer, Fred Rheinbeck.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES

According to a handbill, kindly shown us by John B. Grapotte, Esq., the first "Annual Cattle Fair" of the first Cape Vincent Agricultural Society, was held on Thursday, September 25, 1851. The officers of the society were: William Ainsworth, President; Jacob Van Ostrand, Vice-President; Simon Howard, 2d Vice-President; Robert C. Bartlett, Recording Secretary; L. H. Ainsworth, Corresponding Secretary; and S. W. Ainsworth, Treasurer. The general committee were: R. T. Lee, S. L. Kelsey, A. F. McWayne, Thomas Tarbell and Robert Moore. Room Committee: Charles Smith, F. A. Cross and Matthew Morrison. The following announcement is made: "All persons, other than members of the Society, and their families, with badges, will be charged six and a quarter cents admittance."

This society was but short-lived, and held but one, or at the most two annual exhibitions. The present Agricultural Society was organized in 1883, with A. B. Cleveland, President; E. L. Beaufort, 1st Vice-President; J. B. Grapotte, 2d Vice-President; L. G. Kelsey, Secretary, and L. O. Woodruff, Treasurer. Suitable grounds were purchased and fenced, buildings erected, a fine trotting track graded, and everything prepared to hold exhibitions, which have ever since been continued with varying success, the last one being very successful. The present officers are: Philetus Judd, President; Fred A. Burdick, Secretary; Charles B. Wood, Treasurer.

SEED HOUSES.

Of these there are two; the Cleveland Seed Company and the Cape Vincent Seed Company. The first seed house was started in 1879, by Artie B. Cleveland, of Adams, Jefferson county, N. Y., whose father, Hon. J. M. Cleveland, was the pioneer of the business of growing peas and beans in Northern New York—having begun the business in Adams in 1851. Experience long ago demonstrated the fact that certain localities produce perfect seeds: that is to say, seeds fully matured, and reliable as to germinating qualities, so that they are valuable for seed. Certain portions of the country bordering on Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence river, both in Canada and the United States, have been found to be suitable for such growths, especially peas, beans and some other varieties in the way of small garden seeds. Becoming aware of this fact, Mr. Cleveland located his business at Cape Vincent, and commenced the growing of peas on a large scale, by furnishing seeds to farmers and contracting to pay large prices for the crops. It is needless to say that the business was a success from the outset. A large building was erected, suitable power and machinery put in, only to be followed with an additional building having a greater capacity, additional machinery, and yet that was not enough. More land was acquired and other buildings erected; docks were built and branches established at Sackets Harbor, Kingston, Colborne and Picton, Ont., and finally a stock company was formed, with headquarters in New York, in whose hands the business still remains. Mr. Cleveland having retired. The present company have enlarged their plant in Picton, Ont., until it rivals the original in Cape Vincent. In Cape Vincent, the growing of small seeds is rapidly gaining in importance.

Anything like a full description of the details of the business carried on here, with the most improved methods, processes and machinery, some of the latter invented in the building, and especially the preparation of "split peas" for the grocery trade—than which no firm produces a superior article—would, of itself, fill a book; and so we must be content with but a few lines more. The company employs a large number of hands at all times, and during the picking season, when the peas are all carefully hand-picked, rendering them absolutely clean and free from imperfect grains, a large number of women and girls are employed, aggregating in all 200 or more people.

The output of this house yearly is 150,000 bushels of peas, 15,000 to 20,000 bushels of garden beans, 2,000 to 3,000 bushels of sweet corn, besides garden seeds of all kinds, and a stock of 25,000 bushels of peas and beans held in reserve each year for seed. The company cultivates large gardens, and devotes much time to developing new and better varieties of seed, with great success. The members of the company resident in

Cape Vincent, are: S. M. Pease, Manager; and Robert S. Fowler, Treasurer. Other members of the company reside in New York.

The next venture in the seed-growing line was started by Howard & Underhill, who organized a company and erected a large building on Broadway, opposite the R., W. & O. R. R. station, from which a side track leads to the house. The first company failed, and the business went into other hands. The writer has been unable to procure any data whatever from the local management, but the following are understood to be the officers of the company: C. V. Sidell, New York, President; E. N. Jackson, New York, Treasurer and General Manager; Macomb Grey, Esq., of Cape Vincent, superintendent of the seed-growing department; D. A. Anderson, of Cape Vincent, local manager. The business seems to be successfully carried on, though to what extent the writer is unable to ascertain.

BUSINESS HOUSES.

Henry Zimmerman, dealer in furniture.
Cape Vincent Seed Company, Limited,
growers of peas and beans.

Union House, H. T. Frisbie, proprietor.
Miss Minnie Davis, millinery and fancy
goods.

G. W. Warren, dealer in groceries, boots,
shoes, crockery, books, stationery.

Horton & Shaffer, groceries, boots and
shoes.

Frank N. Potter, collector of port of Cape
Vincent.

Thomas Holland, baker and confectioner.
M. S. Cornair, groceries and provisions.

Arniel Brothers, diamonds, watches, jewel-
ry and silverware.

W. C. Wills, Cape Vincent boat livery, also
manufacturer of St. Lawrence river boats.

William Anthony, groceries, boots and
shoes.

Eliza Williams, laundry.

Abner Millen, meat market.

Lloyd O. Woodruff, druggist, dry goods,
boots and shoes, groceries, crockery.

E. C. Kelsey, insurance in first-class com-
panies; life, fire, accident, plate glass,
marine.

Bank of Cape Vincent, E. K. Burnham,
president; S. S. Block, cashier.

The Cleveland Seed Company, manufactur-
ers of Cleveland's New Process Split Peas.
Mann & Company, dealers in tested garden
seeds.

L. G. Kelsey, dealer in drugs, medicines,
groceries, crockery, toilet articles, etc.

Fred Stowell, attorney at law.

John H. Grapotte, dealer in drugs and
medicines, groceries, cigars, tobacco, ladies'
fine shoes.

Lake Ontario Fish Company, Limited,
wholesale dealers in fresh, salt and frozen
fish.

R. J. J. Newman, groceries, books, news-
papers, stationery, etc.

Henry G. Dawson, M. D., physician and surgeon.

J. L. Dunning, postmaster.

James Augustus, harness-maker.

H. N. Bushnell, M. D., physician and surgeon.

Dr. George A. Potter, surgeon dentist.

August Charles, blacksmith and carriage maker.

W. G. Northam, undertaker, of 40 Arsenal street, Watertown, has a branch store.

Burdick & Armstrong, general merchants.

John F. Constance, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, etc.

C. W. Londraville, barber, undertaker and embalmer, and dealer in undertakers' supplies.

Joseph C. Gregor, dealer in family groceries, tobacco, cigars, confectionery, fishing tackle, fancy goods, notions, etc.

Dr. S. W. Gordon, surgeon dentist.

Watertown Dry Goods Store, Henry Johnson, manager.

Fitzgerald & Dunning, dealers in fresh, salt and smoked meats, groceries, vegetables and fruit.

E. K. Burnham, president Bank of Cape Vincent, grain elevator and coal dealer.

Parker Bros., general merchandise.
Levi Rousseau, livery and sale stable.

Christopher Clark, livery stable.

P. Reed & Son, coopers.

Henry Potter, M. D., physician and surgeon.

R. A. Davis, real estate.

S. S. Black, insurance.

Joseph Peo, boat livery and builder.

Henry Glenn, painter, wall paper warehouse.

Thomas Masson, M. D., physician and surgeon.

Adam Van Leuven, veterinary surgeon.

Mrs. Van Leuven, millinery.

M. E. Lee, counselor and attorney at law.

Peter Garloch, dealer in boots and shoes.

Henry Earl & Co., wagon and carriage making and blacksmithing.

J. H. Kelley & Son, blacksmiths.

Stratford & Co., blacksmithing.

C. P. Morrison, meat market.

S. Vincent, shoemaker.

Cape Vincent Hotel, — Hyde, proprietor.

Andrew Gareis, bottling works.

Miss Kate Walsh, millinery.

P. Walsh, tailor.

C. B. Wood, printer and publisher.

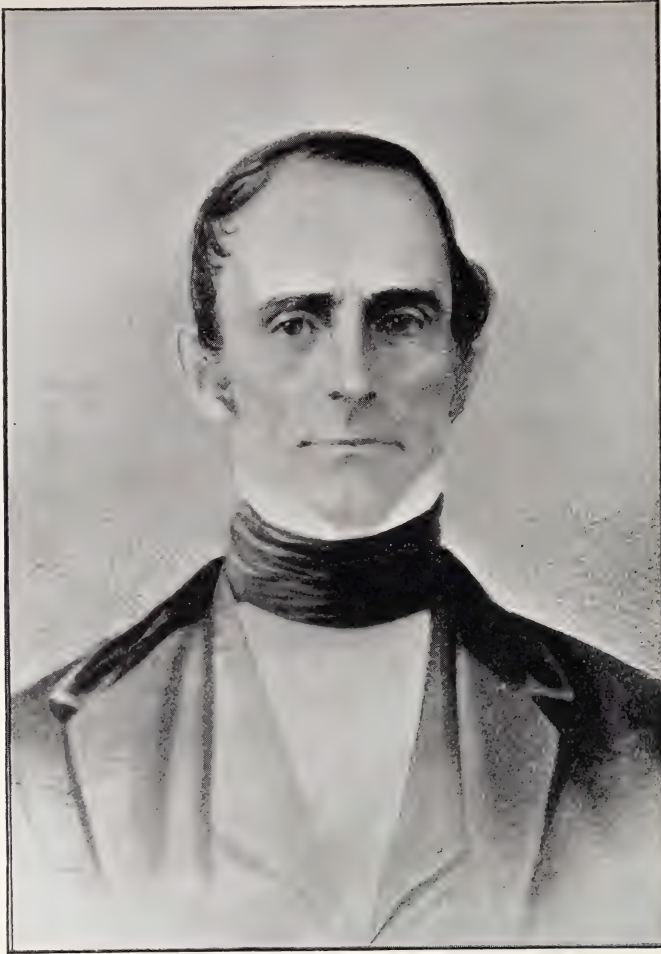
FREDERICK A. FOLGER.

FREDERICK A. FOLGER was born in Nantucket, in 1809, and at the age of 14, came with his father, Captain Matthew Folger, to Cape Vincent. But little is to be ascertained concerning his boyhood days from childhood up to 14 years of age; but from the fact that his father was a "sea captain," and that in those days the whole trade was the absorbing business of Nantucket, it is more than likely that Captain Matthew Folger was one of those adventurous spirits who helped to make the American whale fishermen known in every quarter of the globe; and to establish his fame on the highest pinnacle, for adventurous daring, supreme courage in time of danger, and for a power of endurance unequalled; to which may be added a degree of intelligence not usual to those of other nations.

Be this as it may, the young Frederick possessed many, if not all of these traits to a degree that goes far to fully establish much that enthusiastic devotees of heredity claim for it. At the time of his arrival at the village of Cape Vincent, it was just fairly recovering from the enervating effects of the War of 1812-15, and beginning to show some indications that it might in a few years become a prosperous town. Its educational advantages were not great, but such as they were, they were fully improved by this lad, who early showed signs of a natural aptitude for the acquirement of knowledge, far above the average; and in fact, throughout his whole life he gave evidence of a great love for intellectual pursuits, especially along the

line of poetical composition—as some fugitive pieces from his facile pen, which are yet in existence, will abundantly prove. In those days, however, writing poetry was not an available method of winning wealth nor anything else, beyond a mere local renown; and so the young man took up more profitable employment. With true "down East" instincts, he was a born speculator; that is to say, he had the instincts of trade. he was quick to see in which direction an opening lay, or in what occupation he was most likely to realize the greatest profit with the quickest returns; and so, when he was ready to assume the responsibility of engaging in business for himself, he began the slaughtering of beeves for market. At this time it was a profitable trade, and the young man made a success of the business. In view of his parentage, and what must have been his childhood associations in Nantucket, that Mecca of seamen, it would have been strange if the young Frederick had not himself had something to do with ships and shipping. Accordingly, at one time we find him in command of a small sloop, trading between Cape Vincent and Gananoque, at which port the farmers found their best wheat market, because of the flouring mills which were erected there at an early date.

Connected with this trade, Captain Hinckley, of Cape Vincent, now a very old gentleman, relates, with great glee, a story about Mr. Folger. Captain Hinckley was also engaged at the same time in trading between the same places, and on one occasion when returning



FREDERICK A. FOLGER.

from Gananoque, very early in the morning, they tied up on the shore of Carleton Island, built a fire, and set about preparing breakfast. Mr. Folger was not only fond of pancakes, but prided himself on his skill in preparing them for the table; and he proposed having some for breakfast. Turning a barrel bottom side up, he placed a pan thereon, mixed his batter, put the requisite quantity in the frying-pan, and held it over the fire to bake, boasting, at the same time, of his skill in tossing them up when ready to turn, and catching them in the pan with the unbaked side down. This time he was too eager, and instead of catching the half-baked disk in the pan, he caught it on his bare wrists, when, giving one yell of pain, he plunged at full length into the river, satisfied for once that his usual skill had failed him. They had pancakes for breakfast, however, though the

narrator failed to state whether or not they were turned with a curve-toss and caught on the fly.

Speaking of the "curve," brings to mind what is said of Mr. Folger by one who knew him well in his younger days. It seems that he was exceedingly fond of sports requiring skill and dexterity, rather than mere brute force. As a rifle-shot, he was seldom excelled. It was his custom, when slaughtering beeves, to shoot them in the centre of the little curl of hair in the forehead, a spot which he never failed to hit. Another of his favorite sports was ball playing, especially the old time game of base-ball. Whether he was the inventor of the "curve throw" or not, it was a fact attested by many, that he would so throw the ball that it would almost reach the batter's club, when it would take a sudden curve upward, while the un-

lucky batter struck beneath it. Saturdays were generally devoted to base ball; and no matter how busy the season, every one left work to go to town to see the game, for which sides had been chosen the previous Saturday, the losing party to pay the egg-nogg or a supper. Mr. Folger finally built a tavern on the corner of Market and Broadway, having a restaurant in the basement now occupied as a beer saloon. He was also a speculator in village lots to some extent with the late Hon. Charles Smith.

He married Miss Laura Breck, a sister of Mr. Breck, of the well-known firm of Calvin & Breck, and sister to Mr. Calvin's second wife. The fruits of this union were Benjamin W., Henry M., Fred A., Helen, Hattie, Mamie and Etta. The sons are too widely and favorably known to need further mention here. It was their misfortune that their father died when they were very young, and at a time when the guidance of such a father would have been a priceless boon. He died on the 28th of September, 1851, aged 42 years. He was cut off in the very prime of manhood, beloved by all, mourned by all. When Cape Vincent was taken from Lyme and erected into a town in 1849, he was the first and only choice of the people for their supervisor. Kind-hearted, affable, polite, agreeable, he was popular with all classes. Quick-witted, he had no equal at repartee; and yet so acute his perceptions and gentle his nature, that his keenest shafts, pierced they never so deeply, begot nothing but love and admiration in the breast of the wounded.

His early demise was not only a great loss

to his family, but if such a thing were possible, greater to the community in which he lived. As one who knew him well said to the writer: "What a pity it is that Cape Vincent did not have a hundred such men."

FROM THE WATERTOWN JEFFERSONIAN.

Died, on the 28th of September, at Cape Vincent, in the 43d year of his age, F. A. Folger, Esq., the idol of his family, the ornament of the social circle, the useful citizen, the benefactor of the poor, the friend of man.

Cut off in the midst of his years and his labors for the public good, his death will be universally and deeply deplored.

The following, copied from a Nantucket newspaper, shows the ancient renown of the Folgers, who seem to have been related to the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Franklin:

Considering its position, writes a correspondent of the New York Post, Nantucket has been wonderfully prolific of great men and women. Among the first families on the island were the Macys. The Folgers are another noteworthy race. The only child of "Peter Foulger," born after his removal from Martha's Vineyard to Nantucket, was Abiah, who, in her young maidenhood, removed to Boston and married Joseph Franklin, the tallow chandler. The 15th child by this marriage was Benjamin Franklin, the philosopher. The mother, in talent and worth, is said to have been every way worthy of her illustrious son. Another member of this family was Charles J. Folger, the present secretary of the treasury, who was born in Nantucket, in a house which stood on the site of the present Sherburne House, on Orange street. The Coffins, famous in naval annals, are a numerous family on the island. Lucretia Mott was born at Nantucket in 1793. Phoebe A. Hanford is a native of Siasconset; Gen. George N. Macy, of the late war; the Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, of New York; the Mitchells, mathematicians and astronomers, and scores of other men and women who have gained honorable positions in the professions figured in these reminiscences.

NATHANIEL CARVER.

JOHN CARVER landed from the Mayflower, and among the Pilgrim band who thanked God for their preservation, he knelt on Plymouth rock. In time he became the first Governor of the Colony of Massachusetts. The Carver family grew and multiplied, a grandson, Dr. Eleazer Carver, settling in Marshfield, neighbor to Daniel Webster. The doctor had a son, Nathaniel, who seems to have been fully endowed with the Yankee spirit of push and unrest; and withal, he seems to have been to some extent the unruly member of the flock, or to put it mildly, not so fully imbued with the Puritan notions of the day as should have been the case, or might have been looked for in one of his ancestral descent. At all events the young Nathaniel wandered into the South, where he spent many years in varying fortunes. He was very ingenious, and at one time devoted much attention to the cotton-gin as invented by Eli Whitney, an improvement on which he finally invented, taking out the first patent ever issued for "an improvement in cotton-gins." With the usual fate of inventors, however, Mr. Carver grew poorer, while those who had the capital to invest in his im-

provements grew wealthy, and finally he left the South in disgust, and straying finally into Northern New York, settled on the shore of the St. Lawrence, sometime in the thirties. Here he married Sarah Jane, daughter of Samuel Britton, of whom mention has already been made, by whom he had three children, Nathaniel Eleazer, who graduated at Bridgewater, Mass., Normal Institute, and is now in Wisconsin; Sarah (Britton), who is now the wife of James H. Fox, Esq., of Clayton, and Lizzie M., who married Capt. Myron W. Gotham. Nathaniel Carver died in 1849, and was buried close to the shore of the St. Lawrence river, of which he was often enthusiastic in his praise. Some years later, through the efforts of his daughter, Mrs. James Fox, his remains were removed to the little cemetery at Sand Bay, where, with a modest stone at their head, placed there by the hands of a loving daughter, they now rest, a broken link of a long chain of Puritan ancestry, whose blood, however mixed, has been the predominating strain, whose influence has been strongest felt in the growth, training and development of the American Nation. Peace to his ashes.

BRIGADIER GEN. DELOS B. SACKET



Was the son of Dr. Gideon S. Sackett, a prominent physician of Cape Vincent in an early day. He was born in 1822, and at first attended the common schools of the village, but later attended the celebrated school in New York, taught by Hyacinthe Peugeot, a distinguished Frenchman, whose home was in Cape Vincent. He was one of those who fled from France on the downfall of the First Napoleon. Here the young student became a ripe French and Spanish scholar, in company with many young Cubans and rich planters' sons from the Southern States. At this school young Beauregard, afterward a distinguished Confederate general, got his rudiments of military tactics and his knowledge of fencing, spending his vacation at

one time in Cape Vincent, to keep up his practice with the foils at his teacher's home, in company with a dozen or more young Cubans. Later on, our general in embryo, secured an appointment to the Military Academy and from that time his biography is a matter of record. Graduating fairly in the class of '45, he was breveted 2nd lieutenant of the 2nd Dragoons, then the elite of the army, on the 1st of July, 1845, and was made full 2nd lieutenant of the same regiment on the 30th of June, 1846; and promoted to be a 1st lieutenant of the 1st Dragoons on the 27th of December, 1848. He was again promoted to a captaincy in the 1st Cavalry, on the 3rd of March, 1855; major, January 31, 1861, and lieutenant-colonel of

the 5th Cavalry, May 3, 1861. He was appointed on the staff of the army to the grade of colonel and inspector-general, October 1, 1861, and filled that position with great credit until long after the close of the war. In 1881 he was promoted to the rank of brigadier general, and became the head of the Inspector-General's department. He was several times breveted for gallant and meritorious service. His first brevet was that of 1st Lieutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, where he followed the gallant May, in the memorable charge of the 2nd Dragoons upon the Mexican artillery and the capture of the Mexican General La Vega. Again, he was breveted brigadier general for gallant and meritorious service in the field during the Rebellion, March 13, 1865, and on the same day to brevet major general of the U. S. A., for like services. He was a brave and efficient officer, and esteemed by all. Among his old friends and neighbors at Cape Vincent, he was idolized. Simple and unassuming in his manners, he was the friend of rich and poor alike, and every one was pleased when it was known that the "General" would pass even a small part of the season in his elegant summer home in the village. His death took place in Washington, in 1885, and his remains were brought to Cape Vincent for interment in the cemetery of St. John's (Episcopal) church. He left a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters, to mourn his loss. One daughter is married and resides in the Northwest, and the remainder of the family usually spend their summers at Cape Vincent, where the memory of the distinguished husband and father will ever be cherished in the community where he was born.

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

The following are names of soldiers of Cape Vincent who served in the Union army, and the list is believed to be nearly correct. Many of them are dead:

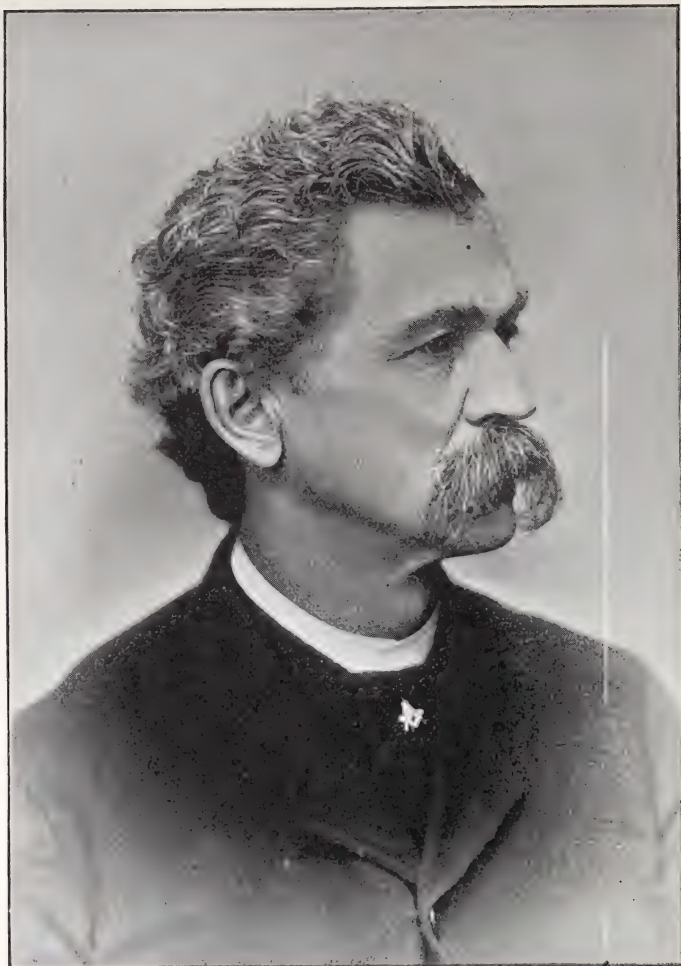
H. F. Rogers, M. B. Ladd, Robert Percy, Samuel White, James McKee, James Brown, J. G. Roseboom, Henry Huck, John Cleene, Jacob Miller, Joseph Hibbard, Joseph Majo, Thomas Hudson, Albert Lee, John O'Connor, E. Brooker, Samuel Hubbard, H. M. Downey, J. F. Ackertine, Patrick Ryan, Jno. H. Moore, William Cary, Patrick Ryan, William Barup, James Rachford, Alex. Delmars, John Rinagle, A. G. Rogers, Lorenzo Dodge, Francis Bailey, John Miller, George Darby, Nelson Swartwout, L. Swartwout, Joseph Zeron, O. Stowell, Frank Goulding, Jabez Bullis, A. Hurlburt, Sidney Ainsworth, J. B. Esselstyn, R. W. King, Horace Smith, Joseph Albecker, Sidney Ainsworth, B. B. Offen, Peter Hose, Norman Ross, William Betts, James Rachford, B. Harrington, A. D. Shaw, Thomas Cameron, Erasmus Watkins, John Whiting, A. Pettet, Peter Delmars, R. Chapman, Joseph Chapman, H. D. Chapman,

Merrit Sperry, A. K. Tuttle, G. W. Pratt, M. B. Ladd, Orrin Rice, Phillip Gates, F. B. Smith, James Knight, W. H. Powers, Alex. Ladd, Alonzo Walrath, Watson Walrath, Joseph White, C. R. Robinson, F. Whittemore, William Betts, John O'Connor, Charles A. Briggs, Andrew Miller, Chas. Clark, Philip Monroe, Thomas Maloney, William Warren, Orville Fish, T. E. Briggs, H. or M. Perego, John Reff, Jude Loilet, George Fakker, Andrew Fakker, John Woolover, Sebastian Gregor, Joseph Welch, J. Graham, E. F. Morrison, A. Morrison, Peter Sheldon, Ransom Campbell, Delos Arnold, I. Griffin, Austin Horr, Austin M. Horr, Ed. Garland, Louis Hentz, James Webber, Joseph Bedford, Robert Carrigan, Charles Elsworth, Don A. Freeman, J. N. Forton, Sweetin Miller, Richard E. Keys, John Shareman, Louis Lafleur, Bruce Cough, William Karney, William McKendry, Marshall S. B. Pringle, William Hill, James Ratican, Samuel Blair, Thomas Connely, Patrick Scheedy, Joseph Trimble, James Wall, Jethro Worden, John Hair, James Griffin, Peter Carroll, George Frasier, Howard Roseboom, Jno. Shaffer, Henry Zimmerman, James Eastery, Fred. G. Shaffer, Geo. Montney, U. M. Burnett, Isaac T. Cross, B. F. Cross, Joseph Lovell, Z. P. Briggs, J. W. Pool, John O'Connor, Charles A. Briggs, Albert Briggs, Robert Burgiss, John Armstrong, Jacob Bassa, John D. Clark, C. Clark, Henry Bechut, George Jondeo, W. Tanson, George Doty, W. E. Franklin, Joseph Rouse, Gilbert Chapman, G. W. Pratt, James P. Rector, George Lince, J. P. Lince, W. S. Carlisle, George Rinagle, Michael Reff, Frank Favrie, E. Dezonremel, Augustus Roats, William Anthony, Charles Judd, A. Hollenbeck, John Smitling, Charles Warren, Timothy Farlick, W. A. Farlick, E. Cornwell, Arthur White, Horace Ingerson, Thomas Cameron, Horace Dodge, B. B. Braun, O. B. Cadwell, Louis Ruso, Benjamin Akin, Carl Britzki, W. H. Bush, Amasa Bass, Elisha L. Dodge, John Donahue, E. Dugal, Jacob Folen, Frank Favry, Joseph Fyrie, David Forton, Barney Hazer, Louis P. Jodwine, E. Lawrence, Asa Lanphear, James Lawrence, Fred. Marks, N. McCarty, Ira C. Nicols, Albert Percy, Alfred Pluche, G. H. Reade, Henry S. Simmons, B. L. Seeley, Samuel Woolover. Col. A. D. Shaw, our distinguished citizen, eminent public speaker and grand, good soldier, was the first man to enlist from Cape Vincent in Co. A, 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, May, 1861.

The Historian finds it very difficult to prepare rolls of Union soldiers that are entirely reliable. Such as they are, we present them, and if any veteran is unmentioned he can charge it to his own inattention in neglecting to have his record right at G. A. R. headquarters.

The death rate of Cape Vincent is but 8 per thousand, being the lowest in the State, as per report of the Health Commissioners of the State.

MAJOR JAMES HERVEY DURHAM



Is the youngest son of John Perrin Durham, who came from County Durham, in the north of England, with his father William Egbert Durham, just at the close of the Revolution, at the age of two years. William E. was a major in the British army, but becoming disgusted with the license given to the Indians to murder and scalp their prisoners, he threw up his commission, returned to England, and finally emigrated to the United States. John P. became first an ensign in the Fraser rifles, and finally a major in that noted regiment. James H. Durham, the subject of this sketch, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1821, and in 1831 went with his parents into the wilds of Ohio, on a farm five miles from the nearest inhabitant. He attended the district

schools for a time, then the seminary at Norwalk, O., Baldwin Institute, Berea, O., and Oberlin College. He entered the 2nd Dragoons U. S. A., in 1849, serving up to the breaking out of the Rebellion. He was a member of B Co., Capt. Blake, 9th Indiana Vols., under Colonel, afterward Gen. Robert H. Milroy, in the first three months' campaign in West Virginia. He reported to Gen. George B. McClellan at Grafton, West Va., and was sent by him on important scouting service; was in the battles of Phillipi, at Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford. At the close of the three months' campaign, he was appointed by Gov. Oliver P. Morton to the command of a camp near Indianapolis, and finally went to the front as 1st Lieutenant

and Adjutant of the 33rd Indiana Volunteers, Col. Coburn. Resigning from that command at the end of eighteen months' service, he became major of cavalry, and later was connected with the artillery of the 23rd Corps, under Gen. Schofield. He was once in Libby prison, and the Andersonville stockade 15

days. He participated in several of the hardest-fought battles of the war, and was several times wounded. He has an honorable discharge and is a pensioner. He is the author of our history of Cape Vincent but not of this sketch.

J. A. H.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

JOHN B. GRAPOTTE was born in Champlette, France, in 1826, came with his father, Augustus Grapotte, to the United States. The family bought and settled upon a farm in LeRay, where they continued to reside until the death of the father. John B., the subject of this sketch, being desirous of learning a trade, chose that of a painter, which he learned of William Casse, Sr., at Evans Mills, in 1848-9, working a part of the time in Syracuse. In 1850 he opened a shop in Cape Vincent, which he ran for about five years. He was married to Rosalia Cocagne in 1851, and in 1855 went into a hotel at Cape Vincent, which he kept for five years, purchasing a hotel at Three Mile Bay, in 1860. He kept this house five years, and then returned to Cape Vincent, where he entered into partnership with R. J. Smith in the drug and grocery business, selling out in 1868 to Dr. Bushnell and E. C. Kelsey, and opening a general store, which he kept for 31 years, and finally sold out to his son, John H., who still continues the business. Mr. Grapotte has always been a prominent citizen, having been a trustee and president of the village, and president for several years of the Cape Vincent Agricultural Society.

CHARLES B. CAREY was born in Richland, N. Y. In 1847 he removed to the town of Lyme, and thence to Cape Vincent in 1866, locating at St. Lawrence, where he keeps a general store, and for several years has been the postmaster. He married Miss Lydia Tarbell, of Cape Vincent, and has raised an interesting and accomplished family of daughters. Mr. Carey is a musical composer of much talent, and some of his compositions are meeting with great favor with the public. Prompt to aid in everything that tends to elevate and better his kind, Mr. Carey is a good citizen, and an acquisition to the community in which he lives.

JOHN G. ROSEBOOM is the son of John H. Roseboom, of Amsterdam, N. Y. He was born in Albany, to which city his father had removed. The family came to Cape Vincent in 1851. John G. was a soldier in the Union army, having enlisted in D company, 122d N. Y. Vols. He participated in the battle of the Wilderness, was wounded and taken prisoner, May 5, 1864, and confined in the Andersonville Stockade, where he remained several months; from there he was taken to Millen Stockade, and was one of the last squad released from that prison and forwarded to Savannah, where he was paroled

Dec. 5, 1864. He first heard of Lee's surrender at Fortress Monroe, while on his way to join his regiment at or near City Point. Mr. Roseboom has been for many years a hardware merchant in Cape Vincent, where he married, and has raised an interesting family. He has been once the president and several time a trustee of the village.

HORACE C. STOEL was born in Houndsfield. He is the son of William Stoel, who for many years was a hotel-keeper at Stowell's Corners. The family came to Cape Vincent when Horace was but 12 years of age, and settled on what is now the Charles Gozier farm, where the lad was initiated into the mysteries of farm-life, in the meantime picking up all the knowledge he could at the district school. In 1852 he fully satisfied his desire for travel by a trip to California in search of gold. On his return he purchased the farm where he now resides, and which he has made a model. He married Miss Anna Irving, daughter of James Irving, Esq. They have six children, four sons and two daughters. Mr. Stoel has now two farms, one of 115 acres, the other 202 acres. He has in the past engaged quite largely in stock-raising; some extra fine cattle and horses being the result. For six years he was one of the town assessors and president of the Cape Vincent Agricultural Society for several years. He has been a successful farmer, and enjoys the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens.

FRED STOWELL is a son of Horace T. It will be noticed that he has adopted the more modern English way of spelling the name, Stowell, rather than the old Huguenot Stoel, to which his father rigidly adheres. Fred was born in Cape Vincent, raised on a farm, educated at the district school, and at Ives and Cazenovia seminaries, and at the Albany Law school, reading law in the office of Porter and Walts, Watertown. Spending a few years in the West, he returned to Cape Vincent, and has now settled down to the practice of his profession in which those who best know him prophesy that he will achieve success.

SIDNEY S. BLOCK is the only son of Sigmund Block and Lucy (Niles) Block, of Cape Vincent. Sigmund Block, now deceased, was born in Tloss, Germany, in 1812, and in 1846 came to Cape Vincent. He was an active merchant for 44 years, retiring for some years before his death. Sidney S. was brought up to mercantile pursuits, educated

at the Cape Vincent schools, became a telegraph operator, and an insurance agent, and is now cashier and principal stockholder in the Bank of Cape Vincent.

HANDLEY N. BUSHNELL, M. D., is a son of Dr. Handley Bushnell, who resided in Cape Vincent at the time of his death, an able and prominent physician. Handley N. has practiced medicine successfully for many years, besides carrying on a large drug business. His recent discoveries in the way of new remedies, are not only making him known throughout the country, but are proving very remunerative, because of their popularity.

JOHN F. CONSTANCE, JR., is a son of Lawrence Constance, Jr., who was a native of Germany, and who came to Cape Vincent in 1840, locating in the French Settlement with his parents. John F. early evinced a taste for business, and on the death of his brother-in-law, the lamented Alfred E. Gregor, who was a clothing merchant, he took charge of the business to settle up the estate on behalf of his sister, and finally purchasing the stock, he began business for himself, in which he has proved successful, and won for himself a position among the best merchants of the village.

LEVI ROUSSEAU is the son of Cyrille Rousseau, who was a native of Canada, but who came to Cape Vincent, where he yet resides. Levi was born and raised in Cape Vincent, and received his education in the village schools. A lover of horses from his childhood, he has, since old enough to handle them, been more or less a dealer in them. He is now the proprietor of the livery stable in the village, and the owner of some speedy trotters. Mr. Rousseau is also a constable of the town, and one of its most efficient officers.

JAMES L. DUNNING is a son of Eli L. Dunning, who was a native of Connecticut, and a soldier in the War of 1812. His grandfather was Luther Dunning, a captain in the War of the Revolution. James E., the subject of this sketch, was born in Amsterdam, N. Y., May 12, 1834, and with his parents came to Cape Vincent in 1835. He was raised on a farm, and gained his education in the common schools. In 1857 he married Miss Julia B. Cary, and they have one son and three daughters: Claude C., of El Paso, Texas, Maggie E., Nora M. and Inez M., who is deceased. Mr. Dunning is the present postmaster of Cape Vincent, in which office, with the very efficient aid of his accomplished daughters, he has succeeded admirably in giving satisfaction to the public.

JOSEPH C. GREGOR is the son of Charles Gregor, deceased. He was born in Chicago, and came to Cape Vincent at nine years of age, and began work in the clothing store of his uncle, Alfred E. Gregor, now deceased, where he staid several years. After the death of his uncle, he entered into partnership with Frank Dezenegremel, Esq., in the grocery business, and at the end of two

years purchased the entire interest. With the business in his own hands, the young merchant made a success from the start, constantly increasing the extent of his trade until burned out in the disastrous fire of September 24, 1894. Nothing daunted, he has again begun business in a new store on the same site, which is in every way a model. Always noted for the style and quality of his goods, Mr. Gregor proposes to fully sustain his reputation; and he is prepared to supply the wants of the people along many lines not usually found in stores of the kind. Here will be found the finest grades of fishing tackle and sportsmen's supplies, and fancy goods of every description, besides all the best standard groceries known to the trade. Mr. Gregor has very recently taken an accomplished partner, in the person of Miss Elizabeth Kanaley, of Clayton, on which he is yet receiving the congratulations of his many friends. May the partnership be long and happy.

PETER GARLOCH is a son of Peter Garloch, deceased, a native of Germany, who came to Cape Vincent in 1856. Mr. Garloch is a prosperous boot and shoe merchant, of Cape Vincent. He married Miss Nellie Ewings, of Kemptville, Ont., and they have a family of interesting children.

ADAM I. CRATSENBURG is a son of John A. and grandson of Adam Cratsenburg, a soldier of the Revolution. He was born in Johnstown, N. Y., April 6, 1817, and came to Cape Vincent as keeper of Tibbett's Point light, in 1866. He married Miss Mary Grems, of Minden, Montgomery county, N. Y., by whom he had 11 children. Mr. Cratsenburg served two years in Company I, 35th N. Y. Infantry, and re-enlisted in Company M, 15th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. He was in the battles of Rappahannock Station, Cold Harbor, Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Antietam and South Mountain. On the 2nd of June, 1864, he was wounded, lost an arm, was captured and confined in Libby Prison two months and 11 days. He was honorably discharged January 20, 1865.

RICHARD A. DAVIS is the son of Henry S. Davis, deceased. He was born in Montgomery county, and in 1873 came to Cape Vincent, where he now resides. He married Miss Lydia Brook, of Belleville, Ont., by whom he has four children. Mr. Davis was a sergeant in Company H, 11th U. S. Infantry during the late rebellion. He took part in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, in front of Petersburg and before Richmond, in one of which he was wounded. At the close of hostilities he was for some time in charge of one of the supply stations in Richmond. He now deals in real estate in Cape Vincent, makes collections, and is a successful practitioner in the Justice's Court.

CHRISTOPHER CLARK is a son of John D. Clark, deceased. He is a native of Cape Vincent, and the proprietor of a livery stable, besides carrying on a large teaming business. He married Miss Arzelia Brougham, by whom

he has several children. He served during the late war in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A. for three years and was honorably discharged. He was wounded at Fort Richmond, and at the time of Lee's surrender, he was a wound-dresser in the hospital at Washington.

E. CARLOS KELSEY is a son of Eli Kelsey, who settled in Cape Vincent in 1808. Carlos was born in Cape Vincent, and educated in the district schools. He married Miss Anna M. Preston, daughter of Rev. J. B. Preston, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman. They have three children: Louis Preston, Laura A., and Mary M. Louis P. is a book-keeper for the Detroit Stove Works. Miss Laura A., is an accomplished young lady, a graduate of the Oxford (O.) Female College; Miss Mary M., has partially completed her studies in a celebrated school for young ladies in Detroit. Mr. Kelsey has for many years done a large business in both fire and life insurance. The author is indebted to him for valuable information.

FREDERICK G. SHAFER is a son of William Shafer, a native of Nida, Germany, who came to this country in 1831, locating on a farm in Cape Vincent. Frederick G. was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools; he became one of Cape Vincent's prominent and successful farmers. He married Miss Frank Frazell, and they have two daughters, Nettie and Elsie, the former recently married. Mr. Shafer has lately gone into general merchandizing, and bids fair to be a success in his new line of business.

ELISHA WARREN, from Massachussetts, came to Houndsfield, where he located on a farm among the early settlers of the town, and there remained until his death. He married Lydia Potter, of Houndsfield, and, of his eight children, Rensselaer removed to Henderson, where he died at the age of 39 years. He married Charlotte, daughter of Doctor David and Hannah (Sherwood) Dickerson, of Redfield, Oswego Co., N. Y., and their children were Glorian C., Marion A., Lafayette M., Oscar M., Antoinette A. and George W. The latter, who was born in Houndsfield, came to Cape Vincent in May, 1852, at the age of 51, engaging in the mercantile trade, which he continued for over 20 years. He married Mary A. Forsyth, of Cape Vincent, daughter of John W. and Sarah (Rogers) Forsyth, and their children are Charlotte M., Sarah C., George R. and Jennie A. He was elected and served as Town Clerk three years, having the support of both political parties; was commissioned in 1867 by Governor Fenton Adjutant of 36th Regiment National Guard, State of New York, with rank of First Lieutenant. In 1873 he engaged in the lumber trade in Canada, which was continued for four years; after which he became connected with the United States customs service as Inspector of Bonded Merchandise for two years, and was then appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of Cape Vincent, N. Y., for four years from

March, 1879. He was re-appointed by President Arthur for another term of four years, which he served in full, the last two years being under President Cleveland. He then re-engaged in his former occupation, and is now doing a successful business in general merchandise in the village of Cape Vincent. During the Rebellion Mr. Warren was chairman of the War Committee of town of Cape Vincent, for the purpose of securing volunteers and supplying wants of soldiers' families that might be in need.

ABNER ROGERS, a native of West Springfield, died at Cape Vincent, N. Y., in 1875, in his 79th year. He moved to that place (then Gravelly Point), with his father's family in 1809, and remained until 1813. During the first year of the War of 1812, he was a member of an independent rifle company, and did good service at Sackets Harbor and other points on the frontier. At the end of that year he returned to his old home, and apprenticing himself to his "Uncle Hosea" Bliss, he learned the blacksmith trade, then married Laura Wolcott, and managed a shop for himself, in which he labored until 1835, when, with his family, which had been increased by three boys, he again moved to Cape Vincent, where he took up a tract of land at the foot of Lake Ontario, which was then a primitive forest, and by dint of an industry that never tired and a constitution of iron, chopped, cleared, built, fenced, cultivated and beautified it, so that he obtained a competency and a delightful home. He is mentioned in the West Springfield centennial proceedings as "the famous drummer and blacksmith who went to the Black River country in Northern New York." For many years he attended the "general trainings" and Fourth of July celebrations, always taking a place in the band with his drum. On these occasions, even after he had reached his three-score-and-ten, his step was wonderfully elastic, and his eye burned with the fire of youth. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and died, as he lived, a good man. His son, Augustus, occupies the old home in Cape Vincent.

JOHN H. NIMS was born at Fort Ann, N. Y., and in 1823 came to Cape Vincent. He married Abigail, daughter of William and Sally (Boutwell) Brown, of Orleans, and his children are Frances E., Annette L., Sarah S., William A. and Charles W. He married for his second wife Miss Almira Robinson, of Cape Vincent. He has resided at his present location on road 54 for 31 years.

GEORGE LANIGER was born in Cape Vincent, where he married Jane, daughter of John B. and Margaret (Coenaire) Brunot, by whom he has two children, George B. and Eva A., and is a farmer on road 14, corner 19, in this town.

WILLIAM MAJO was born in St. Jacobs, Canada, and in 1825 came to this town. He married Mary Butler, and their children are Bruce, Albert C., William M., Natilla L. and Mary F., and he is a farmer on Carleton

Island, where he has resided 35 years. Albert C. Majo married Mary E. Parsons, of Muskegon, Mich., where he now resides. He has three children.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, born in this town, married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Hannah (Moore) Stowell, by whom he had five children, viz: William, Annie, Robert, Brayton and Charles. He is now a farmer on road 49, where he has resided 18 years. He has the confidence of his townsmen, and has held the office of assessor for six years. His son Charles is a general merchant at Cape Vincent village, of the firm of Burdick & Armstrong.

FRANK WILEY, born in Cape Vincent, married first, Mary, daughter of Edward Ellens, who bore him four children, viz: Josie, May, Gertie and Ernst. By his second wife, Martha, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Lawyer) Shell, he has one daughter, Flora, and they reside on the farm where he was born. Peter Wiley, a farmer, married Mary, daughter of Peter and Mary (Aran) Zimmerman, of this town, and their children are Frances, Eddie, Fred, Ella and Albert.

URIEL M. BURNETT was born in Gouverneur, and in 1839, at the age of 17 years, located in this town on road 4, where he now resides. He married Almira, daughter of George and Mary (Gordinier) Simmons, of Fredericksburg, Canada, and they have three children, viz: Anna A., Theodore W. and Clarence E. He served in the late war in Co. M, 10th New York Heavy Artillery, was disabled, and is now a pensioner.

LOUIS R. DEZENGREMEL was born in this town. He married Esther, daughter of John B. and Rose (Cocagne) Grapotte, by whom he has three children, viz: Marion C., Estelle R. and Alfred L. He resides on the homestead farm. Frank Dezensgremel, son of Francis P., married Harriet J., daughter of Joseph and Cornelia (Calvin) Crevolin, and their children are: Edna M. and Raymond F. He is a retired merchant at Cape Vincent, where he resides on the homestead. Charles Dezensgremel, son of Francis P., married Clarissa A., daughter of Charles A. and Genevieve (Brauch) Gosier, and their children are Charles E., Sadie G. and Walter E. and Wallace (twins). He is a farmer.

PETER FRALEY was born in this town, married Julia, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Barberry) Adams, and their children are George J. W., Malinda C., Frank, Melford P., Christopher E., Ella N. and Mary B. He is a farmer and miller, and has resided on the homestead farm for 22 years. Mrs. Fraley's father, Christopher Adams, a native of Germany, came to this town in 1845. His nine children were Peter H., Christopher, Julia (Mrs. Fraley), Mary Ann, Margaret, Katie, Mary B., George and Elizabeth.

BRAINARD RICE married Electa A., daughter of Philetus and Eliza (Holcomb) Judd, their children are Albert E., Charles O. and Jessie A. They reside on the homestead farm.

ANDREW F. MCWAYNE was born in Houndsfield in 1820. He married Lorina C., daughter of Daniel T. and Catharine (Dingman) Patterson, and his children are: Ella A., Fred E., Kittie C. and Carrie. He has lived nearly 50 years on road 54. His daughter Kittie C., married Clarence E., a son of James and Mary Wiggins, of Lyme.

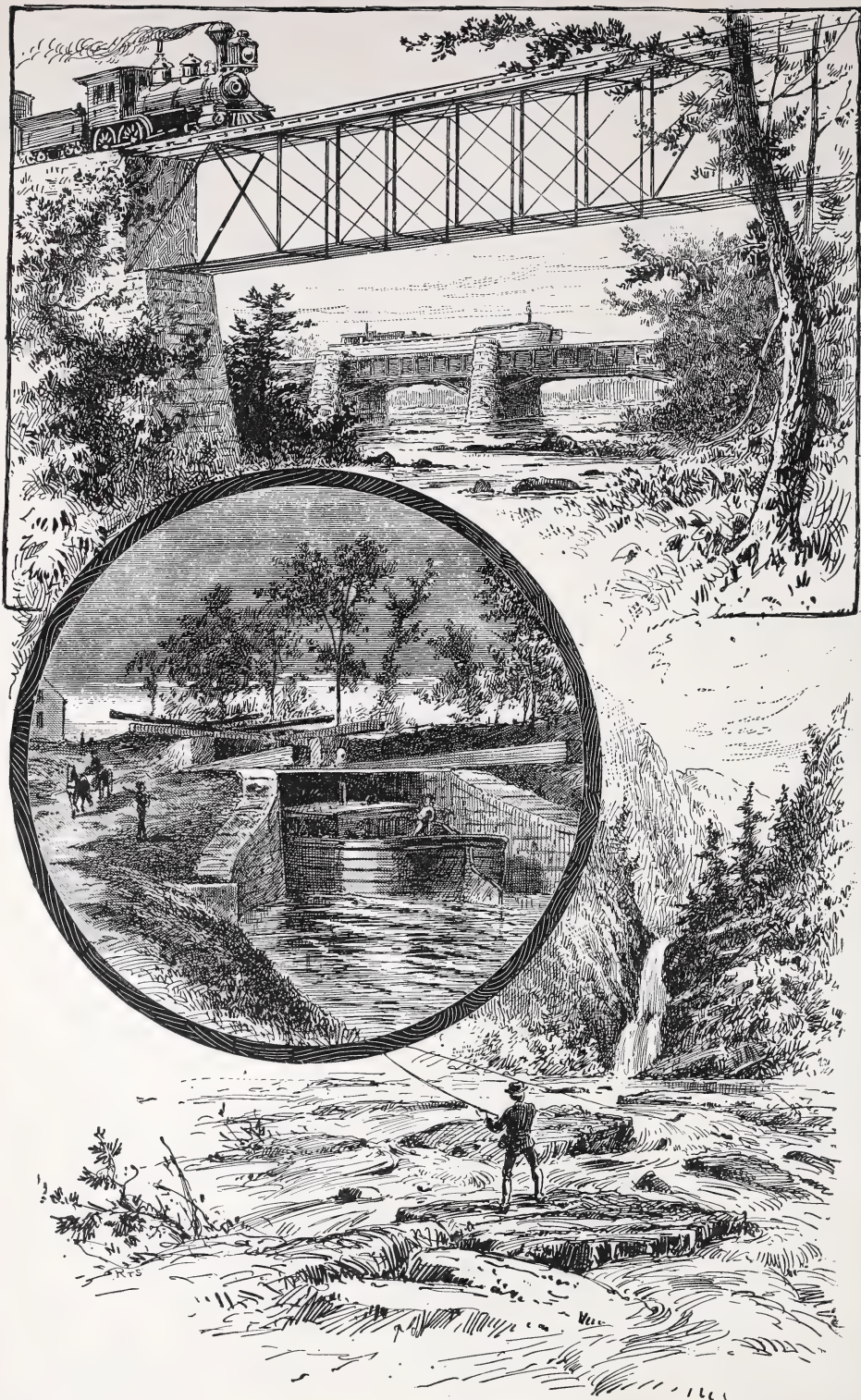
ALLEN WILSON was born in LeRay, came to Cape Vincent in 1853, and still resides here. He married Emily I., daughter of Othniel and Louie (Hubbard) Spinning, of this town, and is now a retired farmer.

GEORGE SAUNDERS came from England to Cape Vincent with his parents. He married, first, Mary A. Tarrant, and they had three children: William H., Marian E. and Oscar. He married, second, Georgie, daughter of James and Adelia (Fuller) Folger, of Cape Vincent, by whom he has four children, viz: Minnie G., Hiram B., Clara C. and G. Blake. He is now a farmer in this town, where he has resided 21 years. Joseph Saunders was born in England, and came to Cape Vincent with his father. He married Harriet A., daughter of John A. and Clarissa (Hollenbeck) Vincent of this town, by whom he had three children, viz: William and Cora, deceased, and Josephine. He is a resident of Cape Vincent, and has been a lake captain for over 20 years.

JAMES H. TUFT was born in Canada, and came to Cape Vincent in 1871. He married Maria T., daughter of Nicholas and Jane (Servet) Sallet, of this town, and their children are: Annie L., Jennie E., LaFayette E. and Jane T. James H. Tuft enlisted in Company A, 8th Ohio Infantry, for three years, or during the war, was honorably discharged, and is now a farmer in this town.

THOMAS W. S. MASSON was born in St. Andrews, Scotland, located in Canada in 1827, where he now resides. He married Margaret Greig, who bore him seven children, viz: James, Sarah, Ellen, William, Norman, Stewart and Thomas. The latter, was born in Seymour, Northumberland county, Canada, and came to Cape Vincent in 1875, where he has been since located as a physician and surgeon. He graduated from Queen's University, at Kingston, Canada, in 1872. He married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Selter, of Lyme, and they have one son, Jeremiah S. Dr. Masson is a very successful practitioner.

DANIEL FITZGERALD was born in Lewis county, and in 1878 removed to Cape Vincent, where he died in 1885, aged 56 years. He married Alice, daughter of John and Mary (Hayes) Kanaley, who bore him seven children, viz: John, Michael, William, Morris, Mary, Eugene and Daniel L. The latter was born in Clayton, and in 1877 removed to this town, where he now resides. He married Sophia, daughter of Patrick and Mary (Furlong) Walsh, of Cape Vincent, and they have three children. Mr. Fitzgerald has served as supervisor of Cape Vincent, and also president of the village.



R. W. & O. R. R.—SUGAR RIVER BRIDGE,—LOCKS ON BLACK RIVER CANAL.

CHAMPION.

THIS town, embracing Township No. 4 of the 11 towns, was formed from Mexico by an act of March 14, 1800, including all that part of the present town of Denmark, north of Deer river. It received its name from Gen. Henry Champion, of Colchester, Connecticut, who was one of the early proprietors of this town, and also very extensively interested in lands in Ohio, and in the western part of this State.

It is the central town on the south-east border of the county. Its surface is broken and hilly. The most elevated portion is the hill in the south angle, known as "Champion Peak," which is 1,700 feet above tide water. From its summit the land descends in a series of broken terraces to Black River. These terraces are undoubtedly the result of glacial action in the earliest times, followed by erosive waterways, whose action can now be plainly traced to the bank of the river. The soil is generally a clay loam, but near the river in some places it is sandy. The north part was more level. Taken as a whole, the town of Champion is a wonderfully productive, and has always been a prosperous town. In dividing the 11 towns, this, then known as Howard, fell to the share of Harrison & Hoffman, and by them was sold to Gen. Henry Champion.

The supervisors elected previous to 1854, are as follows: 1800-14, Noadiah Hubbard; 1815, Wilkes Richardson; 1816-17, Stowell Warner; 1818-20, N. Hubbard; 1821, Esek Lewis; 1822-26, N. Hubbard; 1827, Samuel Dean. At a special town meeting in October, Esek Lewis was chosen to fill a vacancy; 1828-29, Henry D. Cadwell; 1830-33, Otis Loomis; 1834-38, Richard Hurlburt; 1839-40, David Smith; 1841-43, John Pool, Jr.; 1844, E. Lewis; 1845, James C. Lynde; 1846, David Smith; 1847, John Pool, Jr.; 1848, William VanHosen; 1849, D. Smith; 1850, William VanHosen; 1851-53, Benajah A. Lewis. The names from 1854 to the present date (1894), are given on pages 337 to 344.

The town officers elected at the first town meeting, April 1, 1800, were Noadiah Hubbard, supervisor; Eli Church, clerk; Timothy Pool, David Coffeen and William Hadsell, assessors; Ephraim Chamberlain, constable and collector; John Ward and Reuben Rockwood, overseers of the poor; Solomon Ward, Amaziah Parker and Elihu Jones, commissioners of highways; David Coffeen, William Crowell, Timothy Pool and Moses Goodrich, overseers of highways; Levi Barnes, fence viewer; Bela Hubbard, pound-master.

The following is a record of the first school meeting in town, as it occurs on the records in the town clerk's office:

CHAMPION, October 23, 1800.—At a regular meeting of the inhabitants of the town aforesaid, it was resolved that there shall be a house erected near a spring, on the road running from Noadiah Hubbard's

to Daniel Coffeen's in said town; and likewise resolved, that said house shall be built with logs, 16 feet one way, and 20 feet the other way. Also, resolved by said meeting, that Daniel Coffeen and Noadiah Hubbard shall act as trustees of said school.

Attest,

ELI CHURCH, Town Clerk.

Champion was surveyed by Moses and Benjamin Wright in 1797, the former subdividing, and the latter surveying around it; the area, according to M. Wright, was 26,703 acres, and by B. Wright 25,708 acres. It was subdivided into lots of 500 acres each.

This town was among the first in which actual settlements were begun in the county. The following advertisement appeared in the Western Sentinel, June 7, 1797:

LAND FOR SALE—Lying on Black river, in the county of Herkimer, and State of New York. Forty lots of land laid out into farms, containing from 100 to 240 acres each. On Inman's Patent, so called, in this township, there is about 40 actual settlers, and a good grist-mill within one mile and (illegible * * *) on said land. This land is of an excellent soil, and the situation convenient and pleasing for settlers. The subscriber will remain on the land the most of the ensuing summer and fall. Terms of payment will be made to accommodate purchasers. Also township No. 4, lying on and adjoining Black river, about 30 miles from Boon's Mills; this township is of an excellent soil; 20 actual settlers will be on this township this summer. For terms, please to apply to the subscriber, who will reside on Inman's Patent, or to Captain Noadiah Hubbard, of Steuben, who is making a settlement on said township No. 4.

Also for sale, a township of land lying on Black river, near Lake Ontario. These townships are all laid out in lots, and will be sold by large or small quantities, to suit purchasers, and the title indisputable. Also 10 lots of land to be leased on first tract.

May 10, 1797.

LEMUEL STORRS.

Settlement was commenced in this town by Noadiah Hubbard, in 1797. He was afterwards a county judge, and proved himself an unusually able and successful man. (See his extended sketch on p. 511). He raised a family that have proven themselves worthy of their ancestry. His son, Hon. Frederick W. Hubbard, was a judge of the Supreme Court, and three of his daughters were married to able and distinguished lawyers in Watertown.

We think it a proper place to introduce some remarks by the Judge's talented daughter, Miss Parnell Hubbard, who is now an honored resident of Watertown. Her father wrote for Mr. Hough an able article, relating more particularly to his own experience as a farmer in that early time. Her reminiscences relate more especially to the domestic life of that era, a subject which she handles with a graceful pen. Among other things she says:

"One mile south of the village of Champion, lies the lovely sheet of water called Pleasant Lake; the resort of romantic youths and maidens in early days. It had formerly a finely-wooded background of hills, and the lake, fed almost entirely by springs, is very deep and transparently pure. It is small in extent, but larger than many of the far-famed English lakes, and quite as beautiful.

Nearer the village was a deep gulf, through which a considerable stream of water flowed in early days, forming mill-sites at different points. We had to cross this gulf by means of a high timber bridge, in going to and from school. In the intricacies and nooks of this gulf, we children passed many enjoyable hours. On this stream, and nearly one mile apart, were two beaver meadows and the remains of beaver dams. These were favorite places of resort in childhood. In the winter, when a sudden thaw caused them to overflow, and a sudden fall of temperature would cover them with ice, they formed fine skating ponds for the boys and fine sliding places for the girls. The upper meadow was lovely in my young days, and a favorite resort, though it was the stillest and most solemn place I ever knew. No cathedral of the old world I have since visited, with "solemn aisles long drawn out" ever impressed me with the solemnity of this place, God's own temple. One felt alone here with his Creator, and afraid to break the stillness. Now and then would come the hoarse voice of a bull-frog, startling one like a voice from the dead. The meadow was a perfect level, covered with dense greensward, and all around the outer margin were immense pine trees, venerable from age, branches thick, seemingly impenetrable, low, nearly sweeping the ground. The rustling of the leaves in the wind, the fragrance of the air, all combined to produce the effect above described. I should not have dared express a profane thought there, if such a one had entered my mind. Alone with God! was always my feeling.

"When it was expected that Champion would become the county seat, a number of professional gentlemen came there and built offices, portions of which are still standing, forming the nucleus of larger buildings. Among these men of note, I will mention: Henry R. Storrs, afterward a noted lawyer in the State, Judge Moss Kent, a brother of the chancellor, Judge Egbert TenEyck, father-in-law of the late Judge Mullin, and others. I have no means of learning when these men left Champion, for it was before my day or recollection. Judge Kent, whom we all regarded as a very dear friend, used to come back occasionally, and we were delighted to see and visit with him. He was engaged matrimonially to Miss Cooper, a sister of Fenimore Cooper, the novelist. She lost her life by being thrown from her horse. He (Judge Kent) lived and died a bachelor. He led a benevolent life, assisting many young people, particularly the daughters of poor clergymen, in obtaining an education. Lucretia Maria Davidson, the poetess, was a protegee of his. When Judge Kent left Champion, he placed his miscellaneous library in the home of a friend for safe keeping, viz: with the late Mrs. A. Lathrop, the grandmother of George Lathrop, the author, who married the daughter of Hawthorne. It remained there a number of years.

The young people of the present day can scarcely imagine the difficulties of heating and lighting houses 50 years ago in country places. The only light to be depended upon was the tallow candle, generally a home-made one, and happy were they who could afford to burn even one all the time, and two was an extravagance not often to be indulged in. Wax candles were used on extraordinary occasions. After a time the sperm-oil lamp came into use; then we had the burning fluid. It gave a clearer, brighter light than the tallow candle, but was exceedingly dangerous, explosions sometimes occurring, making sad work and depositing an astonishing amount of lampblack, to the dismay of the housekeeper, if nothing worse occurred. Then came the lard lamp; this gave a beautiful light, but it required an immense amount of lard of the best quality, and more than most could afford. Before this we had the astral lamp, which was thought to be the grand desideratum, but it proved very troublesome, and, unless used constantly, was sure to fail when most wanted, and this was soon discarded. After a while kerosene oil was introduced, very crude at first, and the color of coffee, but gradually refined and purified as we now see it. The present generation here advanced to gas and electricity for lighting. Have we attained the summit, or is there something brighter to anticipate? Who can tell? As for heating, we had the old-fashioned fire-place. If the house was of considerable size, there would be a chimney in the center, and the rooms around would each have its fire-place, above and below. But then we dared not keep fire in them constantly, for each wood fire required watching, else the falling brands would set fire to the house. Consequently no more fires were kept than absolutely necessary. People generally slept in cold rooms. When guests came, if put in beds with linen sheets, the warming-pan, filled with coals, was resorted to, making the bed comfortable. The wood fire was beautiful to look at, but troublesome to keep. Wood was so plentiful as to be of no account, and it would be piled up to the crane. Imagine, if you can, what it was to do the family cooking by a huge wood fire. Not one modern convenience. It is appalling to look back. But then the cooking was most excellent. It makes one's mouth water to think of it. Such roasted pigs, goslings and turkeys, done to perfection before the fire in the huge tin oven. Think of the amount of work necessary to keep the utensels clean. I have in my mind one notable housekeeper, whose copper tea and coffee kettles were daily scoured so bright that a face could be reflected in them, only to be burned black the first time they were set on the crane over the huge wood fire. Every house had a brick oven, in which the weekly baking was done, but most had also a bake-kettle, heated by coals from the fire (placed underneath), and coals piled on the top of the lid. In these

they baked the delicious pork and beans and many other small things. Later there came into use what was called a reflector, which proved a great convenience in baking cakes and other small things; it was made of tin, above and below, with a sheet-iron pan. Articles to be baked were placed on the pan, and the bright tin reflected the heat from the fire before which it was placed, causing them to bake in a short time. At length cook stoves were introduced. But of these I need not write, at least for modern ones. But of one, the first introduced in my father's house, I will make mention. It was called a "cook stove;" also a "Canada stove." But, alas! for anybody who should try to cook anything upon it. Would you have a description? It was nothing more or less than a two-story box-stove, no hearth and no hole for a boiler. There was, to be sure, an oven over the fire chamber, of no earthly use, except to burn to a cinder everything put into it. It was a good heater, as shown by its effects on cold Sundays, when the church people came to warm. We had a serving man who rejoiced in the name of Washington, physically the size of his great prototype. He delighted in giving a warm welcome. He would pile the dry wood up to the crane in the fire-place, and fill the stove and add the fire. The first who came would naturally seek the warmest place, between the fire and the stove, and soon, to his intense amusement, they would begin to move back, to find themselves against the hot stove—literally between two fires.

"Most families had wells, with the water drawn up by a sweep. Many had only a pole with a hook on the end to hold the pail as it was let down into the well, and when filled, was lifted out by main strength, and where much water was required for domestic purposes, it was a great tax upon the strength. There were no cement cisterns for rain water. Rain water was caught in logs hollowed out, in barrels, in hogsheads, and even in wash-tubs. Very seldom a plentiful supply. No ice. There were very few conveniences for lessening the household work. We had a washing-machine as long ago as I can remember, and when in use, it was operated generally by two men, one on each side. All the early settlers lived in log houses of one or two rooms. I can remember very few of them.

"I can remember when much business was done in Champion, and when there were three dry goods stores there and two pot-asheries, a distillery, and various other industries. There were no matches in those days. They were not yet invented or if invented, not in use in the country, and special care was required to keep the fire alive, for if it went out, it was a great trouble to re-kindle it, either by striking a flint or by rubbing pieces of wood together, or it may have been sending to a neighbor a half mile or a mile away for a few coals or a burning brand. The usual way to preserve the fire was to

carefully bury the live coals in ashes. Woe to the luckless wight who should come home late and find no coals. To light a candle under such conditions, even if there were coals, was no trifling fact, for he must open the bed carefully and abstract therefrom a coal with the tongs, and then proceed to blow with the mouth, and blow and blow again, until a flame was produced sufficient to ignite the wick of the candle. To evening meetings, to singing and spelling schools, the people carried candles, and probably there were two or three to light the school-house. Imagine its brilliancy if you can.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

"They were of the simplest kind that would serve the purpose. Farm work was done by the hardest manual labor. Grains were cut with a sickle. Finally the cradle was introduced. I believe this was considered a great advantage over the sickle, inasmuch as the laborer was not obliged to hold or take every handful by the hand, as in using the sickle. Buckwheat was pulled up by the roots, as was also flax, a very important product of the fields, and a very necessary one for family use before we had much cotton cloth. Almost all the cloth for underclothing for men and boys was made in the homes of the farmers, as was also bed linen, table-cloths and towels, and sometimes pocket-handkerchiefs. Farmers wore tow frocks and pants to work in in summer. I think, perhaps, of all work the farmers dreaded most the dressing of flax, it was such dusty work. Along toward spring, after the threshing of grain by hand was done, they would perforce attack the flax; then the days were lengthening, and the time to begin the spinning had come, and it must be done before the warm weather, which made the linen garments a necessity. I pass over a description of the various processes by which the flax and tow were prepared for spinning. The flax was spun on a little wheel, at which the operator sat, turning the wheel with her foot, whereas the tow and the wool were spun on a big wheel and the spinner walked back and forth as she drew the thread, twisted and wound it on the spindle, causing many miles of travel in the course of a day's work. Sometimes young women would change works; that is, one would take her wheel and go to a neighbor's for a day or a week, as they could agree, and in the meantime work and visit, and the next week the compliment would be returned. I wonder if the phrase "spinning yarns," thus originated. Almost every elderly matron had at least one suit of linen bed-curtains, spun, wove and colored with her own hands; usually indigo blue and white, wove in large plaids. Home-made linen or woollen garments were manufactured in their respective families. The wool spinning was done in summer, after sheep-shearing. The carding of the wool ready for spinning was done with hand-cards. Finally a carding machine

was invented, which made long round rolls. Those made by hand were flat. I have no means of ascertaining when the carding machine was invented and brought into use.

PICKING GEESSE.

"Early in the summer came the important operation of picking geese, which were kept by most families for the sake of the feathers. A hard business for the workers, and a cruel one for the poor geese, to be stripped of nearly all their feathers, and sometimes their quills, and turned out almost naked to bear the winds. The quills were used for pens for writing; there were then no others. Feather-beds were then commonly used. Much home-made linen thread was used in making garments. We could buy white cotton thread. It came in little balls, not much larger than a walnut, and was very choice. Sewing silk came in small skeins. We had imported fine linen for gents' underwear, and table and bed-linen, which was commonly called "Hollands" in those days. The first unbleached cotton cloth I can remember, was called "Hum Hum," and said to be of East Indian manufacture. 'Tis true we had printed cotton, chiefly bed-curtains, before that, which, I presume, were imported from England, but how early in the century I know not. In almost every farmer's house was to be seen a dye-pot for coloring indigo blue. This was the staple color, and it took a long time to permanently dye the articles subjected to the process, wool, yarns, etc.

VEHICLES.

"I have heard my mother say that in those early days, she never expected to live to see a four-wheeled carriage, other than the farm wagon, but I can never remember when we had not vehicles of different kinds, and among them an old-fashioned hack. This, and a similar one owned by Judge Bronson, of Rutland, were the first I can remember. I might mention in this connection, that a ball was one of the prominent features, and the winding up of all the early "cattle shows and fairs." This ball was attended by the elite of the county, the officers of the society, the farmers, their wives and daughters; and it was on the return of the young people from one of these balls, in the small hours of a dark morning, that the old hack was overturned on a steep hill and met its fate. It was never again thoroughly repaired.

There were many very original characters in Champion, both men and women. Of one I have some recollection, inasmuch as she was more nearly the embodiment of my ideas of a "witch," in personal appearance and in dress of any other person I ever met. Everybody called her "granny." A red cloth mantle was her outside garment, as she wandered over the country. She had most striking peculiarities, and was oddest of the odd, and her sayings incomparable.

Her husband was a devout man, walking in the fear of the Lord. Whether his righteous soul was vexed from day to day, I cannot say, but this I do know, that as was then customary at week-day meetings, laymen used to pray or speak. The wife was usually present at the opening of the meeting, but as soon as the husband arose to perform his part, she invariably arose and left the house. Why or wherefore I cannot tell. She had a daughter, her exact opposite in every respect, the most fastidious of all mortals. The fun-loving medical students amused themselves with her peculiarities. For their own diversion, and that of their young friends, they constructed a camera obscura in the office door. She could't be induced to pass there at all. She was "not going to be turned upside down by those young doctors." Her brother, a pious man, went as a missionary printer from Watertown to the Sandwich Islands, and died there soon after the first missions were established in those islands. One of the men of this original stamp had been, I presume, a Revolutionary soldier, and perhaps under LaFayette, or had had something to do with, or a great admirer of him, from the fact that he named his son Marquis de LaFayette. Notwithstanding his weighty name and titles, he bore up under them, and after attaining manhood was a faithful serving man. Once upon a time a young surveyor, who had business with the old man, went to his home. Wishing to show his hospitality, he turned to his better-half and said: "Wife, either you or I must go down cellar and get some beer, and I swear I won't." Mr. Olney Pierce, one of the first settlers, built a house in Champion, which was standing until a few years since. In this lived the family mentioned, and later was occupied by the father and sisters of the Rev. William Goodale, who for 40 years was a valued, learned and useful missionary in Turkey, and translator of the Scriptures. Mr. Fayel, in one of his papers, speaks of Madame De Ferret. I knew her very well the last years of her sojourn in this country—that is, as well as I could, considering the difference in age and the awe inspired by her superior acquirements. She and our family occasionally exchanged visits, and in her absence from the county she and the late Mrs. Robert Lansing corresponded. In a communication from Mr. Vincent LeRay, in 1871, he says: 'Madame la Baronne De Ferret came to America in 1816, immediately after the marriage of M. de Gouvello with my sister, and with them and my father, Madame De Ferret built her house above Great Bend, probably in 1823 or 1824.' I do not know it from herself, but I have heard that her father was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, and that when it became necessary for herself and mother to quit France for political reasons, they came to this country to claim Franklin's protection; but he being dead, they returned to France. If this be true, it must have been years

before coming over with Mr. LeRay's family. I have also been told that Madame De Ferret and Lady Hester Stanhope, the secretary and niece of Lord Chatham, were friends in early life, but had for many years lost sight of each other, but finally, when Madame De Ferret learned where Lady Hester was, she contemplated joining her. It is needless to say she never did. I do not know in what year Madame De Ferret left this country. She died in her native France, and left a name and a memory in this county entirely irreproachable. When in Watertown, she was often the guest of the Mortimers, a very high-toned family, one of the daughters becoming Mrs. Ithamer B. Crawe, the distinguished physician and botanist, who was drowned in Perch lake, being succeeded by his son, the present able Dr. J. Mortimer Crawe, who, in turn, has also a son practicing medicine contemporaneous with his father. Madame De Ferret's place, on the Black River, near where the bridge named for her spans that stream, was laid out with much care and taste, a veritable flower garden around her villa, but much of her farming land was of poor quality. It is understood that she was obliged to take this land from Mr. LeRay in discharge of a debt for a large sum of money loaned him.

CLOCKS.

"I suppose we have the first clock brought into this county. Of this I am not certain, for I do not know the year it was brought in. I have been told it was the first clock made in Utica. Previous to this time they had not felt the want of a clock, for they were in the habit of consulting the sun, moon and stars for the time of day or night, and most persons had what they called a noon mark, which indicated the hour near enough for the practical purpose of blowing the dinner horn. I have been credibly informed (but never saw it) that sometimes in the waning evening they would look up the broad, open chimney-mouth at the moon and stars, to ascertain the time of night, and whether bed-time had come."

The virgin soil of this town was found to yield bountifully, and return an abundant increase to the hand of the cultivator; but the uncertainty of realizing any means from the sales of produce, from the difficulty of getting to market, led to efforts for better roads and aid in opening lines of communication, and it was related by one who had shared in these privations that once on an evening, when a few neighbors had assembled to exchange the news, the subject was being discussed, and one, more sanguine than the rest, hazarded the prediction that "there were those men then living who would see a weekly line of mail-stages pass through the town." This prophecy, like the dream of Oriental fable, has come and gone, for within thirty years not only weekly, but a daily mail was established, and the town has been

placed in direct communication with the outside world by the completion of the Carthage, Watertown & Sacket's Harbor railroad. The first saw-mill in town was built by William Hadsall and John A. Eggleston, from Greenwich, New York, in 1802, on Mill Creek, near the line of Rutland, where, several years afterwards, a grist-mill was built.

The following is an authentic census of Champion in the year 1800, the heads of families and unmarried men only being named. These were free men, but at that time there were 13 persons held as slaves in that township, though their names are unknown: Daniel Coffeen, Christopher Churchman, Peter Kilner, John Jones, Joseph Martin, Moses Miller, John Ward, Asa Harris, Eli Church, Levi Barnes, Joel Mix, Michael Collins, Zebulon Rockwell, Constant Miller, Lewis Godard, Noadiah Hubbard, Elihu Jones, David Starr, Samuel Starr, Comfort Ward, Thomas Brooks, Reuben Rockwell, Ephriam Chamberlain, William Crowell, Fairchild Hubbard, Timothy Pool, Joseph Crany. These, with their wives and children, comprised 143 souls.

The present officers of the town of Champion are as follows: Supervisor, Charles A. Beyer; town clerk, L. E. Bossuot; justices of the peace, O. F. Dodge, James Burhans, Edward Payne, Obed Pierce; assessor, Emerson Peck; commissioner, of highways, C. A. Loomis; overseer of the poor, O. L. Cutter; collector, C. H. Clark; constables, Orin Fletcher, F. H. McNitt, E. F. Austin, Peter Clow; game constable, Orin Fletcher; excise commissioners, Ives B. Loomis, S. E. Rice, J. I. Locklin.

One and a half miles from the present village of Champion, towards Great Bend, is a hamlet known as the "Huddle," where mills and a distillery were erected several years before the war, but they are now only a memory.

It has been intimated that Champion had been contemplated as the probable center of a new county. A special meeting was held November 13, 1804, to choose delegates to discuss this measure, and Egbert TenEyck, Olney Pearce and John Durkee were chosen by ballot for this purpose. At the same meeting the two latter were recommended for appointment as justices of the peace. Champion and Brownville were both competitors for the original county seat, but a compromise was finally made on Watertown.

During the year 1812 the town was visited by a fever, which baffled the skill of the physicians, and proved fatal in nearly every case.

We have stated that the town was owned at the time of settlement by Henry Champion, of Colchester, and Lemuel Storrs, of Middletown, Connecticut. On May 12, 1813, an instrument was executed between them, by which the latter conveyed, for \$18,300, his half of the sums due for lands in this town and Houndsfield, but this conveyance not being delivered during the life-time of Storrs, was subsequently confirmed by his heirs.

THE VILLAGE OF CHAMPION

Is situated near the center of the town, upon the main road, at the point at which it is crossed by the Great Bend and Copenhagen road. It has about 200 inhabitants, three churches, Methodist, Episcopal and Congregational, a hotel, one store, in which is the postoffice, a blacksmith shop, a school-house and cheese factory.

THE CHURCHES OF CHAMPION.

The Methodists first organized a legal society December 30th, 1825, with M. Andrews, Wilson Pennock, Jason Francis, Elijah Francis and Josiah Townsend, trustees. A second society was formed April 11, 1827, and a church was built two miles from Great Bend. The present church at Champion was dedicated in 1853, by Rev. Moses Lyon, Jesse Penfield, pastor. The present pastor is Fayette G. Severance. The edifice was thoroughly repaired in 1893, during the pastorate of Rev. Henry Ernst, at a cost of \$1,300. Present membership is 140. The church at Great Bend was built by Rev. C. E. Beebee, pastor. Both churches are neat and comfortable and the societies in a flourishing condition. Total membership 200. There are 150 members in the Sunday schools. The Epworth League at Champion has 70 members, and a Y. P. S. C. E. at Great Bend, has 60 members.

The first religious organization in the county is believed to have been formed in June, 1801, by the Rev. Mr. Bascomb, who was sent out on a missionary tour by the Ladies' Charitable Society of Connecticut, and on that date formed a Congregational church. The numbers that first composed it were small, and only occasional preaching was enjoyed until 1807, when the Rev. Nathaniel Dutton was ordained. Mr. Dutton maintained for over 40 years the pastoral relation with the church, and became in a great degree identified with the religious movements, not only of the town but county, and was instrumental in effecting numerous church organizations in this section. The first trustees were Jonathan Carter, Abel Crandell, Joel Mix, Noadiah Hubbard, Joseph Paddock and John Canfield. The church has no pastor at the present time, and does not maintain regular service. The present trustees are L. W. Babcock, Fred Carter and J. Austin Hubbard.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, of Champion, was organized by Rev. Jedediah Winslow about 1868, with 15 members in the parish. The present church was built in 1888. Regular services are held by Rev. C. T. Raynor, rector, membership 25. The present officers are: O. W. Pierce, senior warden; Elwyn Hill, junior warden; Edwin Hubbard, Nelson Bellinger, Orin Fletcher, Allen Russell, Eugene Phillips and Augustus Babcock, vestrymen.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 1, of the town of Champion, is said to be the oldest in the town and in the county. It has at the pres-

ent time 20 pupils on the roll and has graduated eight teachers during the past six years. The teacher is Edward Mitchell. Miss Parnell Hubbard, of Watertown, in 1893, deeded three acres of land in trust for the town of Champion to Merritt Smith, the sole trustee of the district. This property had been formerly given by General Champion to Noadiah Hubbard, the first supervisor of the town, for a church site, and the General promised a bell for the privilege of having his name inscribed upon the same. It is said that 80 Mexican dollars were added in the metal to improve the sound. The church (Congregational) which was dedicated December 25, 1816, was afterward taken down, being in a very bleak locality, and moved to the valley and the site abandoned for church purposes. It is intended at some future time to erect a new school house where the church stood.

GREAT BEND.

This village is situated mostly upon the south side of Black river, at the base of the peninsula formed by the Great Bend, and at the point where the Chasnais line crossed the river. Among the first settlers in this portion of the town were a large number of Martins, who come from the east, and located upon the road leading from Great Bend to Carthage, since known as Martin street; prominent among them were Enos, Mason, Timothy, Samuel, Harry and Captain. James Colwell and Samuel Fulton located near the village about 1805.

The first white child born in this portion of the town was the wife of Elisha Barr. A bridge was built as early as 1804, but was swept away by the spring flood of 1807, which was very general in this section, and of extraordinary height. It was soon rebuilt.

In 1840 a substantial covered bridge at this place was burned, and a few weeks after an act was passed authorizing a loan of \$2,500 to the town of Champion, \$750 to Le-Ray, \$2,000 to Wilna and \$750 to Pamela, for building bridges over Black river, among which were those at this place and Carthage. These loans were to be paid by a tax, in eight equal annual installments.

The first mill at Great Bend was built by a Mr. Tubbs, who also constructed a dam across the river in 1807 for Olney Pearce and Egbert TenEyck, who had purchased a pine lot of 100 acres in the vicinity. Henry G. Gardner subsequently became interested in the improvements, and in 1807 the mill which had been destroyed in the flood of that year, was rebuilt. In 1809 a distillery was put in operation, and in 1816 the premises were sold to Watson & Gates, who, in 1824, conveyed them to Charles E. Drake. A destructive fire occurred at Great Bend, March 5, 1840, by which all of the business portion of the village was destroyed, including the grist-mill and bridge. The loss was estimated at \$20,000. The mill was immediately rebuilt on an extensive scale.

During the high water in the spring of 1862 a crowd had collected upon the bridge, attracted by the unusual height of the river. While they were watching the flood wood and timber that were being carried over the dam, an old, deserted mill, standing a short distance above the bridge, was suddenly loosened from its foundation and carried with such violence against the bridge as to sweep it from its position. The greater number of those upon the bridge succeeded in reaching the shore in time to avert the accident. A son of Mr. Fox, the miller, with Charlie Lewis, a companion, were not so fortunate. Young Lewis was carried down the river for several miles, but finally succeeded in reaching the shore. The Fox boy was not seen after the accident until his body was found, several weeks later, upon the bank of the river.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH at Great Bend was formed October 16, 1826, with Moses C. Merrill, Elisha Jones, Thomas Campbell, Elisha Bentley, Moses Miller, Sidney Hastings and James Thompson, trustees, but had no church edifice until a house of worship was erected in 1842, by the Society in North Rutland, who rebuilt at Great Bend, and formed in January of that year a society, with Cicero Potter, Miner C. Merrill, Thomas P. Francis, Daniel Potter and Henry G. Potter, trustees. The church was completed and dedicated in December, 1843, at a cost of \$1,400.

The society has no pastor, and maintains no regular services, but the pulpit has been supplied by theological students. The last preaching was in September, 1894, by A. C. Watkins. The present trustees are Ira Pad-dock, Leander Muzzey, Wallace Olds, D. N. Locklin, C. Speidell. O. F. Dodge, clerk. The membership is about 50.

TRINITY CHAPEL, at Great Bend, was built in 1875, through the instrumentality of Mrs. M. B. S. Clark, assisted by her friends, acting under Rev. L. R. Brewer, now Bishop of Montana. She was made deaconess of the same and had charge of the Sunday school. They have no regular rector, but during the summer months are supplied by students, and in winter by Rev. W. H. Bown, of Watertown. Mrs. Clark was a daughter of the great iron-master, James Sterling, and sister of the celebrated singer, Antoinette Sterling.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 9 at Great Bend, has about 40 scholars. The school building was erected by Wesley Briggs, about 20 years ago, and is worth \$800. Miss Joanna F. Austin, of Carthage, teacher, and F. X. Zapf, sole trustee.

The principal business at Great Bend is as follows:

The Freeman House, Freeman Brothers, proprietors, in which is the telephone office.

The custom grist-mill, saw-mill, wood-working mill and shingle manufactory, owned by Chauncey H. Clark and conducted by Sisson Brothers.

Frank D. Bigarel's general store, James Read, manager.

H. H. Clark's general store, in which is the postoffice, Enos E. Briggs, postmaster.

George Speidell's cigar manufactory.

The O. K. cheese factory, owned by S. H. Sieber, built in 1889, by E. H. Olmstead and F. A. Knapp, from whom it took its name.

Two blacksmith shops.

Office of American Express Company, A. L. Graves, agent. He is also station agent and telegraph operator.

The Great Bend Paper and Pulp Company was incorporated in February, 1868, with George W. Clark, president; James Sterling, secretary; Herman Burr and Lewis H. Mills, stockholders. Their establishment was situated on the south bank of Black River, at Great Bend, on its present site in the four story stone building erected by the late Charles E. Clark in 1845, and used for a grist-mill. In 1868, George W. Clark made an extensive two-story addition in the rear. After the lapse of five years, Messrs. Clark & Mills purchased Mr. Burr's interest and manufactured brown hanging paper, substituting rags for straw, which had previously been used almost exclusively. Mr. Clark died in April, 1887, and Mr. Mills conducted the business until 1888, when the mill was sold to F. A. Fletcher, of Watertown. Its present owners are: F. A. Fletcher, president; F. X. Zapf, secretary, and E. H. Thompson. They manufacture wall hanging-paper, using all their own mechanical pulp and procuring some chemical pulp from Watertown. The output is about six tons in 24 hours, employing 22 hands. It is the principal industry of the place.

WEST CARTHAGE VILLAGE.

WEST CARTHAGE, in the town of Champion, was incorporated March 18, 1889. The first officers were: President, M. P. Mason; trustees, Philip Hull, S. G. Van Pelt and L. W. Babcock; W. B. Van Allen, clerk. The present officers are: President, Dr. G. D. Hewitt; trustees, John Gillett, Philip Hull, J. H. Burhans; F. P. Phillips, clerk.

From West Carthage a view is obtained which clearly demonstrates how very near is that grand forest known as the Western Adirondacks. Plainly along the eastern horizon the blue hills bound the view, while in the nearer distance may be seen the rising prominences which indicate the mountainous character of that locality, and right at the feet of the beholder rolls the noble river whose rushing waters give life and activity to so many water wheels, and make more easy the constant struggle of life.

In 1804, David Coffeen removed from Rutland to the west side of the river, opposite Carthage, and in 1806 built a mill on that side of the river, which was the first hydraulic improvement at that place. Finding the supply of water in the channel insufficient, he constructed a wing-dam partly

across the river, which was completed by LeRay, upon his commencing his iron-works at Carthage.

In 1834, Joseph C. Budd, William Bones, and Benjamin Bentley erected a blast-furnace in Champion, west of the river, opposite the village of Carthage, which was 26 feet square at the base and 32 feet high. It was run but four blasts, the first two on bog ore alone, when it was abandoned in 1836. About one thousand tons of iron were made at this furnace with the cold blast. No castings were made here. The parties owning it had, in February, 1833, purchased of A. Champion about three hundred and twenty acres, opposite Carthage, which were surveyed into a village plat and sold to parties in New York, who caused a new survey and a map to be made by Nelson J. Beach. The speculation failed, and the property reverted to Champion, who sold it to V. Le Ray.

What is known as the "Cadwell house," in West Carthage, is undoubtedly the oldest dwelling in that vicinity. It is now owned by Mrs. John Kellogg, and is certainly over 75 years old.

Henry D. Cadwell, for whom the house is named, had an extensive dry-goods store in West Carthage, over 40 years ago, receiving lucrative patronage. He sold out after a while, and is believed to have spent the last days of his life in Watertown.

The lot for the West Carthage school was purchased in April, 1857, and the school-house built the same year. In 1869 it was rebuilt and made into three departments. The principal is Professor George W. Miller, assisted by Miss J. Carrie Lamb and Miss Adele E. Bossuot. There are 158 scholars. Mr. James W. Burhans is the trustee, and Mr. L. E. Bossuot, the clerk.

The West Carthage Cemetery Association was formed April 20, 1893, with the following officers: President, E. T. Buck; vice-president, E. D. Rice; secretary, C. A. Beyer; treasurer, W. B. Van Allen; trustees, W. B. Van Allen, E. T. Buck, E. D. Rice, W. J. Perry, E. F. Austin, C. A. Beyer. The intention was to purchase a lot and add to the grounds, but for lack of funds, nothing definite has yet been done in that direction.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of West Carthage, was organized in Carthage by Rev. N. Dutton, the first pastor, March 31, 1835, with 12 members, and was called the First Congregational Church of Carthage. Services were held in the stone school-house, on School street. The church was afterward divided, some of the members forming the present First Presbyterian Church of Carthage, and the people of West Carthage forming themselves into a Congregational Society. In 1852 a house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$2,000. In October, 1893, ground was broken for a needed addition, which was completed, and the church re-dedicated January 10, 1894. This increased the property by \$2,100, and the whole is val-

ued at \$5,000. The exterior is much improved, and the interior much more convenient for the accommodation of the increasing congregation. Under the guidance of the present pastor, Rev. Jessie B. Felt, the society has been increased by 30 members during the past year. The present membership is 120; number in Sunday school, 150; teachers and officers, 18. Superintendent of Sunday School, Seward W. Merrell; assistant superintendent, Sedate Knowles. The present trustees are John Rogers, Byron Bedelle, Philip Hull, Sylvester Graves and L. W. Babcock; W. I. Thompson, clerk. The society has a Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor Society and Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH of West Carthage was organized June 6, 1894, by the Rev. E. N. Jinks, of Black River, and consisted of 16 members. Services are held every Sunday in the O. T. Green block, in West Carthage, by Rev. A. A. House, the pastor. The society has purchased a lot in West Carthage, opposite the public school, and are erecting a wooden structure, which will cost about \$1,000. The first trustees are Charles B. Merrihew, Emuel Hastings and John J. Lyon. A Sunday school has also been organized, with 35 members.

BUSINESS OF WEST CARTHAGE.

L. E. Bossuot, general store.
C. A. Beyer, drugs and groceries.
Charles Dezetoll, meat market.
J. J. Wilson, blacksmith.
N. W. Ackerman, photographer.
Mrs. Wm. Hammond, green-house.
Benjamin Archer, market gardener.
C. J. Hull, physician and surgeon.
George D. Hewitt, physician and surgeon.
C. H. Wilcox, plain and ornamental painter.
Orville Cutler, undertaker.
C. Knepler, manufacturer of chairs.
Hutchinson & Clark, Carthage roller mills, wholesale and retail dealers in flour, grain and hay.
W. S. Farrar, manufacturer and dealer in shingles and lumber.
Scott M. Gibbs, manufacturer of sash, blinds, doors, moulding and stair work.
E. E. Brace, manufacturer of doors, sash and blinds. J. W. Brace, manager.
Augustus Maxwell, pulp mill.
Harvey Farrar, manufacturer of pails and tubs.
Meyer & Ross, manufacturers of fine furniture.
M. P. Mason, manufacturer of map rollers and feather-duster handles.
Charles Cooley, spring-bed manufacturer.
Fayette Herrick, proprietor of Star steam laundry.
Martin Howard, manufacturer of fine hosiery.

It is a pleasure to say that Champion is a temperance town, no liquor-selling being allowed within its limits. There was a time, 40 years ago, when tippling was very common.

THE HUBBARD FAMILY.

NOADIAH HUBBARD, the pioneer settler of Jefferson county, New York, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, October 11, 1765. He was the son of Noadiah Hubbard and Phoebe Fairchild, his wife, of English ancestry; descended from George Hubbard, born in 1616, who emigrated to this country, and in 1640 married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Watts, of Hartford, Connecticut. In early colonial times the family settled in Middletown, and there are descendants still on the old homestead. The ancestral mansion, which is built of brick, is still standing, a land-mark, and so substantial that it is good for a thousand years if kept covered. The predilections of Noadiah Hubbard were for the sea, but after making several voyages to the West Indies he gave it up, in compliance with the wishes of his mother, who had lost her first husband and eldest son when on a voyage, and therefore could not endure the thought of another so dear to her being exposed to the same perils. He spent several winters very happily in Guilford. His opportunities for acquiring an education were limited, as were those of most young men of that period.

In May, 1791, he left the paternal roof to seek his fortune in the West. Previous to this he had been solicited by General Wadsworth to accompany his nephews to the Genesee country and aid them in forming a settlement there on the large tract of land he had purchased.

After exploring the country in various directions, he finally settled in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, and not far from the place selected by the Baron Steuben for his residence. They were neighbors for the short time the Baron survived, and he was once called upon when the Baron was seized with apoplexy, which soon proved so fatal, (1794.)

Noadiah Hubbard paid a visit to his native place in the winter, and on January 30, 1794, he married his early love, Eunice Ward, a beautiful maiden, and transported her to his forest home. But previous to this, in 1793, he was offered a contract for the construction of canal locks at Little Falls, which he accepted.

Mr. Hubbard spent several summers on his farm in Steuben, but in the autumn of 1797, Lemuel Storrs, a large landed proprietor, came there, and induced him to accompany him to what is now called the town of Champion, on a tour of exploration to the then unbroken wilderness.

Subsequently to this first visit, as an inducement to come to Champion and lead in the settlement of this new country, Mr. Storrs offered him 2,000 acres of land in any part of the township where he chose to locate, for the sum of \$1.50 an acre, and the agency of all his lands. The common market price was \$3.00, and for that was sold to the

settlers. He accepted the offer, paid \$500 down and selected his 2,000 acres in the center of Champion. Reserving enough for himself, he sold the remainder to various individuals. He made improvements and cleared many acres, but, before he moved his family, news came that Mr. Storrs had failed, and this led to a compromise by which he relinquished all the contracts for the land he had sold and what remained unsold, receiving a deed for 100 acres only for the \$500 paid.

Mr. Hubbard continued to act as an agent of various other land-holders through a considerable part of his active business life, and was associated in every project for its improvement until incapacitated by age. An officer in the War of 1812; appointed judge in 1813; many times acting as supervisor; was deeply interested in the formation and subsequent sustenance of the Agricultural Society, the second one in this State.

He erected the first church edifice in the county of Jefferson, and at his own expense, expecting to be reimbursed by the sale of the pews; but he never received the first cost of the same. He also erected several school-houses, and built the plank-road from Great Bend to Copenhagen—eleven miles—when 84 years old, showing his indomitable energy and perseverance. His private business was extensive and various. He was one of a mercantile firm almost from the first settlement of the town, and kept a store for many years in company with his sons.

In 1815 he built the stone store, which stood, until within a few years, next to the hotel. In 1820 he erected the stone house where Miss Georgie Hubbard now resides, the only direct descendant of Noadiah Hubbard remaining in the village of Champion. She is the daughter of Henry Ward Hubbard.

HIRAM HUBBARD, the eldest child of Noadiah Hubbard, was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida county, New York, October 30, 1794. He was one of three sons whom their parents brought part of the way on horseback to Champion in November, 1799. When still a youth, he was sent to Fairfield academy, Herkimer county. It became necessary for Noadiah Hubbard to recall his son from school, young as he was, and place him in the store to conduct the business there. This, then, was the end of Hiram's scholastic education. The firm conducted a large and successful business, and, as was customary in those early days, they ran a large distillery and ashery, in connection with the dry-goods store.

February 13, 1823, Hiram Hubbard married Charille Matilda Sherwood, eldest daughter of Dr. Jonathan Sherwood, then of Champion. Hiram Hubbard died in Watertown, in 1888, aged 93, and his wife April 24, 1893, aged 90.

WARD HUBBARD, son of Noadiah, was born in Oneida county in 1797, and came with his father to Champion in 1799. He was a prominent farmer, and held several town offices. He married Clarissa S. Fish. They reared seven children.

FREDERICK W. HUBBARD was another son of Noadiah, an eminent lawyer and respected citizen. He rose to be one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and a more formal notice of him will be found on p. 267. Two of the daughters of Noadiah became the wives of Hon. Robert Lansing, of whom an extended sketch may be found on page 264. Another daughter became the wife of Hon. George C. Sherman, a distinguished lawyer and a successful man, a more extended sketch of whom will be found on p. 265. Miss Parnell Hubbard, another daughter, is a lady of considerable literary ability, and resides in Watertown (1894). This has proven a very long-lived and distinguished family, Joel, Fairchild, Bela and Stephen Hubbard were brothers of Noadiah. Joel, one of the most distinguished of these, came to Champion either with or soon after Noadiah. The numerous descendants of these families have been distinguished for their business capacity and for the prosperity which has attended their efforts. Like the descendants of Noadiah, they have been noted for their longevity, which is indubitable evidence of the purity of the blood from which they

sprang. They are a numerous progeny, and to trace out individually the several families would require the largest kind of an ancestral tree.

JOEL HUBBARD, with his brothers Noadiah, Fairchild, Bela and Stephen, came to Champion in 1799. Joel took up a wilderness farm and erected a log house, and with his wife (who was Mercy Austin), established a home in the new country. They were the parents of 13 children, four of whom died in infancy. The nine who lived to an advanced age are: Edward, Clement, Joel A., Charles, Wealthy, Phoebe, Julia Ann, Laura and Cherille, all of whom, except the latter, married and raised families in the town of Champion. Two of this remarkable family survive. Wealthy (widow of the late R. K. Knowles, of West Carthage, who at the advanced age of 90 years, has a wonderful memory,) and Charille, a maiden lady, also of West Carthage.

JOEL AUSTIN HUBBARD, who died in 1888, and J. Austin Hubbard, Jr., (a merchant at Black River,) have each in turn inherited the family name and the farm, which was deeded to Joel by Storrs and Champion, and has descended through three generations. The descendants of Joel are numerous, many of them prosperous farmers, and they have all remained near the localities where their ancestors first settled.

ZELOTES DODDRIDGE MERRIAM

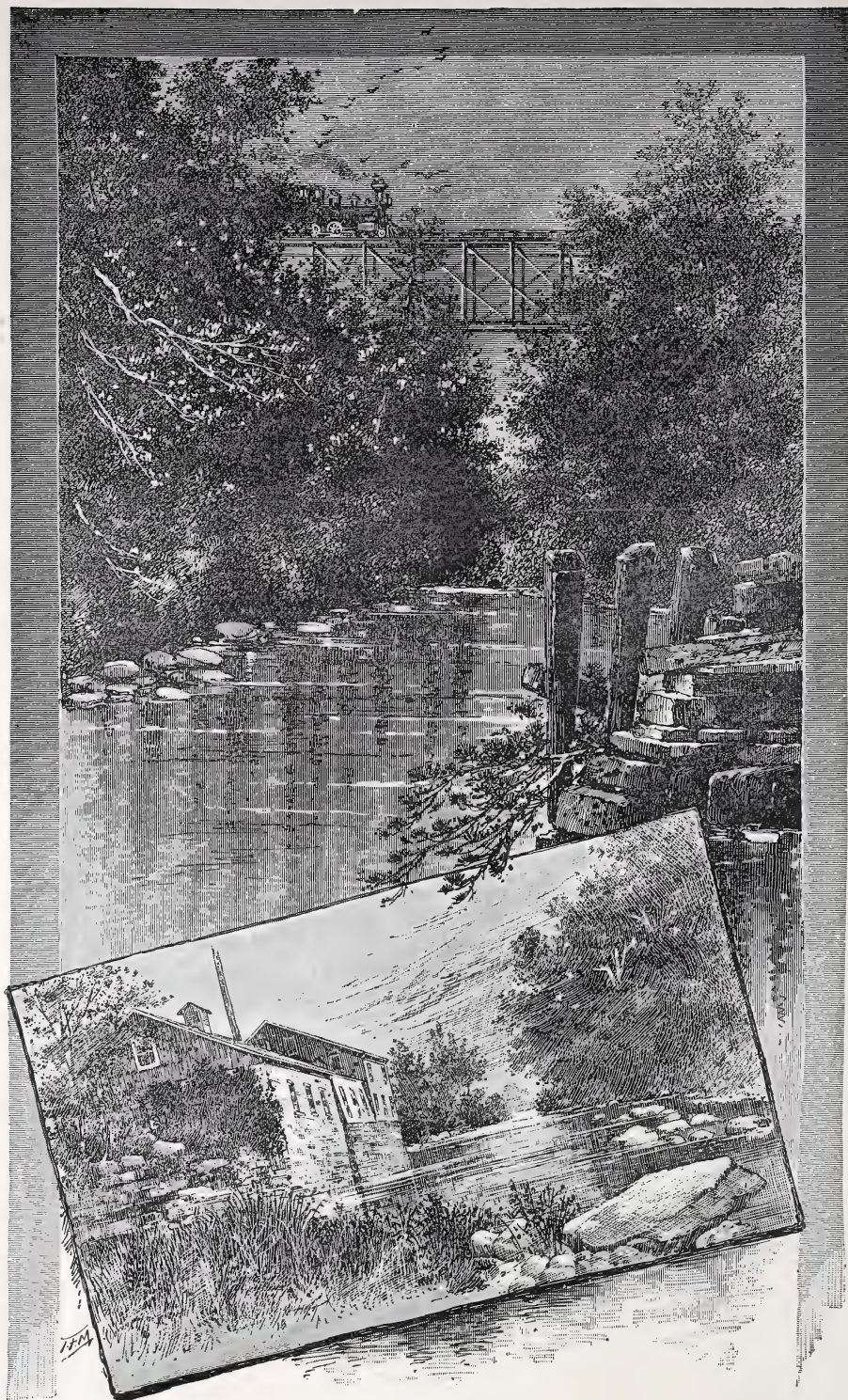
Was born in Champion, January 2, 1818, son of Daniel Doud Merriam and Eunice Cady, who came from Connecticut in the year 1805, making a permanent residence in 1806. They settled near Champion Huddle. They were distant relatives of Clinton L. Merriam and General Merriam, the old stage proprietor. The father died at 77, and is buried in the Champion cemetery, leaving four sons and two daughters, viz: Zelotes, the subject of this sketch, Royal G. Merriam, John H. Merriam and Willis G. Merriam, Maria F. (Merriam) Hamblin, of Mich., and Mary P. (Merriam) Brown, of Baraboo, Wis. Royal, John and Mary are deceased. Zelotes was married Aug. 11th, 1840, to Lorinda Pitts, of Champion, who was the mother of Josephine, Mrs. Oscar Hopkins, of Romeo, Mich. In 1855 he was again married to Adele Guyot, of Carthage, who has one son, Victor Z. Merriam, who inherits the genius of his ancestors on both sides, which enables him to take up almost any kind of mechanism. Zelotes had the benefit of the common schools of that era. He also early developed mechanical ingenuity, which manifested itself in manufacturing the various utensils used upon the farm, from a bob-sleigh to an ox-yoke. This mechanical capacity became an active force when he resolved to build wagons and carriages, a business he commenced with his

brothers at Champion Huddle, and which broadened out into a large and remunerative enterprise, employing some dozen men manufacturing vehicles that found ready acceptance among the farmers far and near. This business the Merriams continued for 25 years, and it was sold out finally to two of their workmen, the Merriams retiring with a competency after developing quite a large business in the Western country, mainly in Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin. Mr. Merriam moved to the eastern portion of Champion in 1863, where he has continued to reside up to the present time. He is an honored and valued citizen, and though age is making encroachments, his mind is as clear as ever, and he promises to last a dozen years yet. He has held town offices, serving as poormaster for a long time; is an elder in the Church of the Disciples, and is universally esteemed for his estimable Christian character. He has declined more positions than he has ever accepted.

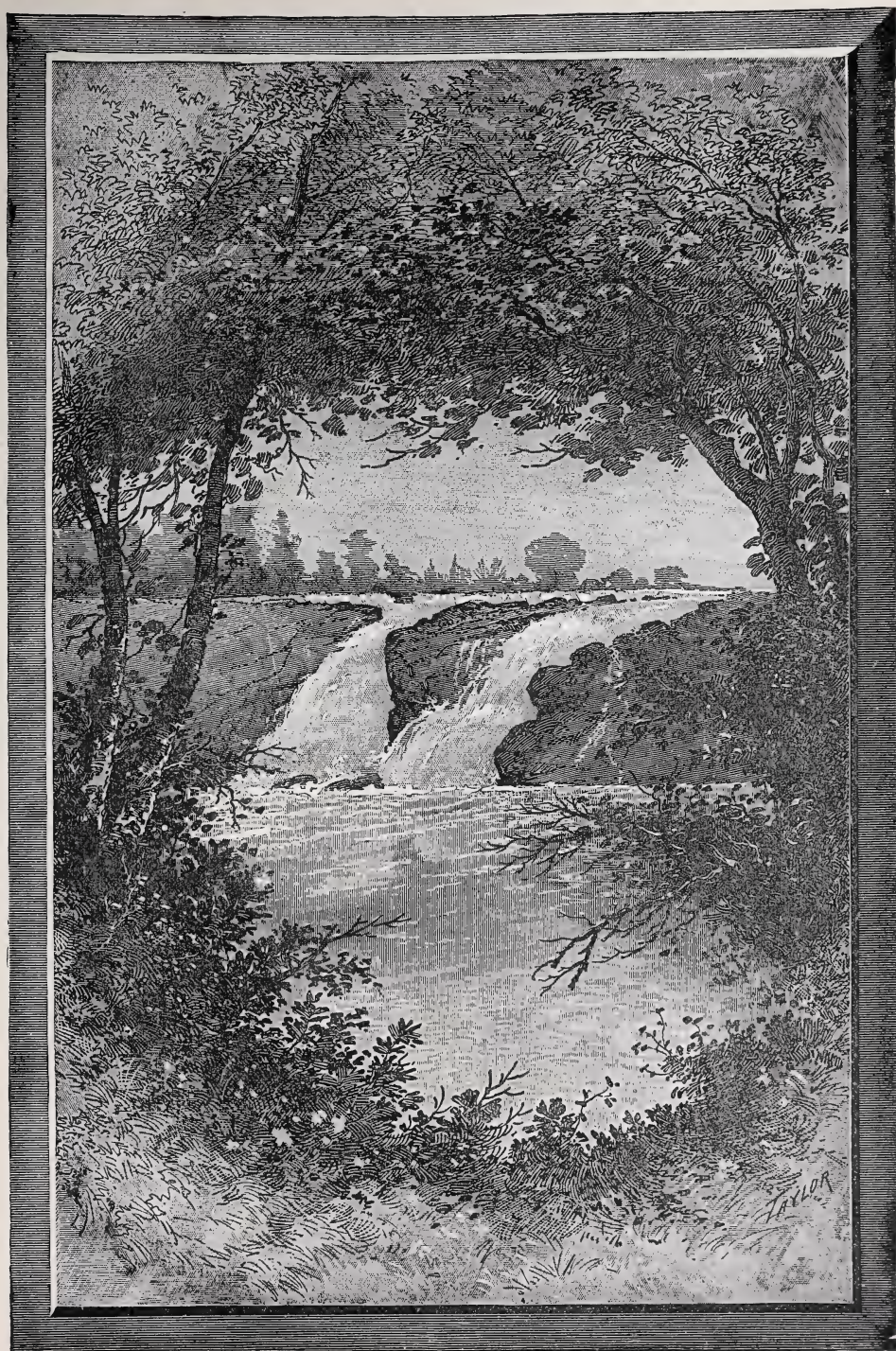
Mrs. Merriam, present wife of Zelotes D. Merriam, is the daughter of Bazille Guyot, who came to Carthage in 1816, having been induced to leave France at the solicitation of Mr. Le Ray, who was anxious to secure competent artisans and mechanics for the villages his enterprise and energy were planting upon his extended possessions. It was the 16th of



MR. AND MRS. ZELOTES MERRIAM, OF WEST CARTHAGE, N. Y.



R., W. & O. R. R.—MILL CREEK NEAR LOWVILLE.



June, 1816, when Mr. Guyot reached Carthage, and there were six inches of snow on the ground. That was the phenomenally cold year, so frequently alluded to in history. Mr. Guyot proved the best kind of an acquisition to the young village, for he could turn his hand to anything, and he became successfully the village miller, wagon builder and furniture manufacturer, not fearing to do a job at house-building, nor indeed failing in ability to carry forward any enterprise demanding mechanical skill and judgment, for he was an able workman in Paris before coming to America, and that city was then the center of art and mechanism for all Europe. His wife was Mary Francis Le Roux, a beautiful French woman, as is evidenced by her portrait, painted by the celebrated Madame De Ferret, and preserved in an enlarged form by her daughter.

The Guyots reared a large family, four boys and five girls, all of whom have filled honorable positions in society, their industry predominating over all other traits save their mechanical ability, which is their legitimate inheritance from their father. Bazille Guyot died in 1865, and his wife in 1843. His second wife, Margaret (Keyes) Guyot survives him at an advanced age.

The first store ever opened in Carthage, was kept in the dwelling of the Guyots on upper State street, by an Italian named Orlando.

The following well known natives of Carthage are brothers and sisters of Mrs. Merriam; Minor Guyot was the eldest son and was his father's assistant, until the latter's death. Minor Guyot, at an early age, be-

came identified with the business interests of Carthage and established a wool-carding mill, which, however, proved an unfortunate investment, for he was burned out twice in succession. He built the greater part of the plank-road from Carthage to Antwerp. He was one of the leading spirits in securing the village charter in 1841, and in the organization of a fire department the following year. He carried on a grist and saw-mill, on a site purchased of Le Ray de Chaumont. He was married March 31, 1857, to Maria, daughter of Dr. Eli West. Minor Guyot died December 30, 1893, aged 71 years, and Mrs. Guyot died December 14, 1883, aged 55 years.

Joseph Victor, the third son, has been for many years a citizen of Carthage, and is now the owner of the grist-mill on the east side of the river, on what is known as Guyot's island, on the site of his father's mill.

Harriet, the second daughter, is the wife of Dr. Seth French, the popular surgeon of the 35th N. Y. Volunteers. They are now residents of Florida.

Sophia, the third daughter, became the wife of Mr. Zelotes Wood, and they now reside in Watertown.

Louise, the fourth daughter, is still a resident of Carthage, the wife of Christian Oberly, the jeweler.

Fred Guyot, the younger son, has been a life-long resident of Carthage and owns a furniture shop on Guyot's Island, and the fine carving he does evinces the ability which he possesses in no small degree, descended from his father, of whom he has but little recollection. They have been a numerous, respectable and industrious family.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

JOHN L. GOLDSMIDT was born near London, England, in November, 1789, of wealthy parents, and in youth entered the British army, with a commission as second lieutenant of cavalry, and was eventually promoted to lieutenant-colonel. He served in the war of the Spanish peninsula, under Sir John Moore, and acted as aid to Sir Arthur Wellesly (afterward Duke of Wellington). He had his arm broken at the battle of Vittoria, and was present at the battle of Salamanca, and was several times wounded in other engagements. He was knighted by John VI., then regent of Portugal, and served in the campaign of Waterloo, though at the time of the great battle he was on detached service. After the peace of 1815 he went to the East Indies. He was taken sick and sold his commission, and returned to England in 1821, when he was troubled with fever for eight years. He subsequently traveled for 10 years in various parts of the world. At his father's death he received \$300,000, of which he lost half in French stocks, and, finally, in 1829, found himself in New York with barely \$3,000. He removed

thence to Champion, in Jefferson county, where he subsequently married, and a few years later removed to Watertown, where he resided until his death, December 8, 1853, aged 64 years.

SYLVESTER MIX, son of Joel, was born in 1795, and was four years of age when his parents located in Champion. He married Hannah, daughter of John Reed, of Lowville, and settled in Champion. He had five children, Mary, Nahar, George, David and Joel.

JOEL MIX was born March 27, 1830. In 1852 he married Abigail D., daughter of George and Lydia (Selleck) Fulton, and engaged in farming in Champion. He was one of the road commissioners of the town, and the author of the Carthage Grange. He was also prominently identified with the Carthage Agricultural Society. He died September 3, 1894, aged 64 years. He was a valued citizen, and honored by his neighbors as an upright man.

LEONARD HARRIS was born in Herkimer county in 1792, and when quite young came to Champion with his father. He married

Miss Lucinda Thompson, of Champion, and resided in that town until his death, January 24, 1873. His children were as follows: Roena, Alfred, Rachel, Clarissa, Guilford, Lovicie, Erastus, Chester and Jane S. Mr. Harris was a soldier of the War of 1812 and a pensioner at the time of his death. Mrs. Harris died in August, 1831. He again married in 1833.

JAMES STEWART was one of the early settlers of the town of Champion. His children are: Rachel (Mrs. Dr. Eli West, of Carthage, deceased); Thomas, who married Lydia Sillick, of Champion; Alfred, who never married; Orson, who married Sophronia M. Clark, of Martin street, deceased; Sarah (Mrs. Ira Paddock), deceased, and Abner C., who married Clara McNeil, of Great Bend. Abner was born in 1821, and enlisted in August, 1862, serving in Co. C, 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. He was injured while going up the banks of Antietam Creek, on the way to the battle ground of Antietam, from the effects of which he has never recovered. He was discharged in 1863. Orson has been a life-long resident of the town of Champion, and now lives at Great Bend, at the age of 86 years. He has been considered good authority for years concerning historical facts and data.

EDSON SANDERS, son of Joseph, was born in Champion in 1807, but spent the most of his life in Wilna. He married Phœbe Ivory, and engaged in farming. He was in mercantile pursuits for 25 years, and served as assessor for several years. He had four children. His son, Roselle, was born in Wilna, April 27, 1840. He enlisted August 11, 1862, in Company D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served until February 28, 1865. He was wounded in the right leg by a shell, in front of Petersburg, and again July 8, 1864, in the right ankle, from which he has since been disabled, and now draws a pension. He married, first, Louisa, daughter of William Lamb, of Wilna, by whom he had one son. He married, second, Sarah A., daughter of Joseph Hewitt, of Denmark, who died September 12, 1887. Roselle resides in West Carthage.

JACOB MCNEIL was born in Saratoga county. He was the son of Archibald McNeil, a teacher, and a highly-educated man. Jacob married Clara Scofield, of LeRay, and they raised 13 children, four of whom are now living. Mrs. Jacob McNeil died in 1859, in Champion, aged 70 years. Jacob was a farmer, and was drowned in Black river, between Great Bend and Carthage, in 1845.

JOSEPH PADDOCK was born in Dutchess county in 1771, and came to Champion in 1804. He married Diana Basley, and they had seven children. Ira F., their son, was born in the town of Champion in 1814. He resided in Watertown 17 years, and kept a grocery store and a candy manufactory in the basement of Clark Wilson's store. For the past 25 years he has lived in Great

Bend, and was for several years a commercial traveller. In 1839 he married Sarah, daughter of James and Mary Stewart. She died in 1867, aged 63 years. Ira married the second time, Mary M. Main, of North Wilna. At the age of 80, Ira Paddock is an unusually intelligent man, reading the smallest print without glasses. He is one of the trustees of the Baptist Church.

VOLNEY WOOLWORTH, son of Chauncey Woolworth, was born in Denmark, Lewis county, in 1812. He married Betsey, daughter of Levi Moore, of Denmark, and in 1849 settled in Champion Huddle. He was a farmer and dealer in live stock, and well known throughout the county. He had four children: George G., John I. (both deceased), Seymour A. and Elijah M., of Champion. John married Helen S. Arthur, who survives him, and resides in Watertown. They have been blessed with four children, two of whom are deceased. John served as sergeant in Company I, 94th N. Y. Infantry. He died in Champion in 1887, aged 48 years. Elijah served in Company H, 186th Regt. N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. Seymour married Martha J., daughter of Col. Elias and Emily Sage, of Champion. He is an extensive farmer, with three daughters. George had six daughters, four of whom are married, and reside in the city of Watertown.

PHILIP HULL, son of William, was born in Norfolk, England, in 1829. He came to this country with his grandfather, William, in 1848, who settled in Oneida county, where he resided until his death. In 1852 Philip married Lucia L. Crosby, of Swan Creek, Ohio, and in 1866 located in the town of Rutland, and later in the town of Champion. In 1883 he became a resident of West Carthage, where he now resides. His children are William P., Ella M., who died young; George E., a physician, who died in Champion, in 1884, aged 25 years; Fred R., who died in 1882, aged 20 years, and Charles J., who graduated from the Eclectic College, in New York City, in 1881, and is now a practicing physician in West Carthage.

HON. GEORGE E. SPENCER, for two terms United States Senator from Alabama, was born in Champion in 1836. He was the son of Dr. Gordon Spencer, a distinguished physician and surgeon, long an active practitioner in Champion. He attended a medical college at Des Moines, Iowa, expecting to become a physician, like his father. But he was a natural born politician, and in that sphere all his future was to be cast. He was admitted to the bar after acting as secretary of the Iowa Senate in 1856. Having been instrumental in organizing a regiment for the Union army, he finally located in Alabama and became one of its most distinguished citizens. This was during the reconstruction era, and he was classed among the "carpet-baggers," an imputation he did not for a moment deserve, for he was an able and patriotic citizen and worked zealously

for the interests of his adopted State. When Alabama concluded to return to its ante-bellum traditions and be represented by a pro-slavery Democrat, General Spencer's work was done in that State, and he removed to the mining region of Nevada, where he was extensively and favorably known. While on a visit to the city of Washington, he was stricken down with a fatal illness, dying in 1893. He left a wife and one son.

DANIEL C. CROOK was born in Oneida county and came to Champion in the early settlement of that town, and engaged in farming. He married Polly Gates, of Antwerp. His sons, Clark, Horace, Ambrose and Reed R., settled in Champion. Reed Crook has kept the hotel at Champion village for the most of the time during the past 20 years. He kept the large white hotel which stood opposite the Levis House in Carthage, and had just sold it when it was destroyed by fire. Reed Crook married Mary S., daughter of Orlo and Phoebe (Hubbard) Kilborn, of Champion. Mr. Reed Crook at one time kept the Harris House in Watertown.

SILAS FREEMAN was born in Connecticut, in 1806, and came to Champion when but three years of age. He was married to Nancy Colton, of Gouverneur, and their children are: George C., Silas A., Frances M., who married Rev. William Graves, of the town of Watertown, and William P., who resides on the homestead near Champion village. He is an intelligent farmer and lecturer of the Champion Grange. He takes an interest in politics, and his opinions in the newspapers on the issues of the day have been read with interest. He married Miss Lela Miller, of Albany county.

EZRA SAYRE was born in Essex county, New Jersey, in 1781. He married Elizabeth Ball, in 1806, and the same year moved to LeRay. In 1818 he settled about one mile east of Champion Huddle, and engaged in farming and the manufacturing of lime. His wife died in 1824. He moved to Newark, N. J., where he died in 1874, aged 66 years. His son, George Randolph, who was born in 1811, was the only child who remained in Champion, and succeeded his father in the lime business. George married Sarah Jane, daughter of William Rockwood, of Champion, and four children were born to them, two of whom survive: Miss Ellen, the solace of her invalid mother, and George Randolph Sayre, Jr., of Elizabeth, N. J. George Randolph, Sr., died August 22, 1888, aged 77 years. He was a member of the M. E. Church of Champion for over 40 years, and was a respected citizen.

MRS. RACHEL LOOMIS was spoken of for many years as the oldest resident of the town of Champion. She was the widow of Otis Loomis, an early settler, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Asa Harris, who were originally from Connecticut, and resided on the road between Champion and Watertown. Asa Harris died in 1834 and his wife in 1848.

Mrs. Rachel Loomis had many happy reunions of her birthday; when 93, there were present at the celebration 62 children, grandchildren and great grandchildren. She died in the autumn of 1889, at the advanced age of 95 years. The last years of her life she resided with her son, Sylvester Loomis, in the town of Champion.

SOLOMON HOPKINS was born February 17, 1778. He came from South Kensington, R. I., to Champion in 1803, and located on the farm on Martin Street, afterward owned and occupied by his son, Joel R. He took up a tract of 50 acres, to which he added by purchase. He was an upright and well-known citizen, was school commissioner several terms, and also assessor and highway commissioner. His second wife was Levina, sister of Capt. J. P. Rice, by whom he had eight children, five sons and three daughters, two of whom are living, viz: Hiram B. and David W., who reside in Rundells, Pa. Joel R. was born on the Martin Street farm April 9, 1819, where he died July 4, 1892. He married, first, Harriet C., daughter of Oren Brown, who died in 1851. He married, second, Prudence H., daughter of Peter Swinburne, of Denmark, N. Y., by whom he had four children, viz: J. S. D., a lawyer, who is engaged in mining in Colorado; J. S., a physician in New York city; J. L., also a physician in New York city, and J. L. (Mrs. W. S. McColleston), of Carthage, N. Y. Mr. Hopkins was a school teacher in his younger days, but spent a greater part of his life time in farming. He was for many years a deacon in the First Baptist Church of Carthage.

MERRITT SMITH is a school trustee, and a respected citizen of Champion. He is the son of Lyman and Clarinda Smith, who came to Champion from Woodbridge, Conn., previous to 1812, and was called out to stand guard against the dreaded approach of the Indians, who were expected from the direction of Great Bend. He was a carpenter by trade, and had seven children: Noyes, Nancy (Mrs. Levi Kibby, of Connecticut); Dorothy (Mrs. George Woodruff, brother of Gilbert Woodruff); Betsey (Mrs. George Burr, of Watertown, who died in Texas); Jenette, who died at the age of 18, and Merritt, the subject of this sketch. He married Almada M., daughter of Peter Ferguson, of LeRay. They have buried three children.

LEROY WOOD, one of the pioneers of the town of Champion, was born in Herkimer county in 1811, and lived on Martin street for 30 years. His life was one of integrity and strict frugality and honesty. He married Ann Eliza, daughter of James Mix, of Champion. He died November 23, 1830, and left two children, Miss May and William Wood.

ALONZO SHEDD is the postmaster at Champion village, and also keeps a general store. He was a soldier in the late war, serving three terms in the 10th N. Y. Heavy

Artillery. He is one of nine children, and came to Champion when but 10 years of age. His parents, Simon and Roxanna (Wood) Shedd, came from Connecticut to this State about 1806, and settled in the town of Orleans, and later in the town of Champion. Alonzo married Helen Ellis, who died in 1887. Their children were: Charles C., Mabel M. and Aroline. He again married Amy C., widow of Walter Smith, who left her with four children.

CAPT. JOEL P. RICE was born in Greenfield, Mass., February 11, 1781, and died in Champion, May 7, 1876. When 21 he drove four oxen for his uncle Enos, from Greenfield to Champion in 20 days, stopping twice to re-shoe his sled. He was guided by marked trees from Lowville, and drove the first team ever driven on Martin street. He purchased soon after of his uncle, 83½ acres of land, and raised a crop of potatoes. In 1807 he married Elizabeth Crowner. He served in the War of 1812, and was at the battle of Sackett Harbor. He was a member of the M. E. Church, and held several town offices.

JAMES MIX, one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Champion, was born in Wallingford, Conn., August 24, 1797. His parents were Joel and Eleanor (Merriam) Mix. James was the fourth child of a family of 10 children. Mrs. Sally Cutler, who resides on Martin street, is the only surviving member. Joel came from Connecticut to the Black River country as a surveyor, proceeding down the river on a raft, and nearly lost his life by drowning. He built a log house on the site of the William Coburn house in West Carthage, where Laura Mix, the first white child was born soon afterward. Being a carpenter, he also erected the first frame house in the town, on the Taskett farm, which has been recently taken down. Farming was his principal occupation. In early life he was a Whig, but afterward an ardent Democrat. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Champion. Joel died in Champion, January 28, 1813. James Mix married a granddaughter of Captain Martin, after whom Martin street was named. She died October 31, 1825. His second wife was Eliza, daughter of Asher Wilmot, who died March 4, 1847, leaving a family of four children: Mrs. LeRoy Wood, of Martin street; Mrs. Melvin Rice and Harrison Mix, of West Carthage, and Mrs. Edward Smith, of LeRay, who adopted 10 poor and friendless children. They constituted a most happy family, and truly called her "blessed." She died in 1886, and the scene at her funeral was most touching. This pioneer Mix family has always been highly respected. James kept for years a diary, which became of value to the historical student.

JOEL MANCHESTER has left many lasting monuments to his skillful workmanship in Carthage and the immediate vicinity. The old and substantial McCollum block, the foundation of which is built on the native rock, he built in company with Edward Met-

calf, another experienced stone mason. They also laid the foundation of the Gallagher block. The old land office of Patrick Somerville Stewart, and several private residences, and the locks of the Black River canal show the work of his hands. Previous to coming to Jefferson county, Mr. Manchester worked on the State capitol at Montpelier, Vt. He was born in Caledonia county, Vt., in 1803, and married, in 1837, Sarah Gerry, the daughter of Ephriam Gerry, descendant of Elbridge Gerry, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Immediately afterward they came to Champion, and built a frame house at the Huddle, and, in 1848, the residence now occupied by Orrin Phillips, at the head of the Draper hill in Champion, where he died October 1, 1889. They reared two children, Immogene (Mrs. Harrison Mix), and Julia I. (Mrs. Orrin Phillips). The latter have two daughters and one son. Mrs. Manchester died in 1889.

PRESERVED PIERCE, the son of Nathaniel Pierce, one of the earliest settlers of the town of Rutland, was born January 14, 1798, in Halifax, Vt. In 1825 he married Lina Randall, of Lorraine, and settled in Rutland Hollow, where he resided until he came to Champion, in 1839. He served in the War of 1812. His children are: Benjamin (who died in 1859); Cordelia (wife of Hubbard Whitney, of Chicago); Obed (who married Althea Babcock, of Champion, and resides in Champion village); and Nancy (Mrs. Judson Case, of Champion). The children of Obed Pierce are: Albert (who married Jennie Byrne, of New York, September 17, 1884), and Lina Pierce, who resides at home.

MERRILL COBURN was born in New Hampshire in 1792, and came to Jefferson county in 1816, and was married the following year. In 1822 he engaged in wool-carding and cloth manufacturing at Felts Mills, where he was justice of the peace for many years. He was also extensively interested in the lumber trade, and successful, as he was in everything he undertook. He was one of the first directors of the Union Bank of Watertown, and at one time its president, and a director of the Jefferson County Bank for 16 years. In 1851 he was a member of the Assembly. He was a just, respected and accommodating neighbor and citizen. He died in August, 1871. His children are: Mrs. Charles Follensbe, of Chicago; Mrs. Clancy, also of Chicago, and William Coburn, late of Carthage.

WILLIAM M. COBURN, son of Merrill Coburn, was born at Felts Mills, January 26, 1825. On reaching manhood he became a partner with his father in the lumber business at Felts Mills and at Huntingtonville. In 1860 he moved to Carthage, and owned and managed a saw-mill in West Carthage, which was afterwards swept away by high water. He was a director in the Carthage & Watertown Railroad; a director of the Jefferson County National Bank, and also in the

National Union Bank. Mr. Coburn was eminently public spirited, and always an enterprising citizen. His first wife was Mary Middleton, who died before he took up his residence in Carthage. Mr. Coburn died in 1876. Mrs. Harriet Coburn, his widow, married Dr. Frank Bruce, a respected physician of Carthage. William Coburn's children are as follows: Fred W., a member of the firm of J. Rogers & Co.; and a director of the Carthage National Bank; John, a bookkeeper in the same store; Arthur, of Michigan; Marcia (Mrs. C. E. Follensbe, of Chicago), and Mabel (Mrs. Dr. Lord, of Carthage.)

WILLIAM HUTCHINSON was born in Hammond, St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1828. He attended the common schools of that period, academic education being much harder to obtain then than now. In 1838 he came to Natural Bridge, where he learned to be a miller. Remaining there six years, he removed to Watertown, finding employment in the Checkered mill. There he remained a year, removing thence to Copenhagen, where he was in charge for six years. At Deer River he purchased the first grist-mill he ever owned, and there he remained five years. Then he purchased the Carthage mills from Noyes Tuttle, in West Carthage, and has been in the milling business at Carthage continuously for 34 years. For the past 22 years Mr. William Clark, or his son, C. J. Clark, has been in business with Mr. Hutchinson in the milling business. Mr. Hutchinson has been twice married. He has raised three children, and is a resident of West Carthage. He is respected for his business integrity and personal worth—a hard worker and a shrewd manager.

JEROME STEVENS, for several years a well-known resident of West Carthage, was the son of Norman and Sophia (Patten) Stevens, and was born in LeRay, February 2, 1826. He came to Wilna in 1849, and for 15 years conducted a grist-mill at Wood's Mills. He married Laura, daughter of Jonathan and Betsey (Davidson) Wood. Their only daughter, Rosalia, died in April, 1876, aged 25 years. For nearly six years she was preceptress of the Carthage Union Free School. After Mr. Stevens removed to Champion he was overseer of the poor and a prominent member of the M. E. Church at Carthage. He died in January, 1892, much respected as an honorable, intelligent and conscientious citizen. His widow survives him, residing at West Carthage.

WILLIAM JASON BENTLEY was the son of William Bentley, Jr., and Abiah Bakeman, who were born in Montgomery (now Fulton) county, New York. Their ancestry came from Rhode Island. William J. was born in Montgomery county, April 2, 1811. Losing both his parents when an infant, he was given over to the care of his grand parents, who raised him. He had the benefit of the common schools of that era, working upon his grand parents' farm until his marriage

in 1831, to Lavina Hopkins, when he established himself at the head of his grandfather's establishment, and thenceforward he began his course as a successful farmer. He has been supervisor of Champion, and has held all the offices in that town. Now in his 83rd year, he is remarkably well preserved, his mind as bright as when 50, and bears his years with a courage that is almost sublime. He is probably one of the oldest persons in West Carthage.

RICHARD GIBBS was born in West Farnham, Lower Canada, in 1834; he came to this State in 1860, and settled in Deer River in 1879, where he built his present residence. He is the son of Hiram Gibbs, who died in California in 1857, and grandson of Isaac Gibbs, who was a Revolutionary soldier and participated in the battle of Saratoga. Six brothers served under Washington and LaFayette. Richard Gibbs has been one of the leading business men of West Carthage for several years. He had a new shop nearly completed and ready for the machinery when the great fire of 1884 occurred. After being burned out, he again built on the site of the William Coburn grist-mill, in West Carthage, where the business is conducted by his son, Scott M. Gibbs, in manufacturing doors, blinds, mouldings, etc. He is also a heavy contractor and builder.

ROBERT WILSON was born in England, coming to America when a young man, and settled in the town of Vernon, Oneida county. He married Harriet King, who came from England but a short time previously. They had five children, James J., Lucy M., Matilda, Robert W. and Esther E. The two younger are deceased. James J. came to Jefferson county in 1874, settling near Carthage, and in 1879 married Miss Camillia M. Passenger, daughter of James Passenger, a prosperous farmer of Wilna. Mr. Wilson has two children, Robert E. and Carrie. Mr. Wilson is proprietor of a blacksmith shop in West Carthage, and is an upright, industrious young man, now in the prime of life, and of the sort from which our best citizens are made. His brother Robert served in the late civil war, was taken prisoner and died in prison.

HENRY G. POTTER, for many years a well-known and highly respected citizen of West Carthage, was born in Norway, Herkimer county, May 13, 1803, and was united in marriage February 17, 1833, to Thankful E., daughter of Nathan and Anna Potter, of Gloversville, N. Y. Soon after he came to Great Bend, where he kept a hotel for seven years; also a store, a grist-mill, a plow manufactory and a cheese-box factory during the 20 years he was closely identified with the business interests of that village. His wife died, leaving six children, Amelia M., widow of Edward Woodward, of Evans Mills; James G., of West Carthage; William H., of Chicago; Harriet C. (deceased); Emily T., of Evans Mills, and Mary R. (deceased). Henry G. Potter was married the

second time May 29, 1849, to Susan C., daughter of Hannah and James Smith, of Carthage, and their family is as follows: Fannie S., wife of Jay A. Loomis; Eva S., wife of Fred A. Southwick, of Carthage; Fred A., who died at Whitesboro, aged 33 years, (after commencing a successful pastorate of the First Baptist Church of that place), and George W., a resident of Clayton, N. Y. Mr. Potter died September 21, 1882, aged 79 years, and his widow survives him, and is still a resident of Carthage.

JOHN A. POTTER, for many years the only merchant in West Carthage, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, September 7, 1811. He was married February 22, 1842, to Miss Betsey Haze, of Champion, who died July 29, 1849. Their children were Daniel J. and Henry C., both of whom served in the late war. The latter lost an arm and died. Daniel died in Orange, N. J., in 1875, aged 31 years. John A. was again married to Miss Mary Green, of Carthage, who still survives him, a resident of Syracuse. Their family are: Almira R., wife of H. H. Mills, now of Syracuse, and Sarah A., of Syracuse. George L. Potter, a son of Daniel J., has resided, since a small child, with his grand parents, and has been for several years a trusted employe of the Electric Light Company, of Carthage, and is the champion bicycle rider of Northern New York. John A. Potter died December 8, 1884.

NELSON RULISON was a widely known and respected citizen of Carthage. His birth-place was Florida, Montgomery county, whence he came to Jefferson county in 1819. For several years he taught school in Alexandria and LeRay, and in 1837 came to Carthage, being in the employ of LeRay de Chaumont, which position he held for more than a quarter of a century. For a time he was employed by the State in charge of the work upon the canal, and for a long time was United States assessor. He also represented his town for several terms as its supervisor. His marriage with Sophia Van Antwerp took place in 1830, and four sons and one daughter were born to them. One son, Rev. N. Somerville Rulison, is a distinguished clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and another son, Winchell D. V. Rulison, was for many years the trusted clerk in the county clerk's office, at Watertown. Nelson Rulison united with the M. E. Church in 1824, and held most of the offices of responsibility in the church of his choice. His death, in 1876, left a place in the community long to be remembered. With Christian fortitude he looked forward to a blessed immortality.

FRANK C. KNEPLER is of French descent, born in the Province of Lorraine, France, in 1857. He is the son of Peter and Anna (Nicholas) Knepler. His father was a cabinet-maker, and Frank learned the same trade. He came to America in 1880, and married Miss Emma Hanno, of New Bremen,

Lewis county. They have reared one child. When he first came to Carthage he was in the employ of Smith & O'Keefe, and afterward in partnership with Charles Duffy in the manufacture of furniture, which enterprise did not prove a financial success. At present he is conducting a chair factory in West Carthage, occupying the saw-mill property, formerly owned by the late Lewis Earl.

WILLIAM SISSON was born in Herkimer county in 1806. He came to Jefferson county in 1868, and had married Aramintha Williams. They had five children: Charles H. (who was an extensive dealer in lumber, on the Pacific Coast, and was murdered 125 miles from Vancouver, leaving three children); Harriet and Mary (both deceased), Almeron and Orman. William Sisson, the father, died in August, 1886. Almeron married Esther M. Ricket, and adopted two children. Orman is unmarried. These two brothers have been in partnership for several years. In 1866-67-68 they conducted a saw-mill, shingle and lath factory on the Rawson place, near Carthage, removing to Carthage after the great fire of 1884, and where they took contracts for building houses. At present they conduct the grist-mill, wood-working and shingle mills owned by Chauncey H. Clark, at Great Bend, established in 1881.

CASPER ZAPF was born in Bavaria in 1824. He came to America and married Agnes Waibel in 1855. They had three children: Lewis, a cheese-maker in Theresa; Francis X. and Barbara, who married Edwin L. McNeil, in the employ of Rider & Fuller, of Watertown. Casper Zapf was a cheese-manufacturer, and an extensive dealer in cheese. He died in the town of LeRay in 1878. Francis came to Great Bend in 1876, and was a cheese-maker for eight or nine years. He is the present secretary of the Great Bend Paper Company, and is sole trustee of the school district. He married Julia M. Dodge, and they have four children: Casper, Bertha J., Ethel N., Walter J. He is a member of Pisgah Lodge, No. 720, of Evans Mills, and universally respected.

ERASTUS B. FREEMAN was born in Wilna, in 1809. He was the son of Alfred Freeman (who built the Checkered House), and one of 11 children, but one of whom survives, Charles, in Montana. Erastus B. came to Great Bend in 1851, and purchased a small hotel, to which he added and improved until finished, as it now appears, in 1873. For years the Freeman House has been a popular resort, and equally so under the present management of his sons, John and George, who succeeded their father. Erastus married Abi, daughter of John Strickland, Jr., of Philadelphia, N. Y., and of their eight children but six are living, Harriet (wife of Sylvester Loomis of Champion), Helen M. (wife of Clark Loomis of Champion), Almira C. (wife of Charles Roberts of Watertown), Martha



LEANDER E. BOSSUOT.

GEO. W. PARMENTER.

WILLIAM FULLER.

FREDERICK BENNET.

DR. ALBERT A. JOSLIN.

A. (wife of Thomas B. Phelps, proprietor of the Lowville Democrat), Charles E. (who married Adelaide, daughter of Sandford Lewis, of North Wilna, and died in 1875), John E. (who married Adelaide, widow of his brother Charles), and George E. (who married Miss Susan Merritt). Erastus Freeman died December 21, 1873, aged 64 years. His widow survives him, and at the age of 86, is a remarkably smart lady.

JOSEPH F. DODGE was born in Goshen, Litchfield county, Conn., October 21, 1832. He came with his parents to Wilna in 1839, where his father took up 200 acres of land. He married Ann Maria, daughter of Brissband Brownell, in 1856. Seven children were born to them, five of whom are living: Oliver F., Julia M., Walter R., Nellie L. and Clinton B. Joseph moved with his family to Great Bend in 1867, and entered the employ of L. H. Mills. About two years later he engaged with the Great Bend Paper Company, where he remained until about four years since, when, his health failing, he was obliged to retire. His wife died in 1877. He is now in poor health, and resides with his son Clinton, at Great Bend. Oliver F. Dodge is foreman of the Great Bend Paper Company, and is a justice of the peace.

FRANK A. FLETCHER, president of the Great Bend Paper and Pulp Company, was born in Mantrel, N. H., in February, 1836, and is the son of Lewis A. and Betsey M. Fletcher. He is one of seven children, and the

only survivor. Frank came to Watertown in 1874, and engaged as manager for Knowlton Brothers, of Watertown, and in 1887 became identified with the paper company at Great Bend. He married Ida LaDue, of Newburg, N. Y., and they have four children. Frank enlisted May, 1861, in Co. G, 2nd N. H. Infantry, and served until June, 1864, when he was mustered out as sergeant. He was stationed on the Potomac, participated in the battles of the first and second Bull Run, Fredericksburg and Williamsburg—18 or 19 battles in all. He was wounded at first Bull Run, and also at Gettysburg. He has always been a straightforward Republican, and is a member of Spratt Post at Watertown.

JEWETT CLARK, a contractor on the Black River Canal, built, in 1842, the large stone hotel, the Jefferson House, which stands conspicuously in the center of the village of Great Bend—a monument to his enterprise. It was used for many years as a hotel, but is now a tenement house. It is most substantially put together, and the oldest inhabitants remember an incident connected with its construction. The rafters of the roof were being placed in position, when they suddenly gave way and three men were precipitated into the cellar, and, what is remarkable, none of the were seriously injured. Mr. Clark was drowned in Black River two years after. Mrs. Clark's maiden name was Mahala Ingalls; she survived her husband many years.

SOME SOLDIER BIOGRAPHIES.

LEANDER E. BOSSUOT, who is a merchant in West Carthage, was the son of George Bossuot, who was the first white child born in the village, afterwards called Carthage, the son of Jean Baptiste Bossuot, a native of Troyes, France. The family of this pioneer and earliest settler of Carthage, is an important and historical one. In 1798 he found at Carthage only a single Indian's hut—the forest coming down close to the river—a boundless wilderness. He died in Champion, July 26, 1847, aged 93 years. The children born to Jean Baptiste Bossuot were: George, Louis, Augustus, John Bonaparte, Peter, and a daughter named Julia, who died early. With the exception of Augustus, who died in Minnesota, all the rest of this numerous family resided in or near Carthage until their death. Jean Baptiste was accompanied to Carthage by his brother Louis, who also reared a numerous family: John, Louis, Joseph, Ellen, Margaret, Mary, Ann and Julia. The girls all married and raised families, and the boys emigrated West excepting John, who is now residing in Carthage.

Leander E. Bossuot, the grandson (as we have stated), of the original Jean Baptiste, is a respected citizen of West Carthage, and is clerk of the town of Champion. He enlisted

in the 20th Cavalry in July, 1863, and served through with it until its final muster out. This regiment was the one which made the first entry into Richmond after its evacuation by the Confederates, and its colonel raised the first Union flag upon the State capital. It was a regiment full of veterans from the two-year service, and it is an honor to any man to have belonged to it. Its make-up may be judged of by remembering that Leander Bossuot served in it.

Mr. Bossuot is a Knight Templar, a member of Carthage Lodge No. 158, and the senior warden; is also a member of Carthage Chapter No. 259, of Watertown Commandery No. 11, and of Utica Council. He is also an Odd Fellow, and a member of the Mystic Shrine, a Masonic organization.

DR. ALBERT A. JOSLIN,

THE subject of this sketch (the son of Philander D. Joslin and Philindia Van Dusen Joslin, of Champion), was born in Wales, Erie county, N. Y.

While yet in his infancy, his parents removed from Erie county to Champion, Jefferson county, where he resided with them until the latter part of the summer of 1864, when he enlisted at the early age of 15,

in Company H, 186th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. He was the youngest soldier in the regiment who carried a musket. The regiment rendezvoused at Sackets Harbor, where it was organized. On the examination of the recruits by the surgeons, young Joslin was at first rejected on account of his youth, but being persistent, and anxious to become a soldier, he succeeded by stating that he was 18 years of age, in securing a second examination, and was accepted.

The regiment was soon ordered to Virginia, where it joined the forces of General Grant, before Petersburg. There he served in the trenches, within rifle range of the enemy's lines throughout the siege. He participated in the movement of a portion of the army in an attempt to destroy the South-side Railroad. The attempt was unsuccessful, but the battle of Hatcher's Run was fought on October 27, 1864, in which the regiment was engaged.

On the night of December 10, 1864, the regiment, with other troops of the 9th corps, were withdrawn from the entrenchments, supplied with five days' rations and 80 rounds of ammunition, and made a forced march to Nottaway River at the crossing of the Weldon Railroad, to reinforce the 5th corps in the destruction of that road. This move was a success.

On April 2, 1865, in the final assault upon Petersburg, the regiment was in the charge upon Fort Mahone. In this battle young Joslin was captured by the rebels, and held a prisoner of war during the retreat of their army from Petersburg and Richmond to Appomattox Court House, where Lee surrendered, and he was recaptured. On this retreat the rebels were greatly harassed by the forces under Gens. Grant and Sheridan; and were obliged to make long and rapid marches each day, which were sometimes prolonged far into the night. No rations were issued to the prisoners for the period of one week, with the exception of four ears of corn and a small piece of bacon at one time. By reason of this and of the exhausting marches, Mr. Joslin suffered greatly from hunger and fatigue. He, with other prisoners, were compelled by hunger to search for kernels of corn where the horses and mules were fed, when the army halted at night.

About three years after the close of the war, he went to Litchfield county, Conn., and was there for three years. While in Connecticut, he commenced reading medicine, returning to Jefferson county and continued the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Ferguson. In 1879-80 he attended lectures at the University of the City of New York. In 1882 he entered the University of Vermont, at which institution he graduated, and commenced practice in 1882 at Greig, Lewis county, where he remained for several years. He then removed to Martinsburg, and there continued in practice several years.

He is a member of the Medical Society of Lewis county, of which society he was

twice elected president. In 1885 he was elected a Fellow of the New York State Medical Association. He is a member of the executive board of said Society. He also has served a period of six years as coroner of Lewis county.

GEORGE W. PARMENTER.

SNELL PARMENTER was born in Putnam, Windham county, Vermont, in 1808. He came to St. Lawrence county in 1825, settling in the town of Gouverneur. Having driven stage over the Green Mountains of Vermont, he naturally took up the same avocation on removing to Gouverneur. When only 15 years of age he drove a stage drawn by four horses from Brattleboro to Walpole. He married Mrs. Clarinda Burdsee, and they raised seven children. The fifth child was George W. Parmenter, long a resident of Carthage. He was born in Gouverneur in 1842. He had the benefit of a common-school education, and began to learn the carpenter's trade with Jacob Broxton, in Denmark, N. Y. He had not fully completed his trade when the civil war broke upon the country, and in August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery. He served through nearly three years with that regiment, participating in its engagements, and was mustered out with the regiment, receiving an honorable discharge. He was ordnance sergeant of his battalion during a part of his term of service.

On leaving the army he came to Carthage, and finished his trade with Joseph H. Root. He soon began to learn architecture, and finally made designs for buildings, and now he is a builder and contractor.

In January, 1868, he married Miss Hattie A. Dunham, and since then they have been continuously residents of Carthage. Mr. Parmenter has been twice elected a trustee of Carthage, now serving his second term. He is a reliable, enterprising citizen, and his acts as trustee have been on the side of progress and improvement.

FREDERICK BENNETT,

LONG a resident of Carthage and a soldier in the Union army, was born in Weston, near Bath, Somersetshire, England. He received a very limited education in the schools of that country. He worked in a newspaper office in 1848 in the city of London, England, and was a newspaper carrier on the London Times. In 1852, in his 15th year, he enlisted in the British army, at Tauplemore, in Tipperary, Ireland. He joined his regiment, the 55th foot, at Gibraltar. This was about the time the Crimean War began, and the 55th was ordered to that distant point, now celebrated in history.

Young Bennett served through that important war, and received the honorary good conduct medal, with three clasps, upon which are engraved, "The Alma, Balaklava and Sebastopol." He was one of the volun-

teers who carried the scaling ladders at the assault upon the Redan, September 8, 1855, and was otherwise distinguished as a good soldier.

He was a witness of the charge of the immortal six hundred at Balaklava, his regiment being held within supporting distance, but not engaged.

He came to the United States in 1857, beginning work as a farmer in the town of Lyme, N. Y. In 1863 he enlisted in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, in Company I, Captain Gilmore. He served right through with this company, participating in its battles, terminating at the assault upon Petersburg and the wind-up at Appomattox.

In 1858 he married Miss Martha Whittier, whose father was a cousin of the eminent John G. Whittier, the Quaker poet. She is also related to the Morrel family, which has among its members the Hon. Lot Morrel, the distinguished Senator from Vermont.

Mr. Bennett is six feet two inches in height. He joined the G. A. R. in 1867, and has held every office in E. B. Steele Post at Carthage, and has been delegate three times to the State encampment. He is yet stalwart and able to get around readily. A good soldier and citizen. When mustered out he was 1st sergeant of his company.

WILLIAM FULLER,

OF West Carthage, one of those shown in the composite soldier plate herewith, was a pensioner of the War of 1812. He was born in Savoy, Berkshire county, Mass., November 13, 1795, and was the son of Aaron and Delaney (Pierce) Fuller, and one of 10 children. At the age of seven years he came with his parents to Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., where they engaged in farming. At the age of 19, William was called out with the militia to the defense of Sacket's Harbor. Although not of an eligible age, he served the government as a private soldier, from an inclination to see something of the world. After six weeks' service, peace was declared and he returned to Fairfield. In 1820 he came to Turin, Lewis county, where he held many offices of trust. In 1822 he married Miss Polly Hemstreet, daughter of Jacob Hemstreet, of Revolutionary ancestry. Her grandfather was at the surrender of Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga. William Fuller's children are: Harriet, widow of Josiah Huckins, with whom he spent the closing years of his life; Perry Pierce Fuller, of Watertown, and William D. Fuller, of North Ridgeville, Ohio. In 1842 William Fuller went to Rutland, and while there united with the State street M. E. Church, of Watertown, in which year they were erecting their church edifice. He was a prime mover in building the church at Houseville, Lewis county, and afterward a steward in the M. E. Church at Carthage, where he became a resident in 1870, and held minor offices in West Carthage. "Uncle

Fuller" was a most genial, pleasant gentleman, who loved a joke and had a good laugh for every one. He could be stern and fearless in discharging the duties of an office. It is told that while he was justice of the peace in the town of Rutland, that a young lawyer of Watertown, who has since won distinction, sought to convince him by reading portions of the law. "Is that law?" Squire Fuller asked. "Yes, that is the law," was the reply. "Well, it is not common sense," and his decision was unchanged. He retained his faculties until stricken by paralysis, from the effects of which he died, April 20, 1888, aged 92 years.

GORDON P. SPENCER, M. D.,

Was born in Salisbury, Litchfield county, Connecticut, April 29, 1789. He was the son of Eliphaz Spencer, who, with his two brothers, Thomas and Jared, were among the first settlers of Hartford, Conn. The father of Gordon P. Spencer was a farmer by occupation. His mother was the daughter of Thomas and Margaret Hall, of East Had-dam, Conn. He received private instruction in early life under the supervision of Rev. Joseph Crossman and Ammi L. Robbins. He entered Williams College in 1807, and graduated from that institution with honors. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. North, of Goshen, obtaining his diploma from the Medical Society of New London in 1812.

This being the time of the breaking out of hostilities between Great Britain and the United States, he obtained a commission from the Secretary of War, and was ordered to report to the colonel of the Eleventh Infantry Regiment. He remained at his post with the regiment from that time until the close of the war.

After the army went into winter quarters, the Doctor was engaged in the hospital at Sacket's Harbor. The news of peace was received, and Dr. Spencer, on his way to his native State, called to assist Dr. Durkee, of Champion, in attending a man who had his leg crushed, making arrangements with that gentleman for a partnership. Returning to Champion, he began an extended and important medical practice, of long duration and of most enduring success. He finally died in Watertown, where he had removed when too old to practice.

PLEASANT LAKE, in the southern part of the town of Champion, has been for several years a popular resort for picnic parties. A fine grove and dancing hall are among the attractions. A small steamer makes a round trip of the lake, which is very enjoyable. The water is said to be very deep and quite clear.

THERE is a small hamlet in the Southern part of Champion which is known as South Champion.

CLAYTON.



R. W. & O. R. R. DOCK, CLAYTON.

It should be an easy matter to write up the town of Clayton, for it is full of interesting material. For many years it has occupied a prominent position on the St. Lawrence. There was a time when Cape Vincent had a better chance for commercial supremacy than Clayton, because the former was the terminus of the R. & W. Railroad. But the withdrawal of the railroad support from the town, and the fact that Clayton has now become the important terminus of a road having direct connection with the greatest system in America, has given Clayton a very important and doubtless a permanent impetus and supremacy. That town is now the grand entrepot for the immense St. Lawrence river travel, which is increasing year by year with astonishing rapidity. The year 1894, although phenomenally depressed in its business relations, saw more people on the river than for many years previous, and the engagements for 1895 promise a large increase over the travel of 1894. Fully 80 per cent. of this immigration passes through Clayton. The railroad service has been surprisingly good, while the Folger boats have never missed a single trip—thus affording swift, certain and agreeable transportation to the vast crowds who visit the great river. The village itself, under these favorable conditions, is obtaining a permanent growth, and it is now (as it was when Merick & Co. were operating there), the most enterprising town on the St. Lawrence, above Ogdensburg. It has good banking facilities, electric light, a first-rate school, good hotels, fine boat manufactories, extensive wharves, with water deep enough for the largest steamers, and in addition is a beautifully laid-out town. We know of no more desirable village for a permanent residence than Clayton. The people are intelligent,

the death rate remarkably low, the business men enterprising and progressive.

In addition to the Folger boats, which make connections with all the trains, there are several steamers that run to different points upon the river, as well as to Gananoque. Directly opposite Clayton is the most costly and beautiful summer villa upon the river, the residence of Mr. Charles G. Emery, a wealthy New Yorker.

CLAYTON was formed from Orleans and Lyme, April 27, 1833, and was named in honor of Hon. John M. Clayton, United States Senator from Delaware, an act of courtesy due to Gen. W. H. Angel, who was then a member of the Legislature, and a distinguished Whig. It embraces two-fifths of Penet Square, a gore west and another north of that tract, and Grindstone and several smaller islands in the St. Lawrence. The surface of the town is level or slightly rolling. The principal streams are Chaumont river, which takes a southwesterly course through the town; and French Creek, which takes a northerly course through the northwestern part, emptying into the St. Lawrence. The town is bounded on the north by the St. Lawrence, on the east by Orleans, on the south by Brownville, and on the southwest by Cape Vincent and Lyme. Among the smaller islands lying within the limits of this town, and occupied as summer homes, are Governor's and Calumet islands. Calumet Island is the property of Mr. Emery, a New York merchant, and he has made there the most extended improvements of any upon the river opposite Clayton village; Round Island, upon which is located the Frontenac Hotel, Washington Island, Little Round Island, and Bluff, Robbins, Hemlock and Maple Islands. Jefferies and Grennell islands, constituting Grennell Park,

are in this town and are desirable properties. At the first town meeting, held at the house of Mr. Isaac L. Carter, June 4, 1833, the following town officers were elected: Hubbell Fox, supervisor; B. F. Faxton, clerk; Gurdon Caswell and Stephen Martin, justices of the peace; Jesse Noyes, Abram Burdick, Beriah Carpenter, assessors; Caleb Closson and James Barney, overseers of the poor; Samuel P. Payne, Lloyd B. Farrar or Traver, Elkanah Corbin, commissioners of highways; Alfred Fox, John Consaul, Jr. and Joseph Mason, commissioners of schools; Josiah Farrar, David Baker and B. F. Faxton, inspectors of common schools; Erastus Warner, collector; Erastus Monroe, T. Haskell, Sydney Spencer and Elbridge G. Tilton, constables.

In 1890 Clayton had a population of 4,411. The town is located in the third school district of Jefferson county, and in 1892 had 25 school districts, in which 33 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. The whole number of scholars attending school was 1,063, while the aggregate days' attendance during the year was 96,909. The total value of the school buildings and sites was \$21,295, and the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,141,563. The town has an area of 49,244 acres.

CLAYTON VILLAGE was incorporated April 17, 1872, by a vote of the citizens, as provided in an act passed by the State Legislature, April 20, 1870. The vote stood 140 for and 51 against the assumption of corporate honors. The first election for village officers was held at the Walton House, May 8, 1872, at which the following were elected: Elijah McCarn, president; S. G. Johnson, William Hawes and S. D. Johnston, trustees; Stephen Hill, treasurer; Charles M. Marshall, collector; and C. H. Ross was appointed clerk. The village is situated on the St. Lawrence river, at the mouth of French creek, and was the scene of a brief conflict during the War of 1812. The advance of General Wilkinson's army, under command of General Brown, reached French Creek on the afternoon of November 1, 1813, where it was attacked by a British force of two sloops, two schooners and a strong infantry force in boats. Captain McPherson, with a battery of three 18-pounder guns, took possession on Bartlett's Point, now Prospect Park, and returned the fire of the enemy, who were repulsed, but renewed the attack in the morning, when they were again defeated, and forced to abandon their purpose. Three Americans were killed and two wounded, while the loss of the British was never fully known, although it was afterwards ascertained to have been quite severe. The safety of the Americans lay in the fact that the British vessels, with their heavy 32-pounders, fired too high, and thus overshot their foes. Some of their shots have been plowed up on what is known as the Kline farm, now within the corporate limits of the village.

The village was in 1823 named Cornelia. In 1831 the name was changed to Clayton, which it has since retained. It was at one time very generally known as French Creek. In the primitive patent of Penet, the creek and bay are named Weteringhra Guentere.

The village is a terminal station on the Utica & Black River division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, and is a popular stopping place for visitors to the Thousand Islands, who pronounce a summer stay at Clayton the height of enjoyment and repose. Here within sight are many of the beautiful isles forming that most wondrous of archipelagoes—the Thousand Islands. The village was surveyed by Clark W. Candee, in 1824, and re-surveyed in 1833 by Oliver Child. It now contains five churches, one of the best graded schools in Jefferson county, two prosperous banks, several fine hotels, numerous manufacturing institutions, a weekly newspaper, telegraph, telephone and express offices, electric light plant, and a population of about 2,000.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

Hough's History of St. Lawrence County is authority for the statement that in 1799 there was a single log hut in this town, probably that of some lumber thieves, who plundered the frontier without restraint or limit during many years before any one appeared to show title. Mr. Nathan Ford, the pioneer of Ogdensburg, in a letter to Samuel Ogden on this subject, dated December 27, 1799, wrote:

"There are several persons now cutting timber upon the two upper townships. I have no authority to say anything about the matter; but vast injury will take place upon the townships, and if there are not measures taken immediately, not less than 30,000 or 40,000 staves, over and above the square timber which is now getting, that will be taken off. Mr. Wilkins took down the names of several who pretended to settle; their motive was only stealing off the timber. The thing is now working as I told him would be the case, and if something is not done about this business great destruction will arise. An example ought to be made, and this cannot be done without sending an officer from Fort Stanwix. They have got the timber so boldly that they say there is no law that can be executed upon them here."

The first permanent settlement in this town was commenced in 1801 or 1802, by a Mr. Bartlett, at a place called Bartlett's Point, about a mile above Clayton village, at the mouth of French Creek. The point has recently been surveyed and laid out for summer homes, and is known as Prospect Park. Bartlett had been placed here by Smith and Delamater, land agents at Chaumont, to keep a ferry to Gananoque, but after staying a year or two set fire to his house, so tradition says, and ran away by its light.

In the winter of 1803-04 Smith and Delamater undertook the erection of a saw-mill, near the mouth of Wheeler creek, upon which it was built. The expense attending this measure embarrassed them considerably, and contributed to their subsequent failure.

In 1816 Nathaniel Norton, Jr., who had previously been a merchant at Russia, N. Y.,

came as agent for C. H. and E. Wilkes, owners of 12,000 acres on Penet Square, and adjoining the present village of Depauville. Soon after, David and Nathaniel Holbrook came to the Falls, and with their father, under a contract with Alexander LeRay, the agent of Depau, erected a rude apology for a grist-mill, but upon failure of payment, the premises were sold in 1824 to Stephen Johnson and Peter Martin, who had located as merchants and lumbermen. At this time there were but two or three log houses and the rude mills where Depauville now is.

In 1817 Phineas Osborn, father of Thomas S., Schuyler and Phineas A. Osborn, came in from Herkimer county and settled about three miles northwest of Depauville, on what is known as Elm Flat. In 1818 Jere Carter came in and settled near Clayton Center. He came with his father, who was a great hunter, and told marvelous tales of his hunting expeditions. In 1819 James G. Gloyd came in with his father, Amos, from Vermont, and settled on lot No. 39. In 1820 Adam Fry came from Denmark, Lewis county, and settled in this town. Gaylord Enos came in from Herkimer county in 1824, his first purchase of land being 50 acres from Depau. The first justice of the peace in the town was Gurdon Caswell, and he is believed to be the first paper-maker in Watertown. [See allusion to him in article upon the Clayton Cemetery.]

Grindstone Island is one of the largest of the Thousand Islands, being more than five miles in length and from two to three in width. This island, with many others, was claimed by the St. Regis Indians at an early day, and leased by their agent to British subjects for a long term of years. Upon survey of the boundry in 1818, they were found to belong to our government, and in 1823, upon these Islands being patented by the State, in pursuance with an agreement with Macomb, difficulties arose that threatened for a time to result in serious measures, and which have been locally named as the War of Grindstone Island. A quantity of pine timber had been cut and prepared for rafting, which was claimed by the patentee, but was refused to be given up by those in possession. Finding it probable that any attempt to serve legal papers upon the parties alleged to be trespassers would be resisted, a detachment of militia from Lyme, under Captain S. Green, was called out. The timber had mostly been passed over into British waters, and after some firing the party in charge of the timber dispersed. One of the militiamen was accidentally killed by the discharge of his own gun. The question subsequently became a subject of litigation, and was finally settled by arbitration. The first court on Grindstone Island was held April 30, 1889, when S. H. Slate, justice of the peace, was called upon to investigate a charge of assault and battery between two women, sisters-in-law, whose husbands were employed in the quarries at Thurso. The

defendant in the case was fined \$30, which was paid.

The islands in this vicinity have many associations connected with the War of 1812, and affairs growing out of the Patriot movement, which are detailed in their proper place. [See index.] During the embargo period of 1808, the old French road, that had been cut through from the High Falls to the river at this point, became a thoroughfare for teams laden with potash, and this contraband trade continued with comparative impunity till the commercial restriction was removed.

DEPAUVILLE.

DEPAUVILLE, named in honor of Francis Depau, an early settler here, is situated on Chaumont river, at the head of boat navigation, six miles from Chaumont Bay. The place was once known as "Catfish Falls," and above the falls the river was known as "Catfish Creek." It has a telephone and express from Chaumont, two churches (Methodist Episcopal and Freewill Baptist), an hotel, grist-mill, saw-mill, several stores and shops, and a population of about 300. The first improvement here was made by Simon and Jared White, who came on as trespassers to get out lumber; but, being warned off by the agent, left a quantity of hewn lumber and removed to Three Mile Point, on Chaumont Bay, from which place they started, in May, 1817, for the West in an open boat. The party consisted of the brothers, their mother, wives and children—11 in all—and had arrived in Houndsfield, a mile or two beyond Sackets Harbor, where they put up for the night. After leaving this place they were never seen alive. Their boat was found robbed of household goods, several hundred dollars which the men had taken, and their bodies exhibited unmistakable marks of violence. The children were found drowned, but the bodies of the women were never found. The first house in this village was erected in 1818 by John Smith. The first store was kept by Peter B. Beadle, agent or clerk for Stephen Johnson. Melzar Fowler, father of Mrs. McCormick, of Chicago, was one of the early traders in Depauville. He lost his life in Watertown from an injury received from a bad-tempered horse.

The first mills were built in 1824; the first tavern was kept by one Winthrop in 1820, in which year, and in the same building, was also taught the first school. The first church edifice was built about 1825, by the Episcopal Methodists.

BANKS OF CLAYTON.

BANK OF CLAYTON.—The first bank in this town was organized as a private institution in the fall of 1876, by A. F. Barker and R. P. Grant, under the title of Bank of Clayton. A. F. Barker was president and Mr. Grant was cashier. The bank was so continued until the fall of 1882, when it was reorganized as a State bank, under the same title,

with a capital of \$26,000, and remained so until July, 1884, when Mr. Grant and others purchased Mr. Barker's interest, and it was soon after merged into the Exchange Bank.

The Exchange Bank of Clayton was organized in 1884, under the State law, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, and a paid up stock of \$40,000. The present officers of the institution are those elected at its organization, and are as follows: John Johnston, president; Jacob Putnam, vice-president; R. P. Grant, cashier and H. R. Tubbs, assistant cashier. The directors are, in addition to the officers of the bank, Lucien S. Strough, William H. Lingenfelter, George H. McKinley, John Foley and William C. Clark. The Bank of Clayton was merged in the Exchange Bank soon after the organization of the latter, and the business of the old organization was discontinued. The Exchange Bank is one of the prominent financial institutions of the northern part of Jefferson county, and its officers and directors are men of recognized business ability, experience and integrity. The office of the bank is pleasantly located on Water street, commanding a fine view of the famous St. Lawrence river. The surplus of the bank is \$20,000.

The Citizens' Bank of Clayton was started in December, 1884, by A. F. Barker, as a private bank, with William Rees president; A. F. Barker, cashier and A. L. House, assistant cashier. The bank was thus continued until October 4, 1887, when it was re-organized as

The First National Bank of Clayton, with a paid up capital of \$50,000. The officers were originally and are now as follows: A. F. Barker, president; William Rees, vice-president; H. W. Morse, cashier; A. A. Warner, assistant cashier. The directors are: A. F. Barker, William Rees, G. H. Marshall, Charles A. Ellis, Frank L. Hall, James J. Belden, Jerome Snell and H. E. Morse. The surplus is now \$23,000.

The Security Building, Loan and Savings Association of Clayton was incorporated in 1889, under the building and loan association laws of the State of New York, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, with shares at \$100 each. The officers are: Hon. James Johnson, president; Charles E. Rees, vice-president; A. E. Wood, secretary; William D. Clark, treasurer; George E. Morse, general manager.

The financial institutions of Clayton are all reliable. They have the peoples' confidence at home, and that shows them well managed.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—Odd-fellowship had its beginning in Clayton by the organization of Montcalm Lodge No. 69, February 18, 1848. Among the charter members were: John Masson, Hon. John Johnston, William H. Angel, George Brush, Capt. Archibald Marshall, Capt. Leander Holt, Chauncey Pierce, S. D. Johnston, Capt. John Carey

and Capt. George Smith. The first Noble Grand of the lodge was Capt. John Masson. In August, 1853, the lodge lost all of its records and property by fire, which makes it impossible to obtain accurate data of its early history. The lodge was at that time very prosperous, and at once renewed its work in new lodge rooms. The membership was, however, largely composed of sailors and those otherwise engaged in lake and river commerce, and as this business gradually drifted westward, the membership decreased, until in the year 1856 it surrendered its charter. There was, in connection with Montcalm lodge, a well-organized and successful lodge of Daughters of Rebecca.

After 30 years of inaction, the fraternity was revived by the organization of Clayton Lodge No. 539, the charter of which bears date August 18, 1886. The growth of Clayton Lodge has been steady and vigorous. Its membership now numbers over 100, and the lodge has gained the reputation of being one of the best equipped and best working lodges in the county.

Thousand Island Lodge No. 109, of the Daughters of Rebecca, was given a charter April 10, 1888. The membership is increasing, and the lodge is at present in a well-organized condition.

THE FORESTERS.—December 19th, 1889, Court Clayton, No. 171, of the Independent Order of Foresters was organized, with J. E. Liddy, D. D. S., as Chief Ranger; X. J. Bates, as V. C. R.; S. H. Johnson, as Recording Secretary, M. E. Frame, as Financial Secretary, and H. W. Morse, as Treasurer. Its growth during the past year has been more rapid than that of any secret society that has ever been organized here. There are at present over 50 members, and the present rate of increase will give nearly 100 by the time of the next anniversary of the founding of the Court. The officers for the present term are: S. H. Johnson, C. D. H. C. R.; E. A. Burlingame, C. R.; X. S. Bates, V. C. R.; Brayton Rogers, R. S.; J. E. Liddy, F. S.; R. E. Dingman, Treasurer.

THE MASONS.—Masonic Lodge, No. 296, was instituted in Clayton by charter dated June 11, 1853. The first officers were James Green, W. M.; John D. Augsburg, S. W.; O. W. Cushman, J. W. The lodge is one of the oldest and strongest in the county, and has a present membership of 110. The present officers are: William H. Rees, W. M.; William Brooker, S. W.; B. E. Wright, J. W.

OFFICERS OF CLAYTON VILLAGE.

Joseph H. Brabant, president; Nathan Holway, William R. Ratchford, William L. Delaney, trustees; John Foley, treasurer; Northrop Scott, collector; Herbert R. Tubbs, clerk.

TOWN OFFICERS OF CLAYTON.

Supervisor, William H. Consaul; town clerk, Fred H. LeFaive; assessors, James Hay, Allen Patch, A. E. Lowe.

THE SCHOOLS OF CLAYTON.

THE first school was taught in Clayton in 1825 in a stone school-house near the site of the present school building. Two districts, Nos. 8 and 22, were afterwards organized, each including a portion of the present incorporated village. A small frame school house was built on the site of the present school building for district No. 8, and a one-story brick school house was built on James street for district No. 22. By resolution passed in May, 1856, the two districts were consolidated into District No. 8, and the sum of \$3,000 voted for a new school house. For 11 years following this date the inhabitants were at issue on this question, and separate schools were maintained in each of the school-houses—all efforts to secure better school accommodations being defeated.

On October 2, 1866, the sum of \$5,000 was voted for a new school-house, which was constructed the next year, and forms part of the present school-building. This building was increased by an addition costing \$5,000 in 1883, and thus improved, forms the present school-building.

In 1889 the school was changed to a Union Free School, and under date of August 19, 1889, received a charter incorporating the academic department under the jurisdiction of the Regents of the University of the State. The school has had a very rapid growth since that date, and is now the largest Union School in the county, employing nine teachers and having a registration of 450. The Academic Department registers over 100 scholars and provides an Academic and College Preparatory course of study. Its record for advanced and thorough scholarship is not excelled by any school in the county. For the past two years in succession, as a result of a competitive examination, the school has been awarded the free scholarship to Cornell University from Jefferson county.

Prof. Charles S. Shaver has been principal of the school for the past eight years. The other teachers are Catherine B. Griffith, Preceptress; Mrs. B. A. Fitzgerald, Preparatory Regent; Mrs. S. A. Clark, Charlotte Macdonald, Anna Locklin, Jessie Macandie, Mayme Kelly, Matilda Thibault.

THE CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Methodism in Clayton dates from December 20, 1833. The first society was then organized, with Silas F. Spicer, Amos Reynolds, Willis Howard, James E. Fuller and Amos Gillett as trustees. In November of the next year another society was organized at Depauville, and a church built in each of the villages. The third society of the church was formed in 1840, with E. G. Merick, John N. Fowler, Perry Caswell, John Wilson, Fairfield Hartford, Woodbridge C. George and Adonijah Brush as trustees. A fine parsonage was erected adjoining the church in the year 1873, at a cost of \$3,000. In the year 1881, during the pastorate of Rev. J. B.

Hammond, the sum of \$4,000 was expended in rebuilding the church, which was re-dedicated in December of the same year. The auditorium was enlarged and a new chapel added at a cost of \$4,000, during the pastorate of Rev. S. B. Barnes, in the year 1888. The church and parsonage now form one of the finest church properties in the county, and the prosperous condition of the society is attested by the fact that, notwithstanding an outlay of \$12,000 during the past few years, the church is entirely free from debt. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Sheard, and the trustees are D. C. Porter, D. T. Corp, W. G. Vincent, R. P. Grant, Peter Dorr, James Hayes, J. W. Thompson, James Ratchford and W. H. Lingenfelter.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH, the finest and most costly church building in Clayton, and one that ranks among the finest in the county, is St. Mary's. It is constructed of stone, and in its proportions, its massive and substantial appearance presents an architectural design rarely excelled. Its cost was \$30,000. Among the first Catholic families to find their way to Clayton in the year 1830, were Moses LeFaive, Thomas Brennan, Thomas Delaney, John Hayes and John Tierny. The first priest to say mass in the town was Father Francis Guth. In 1843 the society built a church under the title "St. Mary's," upon land donated them for the purpose by J. LeRay de Chaumont. For many years, however, the parish had no resident pastor, various priests serving the parish. The first resident priest was the Rev. James J. Sherry, who came in 1863. The priests who have served the church since that time to date are: Rev. De Saundhac, 1867-73; Rev. John Arants, 1873-75; Rev. John Craven, 1875-76; Rev. Michael Brown, 1876-77; Rev. James J. Sherry, 1877-83; and Rev. Edward G. Brice, 1883. The Catholic population of Clayton has had a steady growth, the number of Catholic families at present numbering about 250. Consequently the old church built in 1844 was found inadequate to meet the needs of the increased membership, and the result has been, under the leadership and tireless efforts of the present pastor, Rev. Edward G. Brice, the magnificent church edifice already described. The new church was commenced in the spring of 1885, and the corner stone was laid August 17, of the same year, and was dedicated December 7, 1889.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The first Baptist society of Clayton was organized in 1842, with 17 members, among whom were Henry Walt, A. Buskirk, Lucinda Buskirk, James D. Gloyd, Lucinda Gloyd, Norman Hurd, George Gould, Mary Gould, Edward Burchell, Frances Burchell, Dr. Pierce and wife and N. A. Brooks. A church was built by Hiram Ballard for the society in 1845. The church building was rebuilt in 1888, and is now well adapted to the needs of the congregation. The seating capacity is 300, and the value of the church and furniture exceeds

\$5,000. The present membership of the society is about 100. This church has many prominent and wealthy friends among the summer residents at the Thousand Islands who are interested in its welfare, and render it substantial aid. Among the number are Jacob Hayes, Dr. Edward Bright and J. G. Baldwin. Following is a complete list of the pastors who have served the church since it was founded: D. G. Blount, G. W. Divoll, H. C. Beals, Dewitt C. Taylor, J. C. Kennard, D. F. Leach, E. M. Buynr, D. R. Watson, J. W. Henry, J. B. Mann, G. H. Frederick, A. W. Cady, L. G. Brown, H. W. Reed, E. F. Main, G. H. Brigham, O. P. Meeks, T. Howland, C. M. Thompson and H. J. Baldwin. Rev. H. J. Baldwin is the present pastor, and W. H. Consaul, Lyman C. Bennett, George W. Potter, Aldridge Kendall, H. M. Keyes and Allan Patch constitute the present board of trustees.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The last church established in Clayton is the Congregational, which was organized March 17, 1890, with 35 charter members, and was legally incorporated the following September. A site for the church was selected on James street, and the corner stone was laid in the spring of the same year. The building is of beautiful design, and well calculated to insure comfort and to meet the needs of the congregation. The cost was \$11,000. The first pastor was Rev. Thomas Hall, who served the church one year. Rev. H. E. Gurney was then secured as pastor, but recently resigned to engage in temperance evangelistic work. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. G. A. Shaw. The society has a large Sunday school, and a membership of more than 100. The present trustees are: Dr. G. M. McCombs, H. B. Dewey, J. L. Atwood, B. W. Dewey, E. A. Burlingame, William Stephens, M. W. Atwood, Capt. J. A. Taylor and A. J. Spaulsbury.

CLAYTON CEMETERY.

THE CLAYTON CEMETERY contains about 25 acres of land, and is situated a mile southeast of the village. It is an attractive spot. Perhaps the most ancient of the burials there was that of a former wealthy land-owner. We copy the inscription upon his tombstone:

"John McDougall Lawrence, Esq., of the city of New York, while on a visit to this place, May 22, 1835, suddenly departed this life, in the 60th year of his age. He was the only son of John Lawrence, of the First Congress of the United States, and grandson of Major General Alexander McDougall, of the army of the Revolution. His sister, Elizabeth Lawrence, places this tomb-stone over his grave."

An interesting grave is that of Capt. W. Niles Smith, of Company L, 9th Regiment New York Cavalry. He died in 1891.

Perhaps the most historical grave is that of Gurdon Caswell, the first man to make paper in Watertown, who is buried in the Clayton cemetery. He died March 29, 1862, in the 79th year of his age.

There are many other historic graves there. When Mrs. McCormick visited the

village of Clayton in 1894, where she had resided in the family of Mr. Merick for many years, she had caused the bodies of some of her kindred to be removed from a rural burying-ground to the Clayton cemetery, an act which manifested a sympathy with the scenes of her early life, and a natural and honorable regard for those of her kindred who have passed over the river.

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

The following is a list of the present members of Albert Dennis Post No. 410, Clayton, New York, for which we return thanks to Comrade S. V. Frame, Adjutant of the Post: John A. Cook, Jackson Jenkins, Solomon V. Frame, A. J. Woolidge, Charles P. Bass, Horace Ingerson, Daniel Harwood, Joseph Longsway, Lewis W. Eddy, A. J. Spaulsbury, Wm. N. Knight, Alsam Abbey, W. D. Parish, L. Marcellus, Charles Cassen, A. P. Ladd, Lewis Cuppernell, Emory Steele, J. W. Thompson, John Grandea, James Ratchford, John Surcott, Joseph Surcott, J. A. Bartlett, O. R. Meeks, Chas. F. Blanchard, Greenleaf Farr, D. D. Butts, C. T. Nunn, Jas. A. Taylor, Edgar Collins, Orren Rice, Wm. Joles, D. F. Pierce, Joshua Calhoon, John Beznah, Judson Carter, Fred W. Baltz, Alexander Minor, H. W. Moore, Charles Hutchinson, A. J. Gibbons, Peter Mayer, Robert Delay, Roswell Houghton, Horace Parkhurst, Roswell Hildreth, Eli S. Carter, Joseph A. Lewis, Wm. Mackey; Thomas Rushlow, Phylander A. Spencer, John Gray, James Finn, S. W. Sargeant, S. D. Carpenter, Henry Bray, Nelson Green, David Z. Dana, Willard L. Cook, A. D. Webster, Jas. Daniels, James R. Kilbourn.

THE LUMBER AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

E. G. Merick, in his day, probably carried on the most extensive business of any man who ever lived in Clayton. He and his associates conducted a very large business here in rafting, lumbering, ship-building and merchandizing. Mr. Merick came to Clayton soon after the village began to develop, and remained until about 1860, when he went to Detroit, where he died. [See his biography, p. 168*n*.]

The lumber trade of Clayton has of late years taken on a new phase. It is now confined to supplying the farmers and island-owners with the lumber and mill-work needed in their improvements. To this has been added manufacturing house-building supplies, and a very complete establishment of this character is that of Strough & Brooks, who turn out a large amount of superior work. This business was founded by Eddy & Strough, but Mr. Strough soon purchased Mr. Eddy's interest. In January, 1887, Mr. Strough entered into partnership with Mr. Otis Brooks, a well-known and experienced lumberman and manufacturer, formerly of the firm of Roberts & Brooks, of Philadelphia, N. Y. January 20, 1887, Strough & Brooks bought out the lumber and manufac-

turing business of the firm composed of J. B. Flynn and Myres Thompson, who occupied the extensive mill and factory at the corner of Mary and Theresa streets, where a rock projects out into the bay, forming a natural dockage, surrounded by water from 6 to 12 feet deep. Messrs. Strough & Brooks proceeded at once to inaugurate a system of improvements, which cost them several thousands of dollars, but which added correspondingly to their facilities. Among the improvements have been the erection of a store-house for dressed lumber, etc., a fine office building, in which is also a hardware and weighing room below, and a large room on the second floor for priming and glazing purposes; also docks, a coal house, an engine house in which the Electric Light and Power Company have an 80-horse-power boiler and a 60-horse-power engine, which propels the machinery for Strough & Brooks. The factory is furnished with the latest improved machinery for manufacturing sash, doors and blinds, wood turning, and for the turning out of all kinds of joiner goods, furnishing employment to from 20 to 30 skilled workmen. Arthur B. Strough is the efficient bookkeeper, and John W. Williams is the architect and supervising foreman on all their job work outside. A large part of their contract work is in the erection of buildings planned and drafted by him, and he has demonstrated his ability in all that he has undertaken. George W. Potter is foreman of the factory.

Thousand Island Electric Light and Power Company was organized in 1887 and reorganized in 1888. The new company went into effect January 1, 1889. The plant is at Strough & Brooks' mill. Twenty-eight arc lights and 100 incandescent lights are in use. The capital stock of the company is \$15,000. C. A. Ellis is president; C. E. Rees, secretary and Seymour B. Barker, treasurer and general manager.

St. Lawrence River Skiff, Canoe and Steam Launch Company, successors to A. Bain & Co., is located in Clayton village, where an extensive business is done in the manufacture of all kinds of small water craft. A specialty is made of skiffs, canoes and steam launches. The fame of the St. Lawrence river skiff is known, not only throughout the United States and Canada, but also in England, Australia and other foreign countries. The boat-building industry of Clayton was begun in a desultory way about 20 years ago, by Xavier Colon. His means were limited, and his appliances for skill and economical work were crude, yet his genius was in the right direction, and led to splendid results. As the island population increased, the demand for boats grew rapidly, until finally several men were employed in their manufacture. At last Dr. A. Bain conceived the idea of uniting the entire boat-building business under one head. In 1873 the first shop was built for Xavier Colon, and the business was prosecuted with much vigor.

In 1887 a company was formed under the firm name of A. Bain & Co., backed by capital in the hands of wealthy citizens of New York City, which was followed by the erection of the present extensive factory, 50 by 100 in size, three stories high, with a basement and an extensive garret, or dormer story. One year after the formation of the company the present comprehensive name was given to it, and the manufacture of steam launches, canoes, and other special forms of boats was undertaken.

The St. Lawrence River Skiff and Steam Launch Company is owned by the well-known sporting-goods firm of A. G. Spalding & Bro., of New York, Philadelphia and Chicago. J. G. Fraser is president of the company and general manager. For minute description of these vessels see p. 167.

Ship-building began at Clayton in 1832, by Smith & Merick, sometimes giving employment to as many as 100 men. From two to four vessels have been built here annually, making a total of from 75 to 100, including most of the splendid steamers of the old Ontario and St. Lawrence Steamboat Company's lines. This business began here at about the time the burthensome tonnage duties upon the lakes (amounting almost to a prohibition) had been removed in part by Hon. Joseph Hawkins, of Henderson, who represented this district in Congress. From this time there existed no limit to the size of the vessels but that of the locks of the Welland Canal.

John Oades commenced building for E. G. Merick & Co. and Fowler & Esselstyn in 1841.

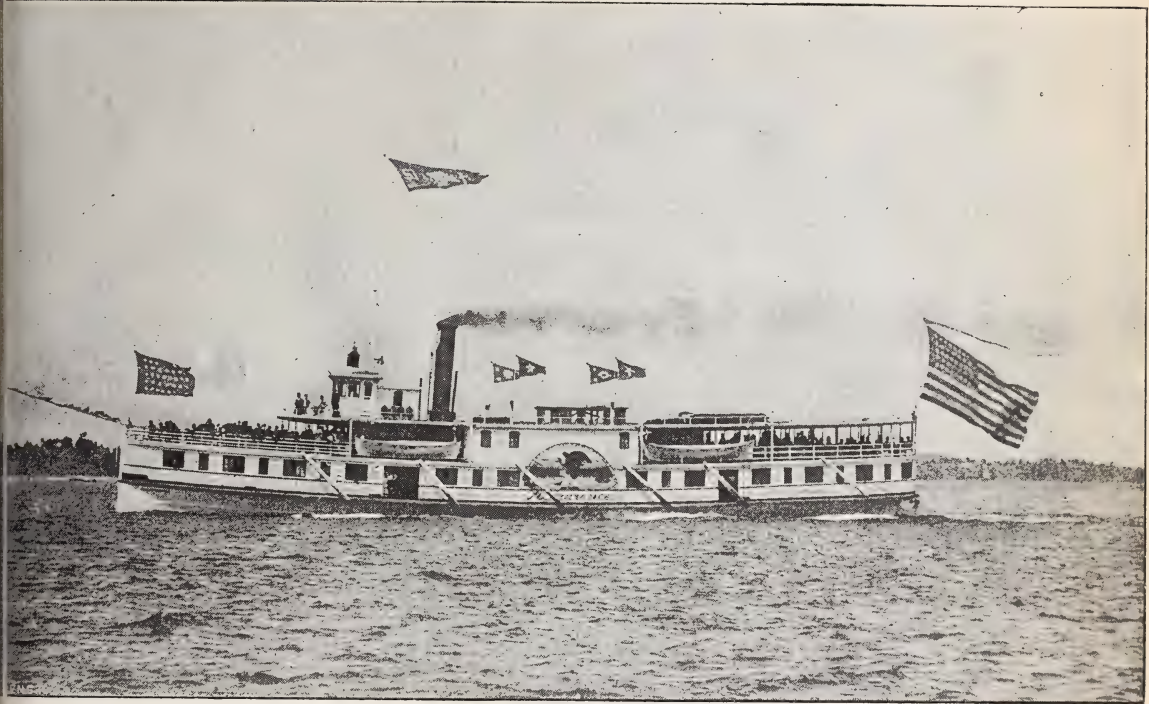
Mr. Johnson is the only one now engaged in ship-building at Clayton, Messrs. John Oades and Fowler & Esselstyn having removed to Detroit, Mich. During the last few years Mr. Johnson has built several steam yachts.

The large steamers built at Clayton by Messrs. Merick & Fowler, under the direction of Mr. John Oades, were the finest ever seen upon the inland waters of America. These steamers ran between Lewiston and Ogdensburg, in what was called the express line, and was popular and well patronized. The construction of railroads upon both sides of the river, however, drew away the traffic upon which these boats had depended, and after a while they were discontinued and their routes abandoned. The fate of some of them is to the writer unknown. The New York, one of the largest of these boats, a fine side-wheeler, and the Bay State, he thinks, he saw lying in the Potomac, below Washington, in 1863, they being under charter to the government. Their transportation down the rapids of the St. Lawrence must have been a hazardous business, and when once upon the lower river they had a long sea voyage before them, through the Gut of Cansu, almost in sight of Newfoundland, out upon the open ocean to Boston, and so along the coast, exposed to the winds of the dangerous capes of the Delaware.

THE firm of Folger Bros. are justly regarded as an important factor in the growing business of the St. Lawrence river, and especially so among the Thousand Islands. We are glad to say that, although they have long been prominently connected with the business growth of Kingston, they are yet Jefferson county boys, born and reared in Cape Vincent. They took to the great river as naturally as ducks do to water, and are successful, pushing business men, showing their capacity in the character of the boats they own, which are all run by picked crews—men who know how to treat the great mass of summer tourists and island

and every energy is required to make it a success, but the splendid service of the New York Central Railroad and the Thousand Island Steamboat Company is rapidly developing the business, which promises to increase rapidly each year—for the season of 1894, a period of great financial depression, has fully demonstrated, by the large crowds of visitors, that these islands are not neglected or overlooked by the American people. They have only to be seen to be appreciated.

The writer saw at one time last season over 1,000 people standing upon the dock at Clayton one afternoon, waiting patiently for their baggage to be transferred to the boats.



THE PALACE STEAMER ST. LAWRENCE,

residents who yearly congregate among these historic and beautiful islands.

Only a few years ago the route among the Thousand Islands was run by a small boat carrying only 20 passengers, now it is one of the finest services on the inland waters of the country, performed by the steamer St. Lawrence, allowed to carry about 900 passengers, the *Islander*, smaller, but very popular, and the steamer *Empire State*, allowed to carry 1,000 people, besides several small steamers. These boats have a wide reputation for cleanliness and management, and have carried millions of people and never wet a foot nor harmed a hair. The season really consists of only about 40 days' work,

The *Islander* took a part, and the St. Lawrence the remainder, and in half an hour not a single passenger could be seen. Fully one-half of these people landed at Thousand Island Park, and a large majority of the balance sought Alexandria Bay, where two mammoth hotels, the Crossmon and the Thousand Island House, quickly swallowed them up.

There was one remarkable feature of the season of 1894. There were immense crowds at different times, but the average duration of the stay was quite limited—showing want of capital.

The steamboat service of the Folgers is as good as that upon the Hudson and upon the

Sound, acknowledged to be the best in the world. These steamers are grandly supplemented by the service upon the New York Central Railroad. Palace cars bring the passenger right to the wharf, and the steamers are "only 20 feet away."

BUSINESS MEN OF CLAYTON VILLAGE.

Clayton has for many years been an important industrial center for the town it belongs to. Its situation upon the river caused it early to become an important and interesting spot, made more so by Jesse Smith, Messrs. Merick & Fowler, John Oades, and by Mr. A. F. Barker, now a retired banker, but with his mind as bright and as active as at 40. The present business firms are nearly as follows:

First National Bank of Clayton, A. F. Barker, Prest.; Wm. Rees, Vice-Prest.; H. W. Morse, cashier; A. A. Warner, asst. cashier. Capital \$50,000. A solid, reliable, accommodating bank, well officered, well managed.

Exchange Bank, organized under State law. John Johnston, prest.; Jacob Putnam, vice-prest.; R. P. Grant, cashier. Entirely reliable.

William D. Clark, hardware and groceries, 57 James street. He also deals in paints and oils, tools, etc.

S. E. Howard, staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

A. E. Wood, wall-paper, books and stationery, 87 Water street.

Dewey Brothers, funeral directors.

W. H. Thorpe has a fine store, an excellent stock, and comes from good old Philadelphia, Pa. He deals in watches, silverware, jewelry, etc., 31 James street. Worthy of confidence, as he is an honest man.

H. Roof & Son, tanners and jobbers, 39 James street.

A. G. Holstein, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, etc.

G. E. & J. O. Thibault, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes.

G. H. McKinley, dry goods, silks, boots and shoes.

D. C. Porter, furniture, groceries, etc. The village undertaker, and an excellent one.

E. A. Burlingame, staple and fancy groceries, crockery, fruits and vegetables.

James Johnson, agent, dry goods, groceries and merchandise.

Hall & Co., groceries, drugs, confectionery, fishing tackle. Put up prescriptions.

H. S. Johnson, master steamer Nightingale, running to down-river points. A neat boat.

Columbian Boat Livery, E. C. Rogers, proprietor. Keeps boats to let, builds and repairs boats.

G. M. Hungerford, furnaces and stoves. Plumbing and jobbing.

Strough & Brooks, lumber merchants, contractors and builders.

M. A. Roof & Son, staple groceries and provisions.

C. A. Ellis, druggist; compounds prescriptions, and keeps fishing tackle, groceries and camp supplies.

W. A. Webster, extensively engaged in lumber, and a large manufacturer of house-building material.

H. L. Barker, general merchandise.

Clayton Marble Works, M. L. Everest, proprietor.

J. Swart, meats, groceries, provisions, confectionery, fruits.

John Foley, boots and shoes.

Simon Breslow, clothing, hats, caps, furnishing goods.

H. E. & G. E. Morse, attorneys and counsellors at law.

E. E. Cuppernall, groceries, provisions, canned goods, fruits, confectionery.

Robert H. Hambley, clothier and gents' furnisher.

E. M. Cook machinist, steam-fitter and plumber.

Wm. W. Hawes, watchmaker.

H. Mount, harness, blankets.

Atwood Bros., robes, miscellaneous hardware, Atwood's center-board.

R. E. Dingman, baker.

W. H. Consaul, coal, feed and flour.

E. C. Rogers, boat livery.

S. G. Johnson, ship yard for building and repairing.

Pastime Hotel, Bertrand & Boganschietz.

Walton House, T. M. Esseltyn, (first class).

New Windsor Hotel.

Hayes House, T. K. Hayes.

Dewey House, B. J. Bettinger.

Mahar & Fitzgerald, coal dealers.

S. S. Beck, photographer.

Joel Crouch, boat builder and inventor.

W. A. Webster, planing mill.

S. G. Johnson, runs the Alert; makes hourly trips down the river as far as Fine View.

D. E. Smith, fancy goods, confectionery, news and stationery.

Mrs. A. Locklin, milliner.

Joseph F. Graves, groceries, provisions, mill feed.

H. F. Dewey, station agent, R., W. & O. R. R.

Jas. Hayes, agent, shelf and heavy hardware, stoves, etc.

Miss E. M. Wood, telegraph operator. A very capable, pleasant, thoughtful lady.

Alexander Manson, merchant tailor.

George Fraser, blacksmith and manufacturer of stone-cutting tools.

E. B. Collins, dealer in meats.

C. E. Rees, ship-chandler.

There is this to be said about the business of Clayton, as we have hitherto remarked: it is very generally in the hands of reliable, active men, most of whom came up by their own industry and enterprise, and know the value of what they have earned. They are a thrifty set, both gentlemanly and obliging, ready at all times to wait upon customers, and the village trade is gradually growing to larger proportions.

GEN. WILLIAM H. ANGEL.



WHEN the writer prepared the notice of this distinguished citizen (see p. 107) he was unable to procure a likeness of the General, but through the courtesy of Mrs. J. D. Johnston, of Clayton, General Angel's niece, we are able to present the picture shown above. Our own personal recollections of General Angel are peculiarly pleasant. His first wife, a most charitable, amiable and beautiful Christian lady, was a warm friend of my dear mother, and one of my youthful experiences was in driving them in a barouche from Watertown to Syracuse, where a woman's convention of some kind was to be held, and to which these two progressive women were delegates.

Gen. Angel was a man of fine presence,

always approachable, and though a Whig in politics, was pre-eminently a Democrat in deportment. He was a very amiable man, kind to every one. He was a pioneer of Clayton, but after a long residence there and at Sackets Harbor he finally located in Watertown, his residence being the fine stone dwelling now occupied by Mr. Herring, corner of Washington and Clinton streets. His acquaintance with the farmers was extensive, for he had been in his early life a clerk for that Jesse Smith who founded Smithville, and there purchased whatever the pioneer farmers had to sell. Gen. Angel, Jesse Smith and Joseph Sheldon were the originators of the old Bank of Sackets Harbor, so long in operation.

MR. H. E. MORSE.



THE great-grandfather of H. E. Morse, moved from Massachusetts to New Hampshire. His fourth son, Joseph, was H. E. Morse's grandfather, and he was born June 8, 1770. This grandfather married Betsey Elizabeth Finley. She was born February 13, 1776. He was a school-teacher by profession, but his children were reared on a farm about seven miles east of South Charlestown, N. H. Of this marriage six children were raised to maturity, three boys and three girls. Hiram Morse, father of H. E., was the oldest child of this family. He was born December 26, 1800. When he arrived at the age of 21 he removed to New York State, worked by the month at farming and other occupations until he and his next younger brother, Samuel D. Morse, bought

a farm on Dry Hill, in the town of Watertown.

About the time of this purchase, he married, September 23, 1830, Adaline Rogers, the third daughter of Eli and Hannah Rogers, of Watertown. Their family consisted of five children, three boys and two girls. H. E. Morse was the first born. His maternal grandfather, Eli Rogers, was born in the town of Watertown, Mass., May 26, 1774. He married Hannah Whitney, July 17, 1798, in Natick, Mass., where she then lived, and where she was born. She was born August 6, 1778. In 1851 her younger brother resided on the homestead farm, the fifth generation of Whitneys who had lived thereon since the settlement of that town.

Samuel D. Morse died September 15, 1884,

at the age of 82 years. His widow, now living at No. 20 Baker street, Watertown, N. Y., is 85 years of age. Only two children of this marriage are now living, Charles D. Morse, residing at No. 20 Baker street, and Mrs. Mary Burdick, wife of D. W. Burdick, of Ithaca, N. Y.

H. E. Morse's grandfather Rogers and his wife removed to Watertown, and bought the farm, a part of which is now the southerly side of Brookside Cemetery. He was accidentally killed, October 26, 1818, by the rolling of saw-logs down the river's bank near his saw-mill—the second person dying from accident within what is now the city of Watertown. He left six children; five girls, the oldest girl 19 years of age, the youngest, the boy, two years old. All these children were brought up to maturity on this farm after the death of their father, under the sole care of their devoted mother. The only surviving one of this family is Eli Rogers, a farmer, residing in the town of Alexandria.

Lois W., the oldest, married Jonathan Demming, who formerly owned the farm on which Hon. Willard Ives now resides, in Watertown.

Sally W. married Gen. Archibald Fisher, of Theresa.

Chloe L. married Josiah Strong, a merchant now residing near Windsor, Canada.

Esther B. married George Walton, a merchant of Sterlingville, son of Azariah Walton, of Alexandria Bay. For a second husband she married Andrew Seaman, another Sterlingville merchant.

H. E. Morse, the subject of this sketch, was born August 24, 1831, on Dry Hill, a well known locality in the south part of Watertown. When quite young, his father sold his interest in the Dry Hill farm to his brother Samuel D., and purchased a farm one and a half miles north of the city of Watertown, where he lived until his death in 1864. H. E. Morse's mother died July 25, 1859. His father's farm was one of the nearest to the school-house, and he was kept steadily at school from the time he was six years old until old enough to assist at farm work in the summer season. He then attended the winter terms of school, two terms of "select school," one term with Josiah Miles, and one term at the Jefferson County Institute when he was 16. Before closing this term of school he was licensed to teach in what was called the Miles district, in the town of Watertown. Thereafter, except while assisting on the farm during the haying and harvesting, for two or three years, he attended the Jefferson County Institute, and taught school four and six months each year. At 19 he commenced to study law in the office of Clark & Calvin, at Watertown. He remained in that law office until admitted to practice law, April 23, 1854. He removed to Clayton the following October, where he has ever since resided, except a temporary residence of four years at Cape Vincent.

He received from Henry S. Randall, Superintendent of Common Schools, a certificate, dated May 12, 1852, authorizing him to teach any district school within the State of New York. He felt proud of this mark of his ability as an instructor of youth—a profession in importance not exceeded by any, and in which the highest moral and intellectual qualifications may be fully and advantageously employed.

In February, 1855, Mr. Morse was elected school superintendent of the town of Clayton, which he held until that office was abolished. In the fall of 1869 he was elected school commissioner of the third district of Jefferson county, for the term of three years. He was supervisor of Clayton for the years 1884 and 1885. In February, 1887, he was appointed by President Cleveland collector of customs for the district of Cape Vincent, and continued in that office until the appointment of his successor, in March, 1881.

Of his brothers and sisters, the two youngest are living: George W. Morse, a farmer, resides at Rices, this county, and Mrs. Imogene Rector, wife of Delos D. Rector, resides in San Francisco, California. His brother, Willard Hiram Morse, photographer, was born July 24, 1833, and died at Bradford, Ill., May 5, 1891, and his sister, Mrs. Mary Jane Folts, died in Stockton, Cal., November 27, 1869.

He was married April 8, 1858, to Mrs. Helen Eddy Estes, the daughter of Aaron Eddy, of Clayton.

Mr. Aaron Eddy came from the State of Vermont with his father, to the town of Potsdam, St. Lawrence county. He married Miss Catherine Smith, of that town, and in 1837 he moved to Clayton village, where he engaged in mercantile and other pursuits, which he carried on successfully with his brother, Luther Eddy, for several years. He died September 7, 1887, in the 80th year of his age. Mrs. Catherine Eddy now resides at her home, in the village of Clayton, and is over 80 years of age. Helen was the second of four children. The oldest, George N., died in 1855, and the third child, Mary, died in 1858. The youngest, Mrs. Amy Baars, resides in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Helen was born February 1, 1835.

Of seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Morse, four are now living: George E., 33 years of age, is in business with his father at Clayton; Horace W., 31 years old, is cashier of the First National Bank, at Clayton; Florence Alice, 18 years of age, and Claude Henry, 16 years old, are attending the Clayton Union Free School, taught by Professor Shaver. Their oldest daughter, Kittie, died December 13, 1879, at the age of 20 years. She came home from the Adams school for a short vacation, was taken sick with typhoid fever, and never recovered. In physical form she was the perfection of health—energetic, bright, conscientious, and an agreeable companion for young or old. She had a large circle of acquaintances, and left many

sincere friends to mourn her loss. To her parents and to her two younger brothers, then 18 and 16 respectively, her loss was indeed irreparable.

Since preparing the above extended sketch of the writer's old-time friend, Mr. H. E. Morse, of Clayton, death has again come into that once happy family, and taken away their idol boy, Claude H., who had but lately graduated from Prof. Shaver's school with such high promise of usefulness and honor.

He was a young man of superior ability and grace of manner, and had begun to read law in his father's office. But the dread disease that had destroyed the life of his sister, who was universally beloved, fastened itself upon his active body, and he, too, died on Saturday, November 24, 1894. He was born in 1877, so that he was but 17 years of age. His parents and relatives have the sympathy of the whole community, for he was a youth of most winning manners, and had become the favorite of the town.

THE ESSELSTYNS.

This important family, so well and favorably known at Clayton and upon the river, were the descendants of Richard M. Esselstyn and Charity VanHoosen, who came into Jefferson county in 1800, among the very first settlers of the town of Cape Vincent. Their children were: Delia, (who married R. P. Lee, and they are both deceased), Justus, John M., Mary, James, Henry, Christiana, (who married Dr. W. H. Webb, and they are both deceased), and Richard M.

Richard M. Esselstyn, of Clayton, is now the only survivor of this large family. He, as well as all the others, was born in Cape Vincent. He received his early education in the common schools, completing it in the Black River Literary and Religious Institute at Watertown, and in other academies. His first labor toward supporting himself was in a tannery at Cape Vincent, and his first business venture was in purchasing a tannery at Clayton, which did not prove a success, but that move brought him into the town which has ever since been his home. He then entered the employ of Merick, Fowler & Esselstyn, the younger member of which important firm was his brother. His business was to look after the books and accounts of

the vessel building department of the firm, and to do the business which required journeys, looking after timber supplies, banking, etc. In this labor he continued for 12 years, and until the firm removed to Detroit. He was appointed Deputy Collector of Customs under Lincoln, and continued through the various Republican administrations, and under Andrew Johnson until 1876. Since that year he has held various offices, among the rest that of Deputy Sheriff. He was, for a short time, an amateur farmer, and has had several other experiences of a business nature. Mr. Esselstyn is a remarkably well-preserved man, bearing his weight of 72 years more like a man of 55 or 60 than like one who has passed the Biblical allotment of time.

In 1846 he married Miss Margaret Reed, daughter of Thos. M. Reed, a merchant of Clayton; they have had five children, three sons and two daughters, the daughters dying early. One of his sons is in the west, making his home in Duluth. His eldest son is Thomas M., manager of the Izaak Walton House, a most popular hotel at Clayton. Charles, another son, is a sailor, having his home in a western city.

CHARLES A. SHAVER

Was born in the village of Perch River, N. Y., April 6, 1861. His parents being poor, he commenced work as a farm hand at 12 years of age, working during the summer and attending the district school during winter. When 16 years of age he taught his first term of school, in what is known as the Star District, in the town of Brownville. He managed to save sufficient money from his summer's work and winter's teaching to attend the Potsdam Normal School the following spring term. The fall and winter term of this year he taught his home school in the village of Perch River. In 1882 he attended the spring and fall terms of school at Ives Seminary, Antwerp, N. Y. In the winter of 1882 he secured the principalship of the

Antwerp village public school, which he held for five successive terms. In 1884 he entered the competitive examination for scholarships to Cornell University from Jefferson county, and gained first place against nine competitors.

About this time his father's failing health threw upon him the entire support of his parents, and made it necessary for him to abandon his cherished idea of obtaining a college education. He has, however, endeavored, by diligent study and application to his chosen work, to supply in a measure what fate has denied him, and to gain rank and position as a teacher.

At the age of 23 he entered the examination for State certificates, and although the



CHARLES A. SHAVER.

youngest applicant in a class of 19, secured the highest record and passed the entire number of subjects—22—at this one session. In March, 1885, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of school commissioner in the Second Commissioner District of Jefferson county. He resigned his position as principal of the Antwerp graded school and accepted the office. He was elected to the same office in the following November by over 600 majority. In August, 1885, he was married to Hattie Moore, of Antwerp, N. Y.

In September, 1887, before the expiration of his office as school commissioner, he was elected principal of the Clayton graded school, which he has since held, the present

year being the eighth of continuous service in the school. The grade of work in the school at the commencement of his term of service was scarcely in advance of that done in the rural districts. To-day the standard of graduation and of its scholarship is not excelled by any school in the county.

Mr. Shaver impresses you at once as a man of thought and erudition. He is most thorough in all he undertakes, and his capacity as a teacher is strikingly demonstrated by his success in every school he has managed. His executive qualities are superior, his learning adequate, his industry predominant—three qualities that command success.

STEPHEN DECATUR JOHNSTON



Was the fourth son of that William Johnston who was probably the best known man on the St. Lawrence for many years. He was a former resident of Watertown, where about 1815-16 he kept a store, and his wife had a millinery shop in connection. The following anecdote is told, illustrative of the courage of the man. On one occasion a band of Indians had encamped near his place, and were engaged in selling brooms, baskets, and other articles. During their stay a young Indian became intoxicated, and reeled along the streets, brandishing a big knife, and daring every one to fight him, threatening and gesticulating fiercely. Johnston observed him for a few moments, when he suddenly, and without the appearance of fear, ap-

proached the Indian, struck him a heavy blow in the face, threw him down, and would have given him a severe chastisement, had not the savage begged for mercy. Johnston took his knife, threw it away, and allowed the Indian to go, which he speedily did, completely curing him of his braggadocio.

Stephen D. Johnston was born in Sackets Harbor in 1820. He came to Clayton with his parents from Cape Vincent, after remaining on Grindstone Island for a short time. He married Miss Maria Angel in 1846, and they have raised one daughter, Miss Ida E. Mr. Johnston began to keep a hotel in 1849, in the stone building now a part of the well-known and justly celebrated Izaak Walton house. He was one of the first to keep a hotel

designed particularly for summer boarders and transient sportsmen, being contemporaneous with Charles Crossmon, Sr., at Alexandria Bay, who was probably the earliest pioneer in that business. Mr. Johnston was zealously determined that his house should be select, and one to which heads of families could bring their children. The corner where the Walton House stands had been a

country tavern for many years, and this old country hotel he raised to the front rank of excellence and importance. In the midst of his usefulness and honor he was stricken with paralysis, and died within a few hours, February 1st, 1893. His death was a loss to Clayton, for he was a useful and much respected citizen. His beloved wife survives him.



THE WALTON HOUSE.

For many years kept by S. D. Johnston, now managed by T. M. Esselstyn.

THE JOHNSTON FAMILY.

THE progenitor of this family, so well-known in Clayton and throughout the north-western part of Jefferson county, was that William Johnston, born in 1782, a native of Canada, who came to Jefferson county in 1812, at the beginning of the war with Great Britain. His wife was Miss Ann Randolph, who was born in 1784. He became an employé of the United States government, and rendered valuable service upon this frontier during the continuance of hostilities. Wm. Johnston, Sr., had these children: James J., Maria (now Mrs. Reed, of Detroit, Mich.), Napoleon B., John, Katherine (who married Chas. L. Hawes, Jr., both of whom are now deceased), Stephen D., and William, Jr.

It is with John Johnston we have more particularly to deal. He was born in Watertown in 1816, receiving his earliest education at Sackets Harbor. He came to Clayton for a residence in 1834. He was a poor boy, glad to row a boat at one dollar a day, or to do anything in the way of honest labor to earn his bread. Gradually he grew into the confidence of the public. On reaching his majority he began to keep a store at the foot

of James street, and in the rear of his store was the steamship wharf, over which crossed the passengers and freight traffic of the town. He was elected Deputy Collector of the port during the administrations of Polk, Pierce and Buchanan. He was for many years Supervisor for Clayton, and has held many other town offices. He has now just passed his 78th birthday, is every day upon the streets, a well-preserved man, able to attend to business, and taking a keen interest in all that is transpiring. An unfortunate accident to one of his limbs embarrasses his locomotion, but in all other respects he is like the average man at 60 years of age. Mr. Johnston, through all these years, has been an unterrified Democrat, upholding that party through all its peculiar history and tergiversation, for it has sometimes supported what at other times it has opposed; but it has ever been the party with which a poor man could affiliate, having been always and largely a "people's party." Mr. Johnston was married in 1845 to Miss Emily Jane Hawes, who was born in 1817. She has been an exemplary, devoted wife.

MELZAR FOWLER.

MELZAR FOWLER, now only dimly remembered by the older people of Jefferson county, N. Y., was born in Edinburgh, Saratoga county, N. Y., in 1803, and came to Depauville in the early twenties with his parents, Anson Fowler and Maria Esselstyn Fowler. His sister Jane (who afterwards married Eldridge G. Merick) also accompanied him, and his brother John. The father commenced a mercantile business in Depauville, a new settlement which had just begun to develop its lumbering interest. This settlement was on the rapids of Cattfish creek, which at that time was a stream of fair size, with sufficient water to float timber down to its mouth at Lake Ontario—not at all resembling the greatly diminished stream it now appears, after having its banks, along its whole course, denuded of timber. The care of this business early fell upon Melzar, the eldest son, and when he was about twenty years of age he bore the responsibility of his father's mercantile affairs.

After some years, wishing to extend his operations, Melzar established a store at Brownville, and went there to live, still maintaining the supervision of the store at Depauville. His younger brother, John, also came to Brownville as a clerk, and was given an interest in the business.

At that time one branch of Mr. Fowler's mercantile business was the manufacture of pearl ash from wood ashes. The forests of Jefferson county furnished the only fuel in those days, and the people of the country saved their ashes and sold them to him, and, in a building for the purpose, he converted these ashes into pearl ash, which was an important article of commerce, and found steady market in New York.

Shortly after establishing himself at Brownville, Melzar married Miss Clarissa Spicer, a sister of Mr. Silas Spicer, of Perch River, and during their residence there their two children, Eldridge and Nettie, were born. During these years Melzar enlarged his field of operation at Depauville by engaging with Mr. Merick in the business of getting out oak timber and rafting it to the Quebec market. In the spring of 1835 he moved his family to Depauville, giving up the business in Brownville in order that he might give his entire attention to the Depauville operations, and be with his aged parents, while John went to Clayton in the interest of Smith & Merick.

At that early day, Watertown was, as it is now, the business centre for the surrounding country, the only method of travel being by private conveyance. It was while

going there on business in August, 1835, soon after the family moved to Depauville, that Mr. Fowler had the great misfortune to have a pair of horses, one of which was vicious and unreliable.

He stopped at a hotel, and when it came time to feed the animal, the hostler was afraid to enter the stall, and called Mr. Fowler from the hotel, who at once took the feed-measure in his hand and entered the stall. The vicious horse, not recognizing his master, dealt him a blow with one of his fore feet, which proved fatal in three days. Every thing was done for Mr. Fowler that could be known, but the blow had produced an internal rupture.

Thus died, in the flower of his youth, and in the midst of his usefulness, one who had the warm regard of all his business associates, and whose morning of life was full of promise. So high did he stand in the regard of his neighbors that parents would come to Mr. Fowler, while a merchant, and earnestly ask him to receive their sons into his store to teach them the business, because of his good training on every side of a boy's character.

His death, so sudden, so tragical, elicited universal regret and sympathy. His wife and her two children remained at Depauville, but the faithful mother never was herself again. A woman of superior mental ability and personal beauty, and with a natural refinement much beyond most of those by whom she was surrounded, her loss wore upon her energies, and she survived her husband only seven years.

The two children, Eldridge and Nettie, thus left orphans at the age of nine and seven years, respectively, were tenderly cared for by their grandmother Fowler and their uncle, Hon. E. G. Merick.

Eldridge went later to live in the family of Mr. Hugh Smith, of Perch River, and afterwards with his Uncle John Fowler until coming of age, when he went West, where he has since lived, and become identified with large lumber and land interests in Michigan, Minnesota and Canada.

The daughter grew to womanhood in the home of her grandparents, and her uncle and aunt Merick, receiving at their hands the best educational advantages. She married Cyrus H. McCormick, of reaper fame. Both as the right hand helper of her husband during his life time, and later in the administration of his estate (with her son Cyrus), she has been called to bear some of the heavier responsibilities of life.

COLONEL ERASTUS WRIGHT.

AN interesting character in the town of Clayton is Colonel Erastus Wright, of Depauville. He was born in Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., December 21, 1809. His father, Daniel Wright, came into Herkimer

county from Vermont, though his native State was Rhode Island. He was descended from Capt. Peter Wright, who served in the Revolutionary army. Daniel Wright, father of our subject, was also Colonel of a regi-



ment in Herkimer county. This regiment was called out for service, and made the march from Herkimer county through a road which for many miles (over certain portions) was almost a wilderness.

Colonel Erastus Wright had been bred a carpenter and mill-wright, and came into Jefferson county to better his condition. He settled in Depauville, and that has been his home for over 60 years. He has always been an active man, diligent in business, prompt and honorable. He has been an extensive builder, having the contract for the First Baptist Church at Lafargeville, in 1837, and the Baptist Church at Perch River, and many dwellings and other buildings throughout the towns of Orleans and Clayton.

He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for 40 years, a steward for 10 years.

In 1831, Colonel Wright was married to Clarissa Prindle, by whom he had four children. She died in 1839. In 1840 he married Miss Elizabeth Nash, and they have had one son. Colonel Wright's eldest son enlisted in 1863, in the 18th N. Y. Cavalry, belonging to Capt. Joseph Simpson's company. He

died in hospital in St. Louis in 1864. The martial spirit in this interesting family would have perhaps been unheralded had not death claimed for it the dread tribute which the exigencies of the War of the Rebellion exacted from so many families in the free North.

Colonel Wright was drafted by the government during the so-called "Patriot" war upon the northern frontier, in 1837, serving 21 days. For this service each drafted man received a warrant for 160 acres of land.

As an enlightened Christian citizen, as an excellent mechanic, and as a patriot who gave his son to the Union army, Colonel Wright stands among the highest in his town, and is enjoying the affectionate regard of all his neighbors and associates. He and his beloved partner are now passing down the decline of life, calmly awaiting the summons which must come to all; but they are ready for the journey, expecting to meet in the other land the loved ones who were the companions of their earlier days, who have already entered upon their possessions there.

THE REES FAMILY.

THOMAS REES, of Clayton, was born in 1819, in South Wales. He was the son of Thomas Rees, who came to this country from South Wales, England, in 1832. After remaining a year in New York city he came to what was then known as French Creek, consuming 14 days in the journey, by way of canal from Albany to Oswego, thence by schooner to Clayton. Thomas Rees, Sr., died in 1841, much respected. His monument is a feature in the Clayton cemetery.

Thomas, the junior, came with his father to Clayton, being then in his 13th year. His first experience was upon a piece of land near Clayton, but his father soon purchased another farm, and upon that land was built the family residence. It is still owned by heirs of the original Thomas Rees. Remaining upon the farm for a few years, he finally entered the employ of Mr. E. G. Merick, the firm afterward changing to E. G. Merick & Co. He remained in that firm until he became a partner, having purchased a one-fourth interest. His relation with the firm continued until 1865, when Mr. Rees purchased the whole business, Mr. Merick having in the meantime removed to Detroit. One-half of this business was sold to Calvin and Breck, of Garden Island. This lumbering business continued for 15 years, until the scarcity of timber, combined with foolish tariff laws, gave a death-blow to that industry upon the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Rees has been permanently retired from active pursuits for nearly 13 years, but is yet active and visible every day upon the streets. His erect figure and stalwart frame promise many years of life and usefulness. He has been twice married. In 1845 he married Miss Alzada Hudson, who

died in 1867. In 1870 he married Miss Alicia S. Radcliffe, widow of Captain Thomas Radcliffe.

Mr. Rees was prominently connected with building the large steamers which made the Clayton ship-yard so celebrated upon the river. Those boats were the honest pride of all these inland waters, and reflected great credit upon all concerned in their construction. Their memory is still cherished. The last sight the writer had of one of these fine boats, was that of the New York, chartered by the government as a transport boat. She was lying in the Potomac river, above Belle Isle, in the winter of 1863.

In connection with this family we may state that Mr. Merick, when in Clayton, was noted for discovering and bringing forward able men to aid him in his large enterprises. He made no mistake in receiving Thomas Rees into his firm, as was evidenced by the success which followed in their construction of the finest fleet upon the great river.

CHARLES E. REES, son of Thomas, married Mary, daughter of Richard M. and Margaret (Reed) Esselstyn, by whom he had three children: Alzada, Sherman and Galen. He is a grocer and ship chandler in Clayton village. William H. Rees, son of Thomas, was born in Clayton, where he married Charlotte C., daughter of Perry and Harriet Caswell, by whom he had the following children: Edna A., Thomas P. and Carl R., who survive; and Ethel, Zelica and Ruby, deceased. Mr. Rees read law with H. E. Morse, of Clayton, for three years, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar, and has since practiced in this town. He has been president of the village, supervisor, justice of the peace and notary public.

GEORGE H. STROUGH



Is one of the most active and energetic of the business men of Clayton. He is of German and English descent. He is the fifth son and tenth child of Daniel and Anna (Wissell) Strough, who came to this county from Herkimer in 1820. He married Bersina M. Ballard and they have three children: Arthur B., bookkeeper for Strough & Brook; Anna B. (Mrs. W. W. Gillett, of Spokane, Washington), and Metta V., a student in her graduating year, at the Potsdam Normal School.

Naturally anxious to secure data concerning such a man as Mr. Strough, we called on him for a statement of facts concerning his life, and received the following brief answer, which we print without change, remarking,

however, that Mr. S. was one of the young men whom we knew when in business at Theresa, and that his prominence and ability were predicted by us in his youth, for his studious disposition and persistency in whatever he undertook clearly shadowed forth his future character. He certainly "justifies the honors he has gained."

Mr. Strough has been a welcome writer for the press, displaying considerable of the editorial ability that has characterized so many Theresa men.

MAJOR JOHN A. HADDOCK,
Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir—My life presents few silent points. I farmed it for 40 years; taught

school 30 years; was school commissioner in the 3d Assembly District six years; supervisor of Clayton one year; railroad commissioner in Orleans one term, and helped make the Orleans bonds; am railroad commissioner in Clayton at the present time, and have helped to pay the old Clayton seven per cent. bonds; sold meats and provisions in Watertown one year, and have sold lumber and other builders' supplies in Clayton for 14 years. My father and mother were healthy people and both lived to 82. I do not use

tobacco or get drunk; am 58 and healthy, and, unless something happens, I do not expect to offer up my checks under 20 years. I disapprove of biographical sketches that nobody cares to read, and if you utilize this letter or any part of it in your History, I ask as a special favor that my most humble apology be permitted to accompany it to the public.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. H. STROUGH.

CLAYTON, October 8, 1894.

ALDEN FARNSWORTH BARKER.

ALDEN FARNSWORTH BARKER was born October 21, 1822, in the town of Walden, Caledonia county, Vermont. He was the eldest of nine children. His parents were descended from English stock, and were as rugged and hardy as the hills that witnessed the birth of their children. In Walden young Alden passed his early boyhood, doing chores on the homestead and going to the district school at odd intervals, until 1833, when 11 years of age, he went to the village of Pierrepont, St. Lawrence county, this State, to work on his father's farm of 60 acres, and the following year he went to the town of Potsdam, to live with Aaron Eddy, and in May, 1837, moved with Mr. Eddy to Clayton and was clerk in the grocery store of A. & L. Eddy, of that place, until 1842, when, with his savings, aggregating the modest sum of \$100, and the credit obtained through strict honesty and sober and industrious habits, he purchased the stock of that firm, and thus may be said to have got his first start in business. In August, 1844, he married Laura D. Smith, who was then teaching a district school in the town of Clayton, a daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Smith, of Russell, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. Three sons and one daughter have been the issue of this marriage, all of whom reside in Clayton.

Henry S. Barker, the eldest son, is engaged in merchandise in Clayton. Seymour B. Barker, next youngest, is general manager of the Thousand Island Electric Light Co., and is engaged also in the vessel business. Frank D. Barker, the youngest son, is an alumnus of the Syracuse University and the Albany Law School, and occupied the position of deputy collector of customs at Clayton, to which office he was appointed in October, 1885, under President Cleveland's administration. Celinda, the daughter and youngest child, is married to Solon H. Johnson, only son of the Hon. James Johnson, of Clayton.

Mr. Barker continued in the grocery trade at the old stand, known as the "Cataract House," on Water street, until 1845, when he, together with A. & L. Eddy, put up the building now known as the "Hayes House," and conducted the business with them until 1847, when he built a store of his own and carried on a general merchandise business in

this building until it was destroyed by the great fire of August, 1853, but this was replaced by a brick structure the following year, and which is still standing. In 1856 he formed a partnership with Simon D. Forbes, then a clerk in the store, and continued this relationship up to the year 1860, when the partnership was dissolved, Mr. Barker continuing the business, together with other and larger interests, up to the year 1873, when he was succeeded by his sons, H. S. and S. B. Barker.

In 1856 Mr. Barker purchased his first interest in vessels, engaging in the grain trade on the chain of lakes between Chicago and Ogdensburg. During the years 1863, 1867, and 1868, respectively, and while having an interest in other vessels, he built at Clayton the schooners Portland, Frank D. Barker, and Hoboken, and continued in the business up to the year 1887.

But the enterprise with which Mr. Barker's name is most prominently associated, was the building of the Clayton and Theresa Railroad. The bonding of the several towns along the line for this project was commenced in 1871, but on account of the strong opposition made by many of the taxpayers it was only accomplished after a hard-fought and closely contested struggle. But the organization of the Clayton & Theresa Railroad Co. was effected that year, with Mr. Barker as president, and Russell B. Biddlecom, of the town of Orleans, as secretary and treasurer, which respective offices these gentlemen held until the road was merged into that of the Utica & Black River Railroad, in 1885. The building of the road was commenced soon after the towns were bonded, was pushed forward with great vigor, and was completed in October, 1873, but only after many obstacles had been overcome. An appeal had been taken from the decision of Judge Sawyer (then county judge), that the several towns along the line had taken all the necessary steps to qualify them to issue bonds in aid of the construction of this road, and while this appeal was pending, the bonds, which nevertheless had been issued, had no market value. As it was necessary to realize on these bonds to buy the iron and carry forward the project, Mr.

Barker bought \$25,000 of them with his own means, and thus enabled the company to carry on the work to a successful termination. It is not too much to say that while this road, which has been a great source of the prosperity of the towns of Clayton and Orleans for the past 24 years, would have ultimately been built in the then distant future, its building would have undoubtedly been many years postponed had it not been for the indomitable pluck and perseverance, the untiring labors and generous support of Alden F. Barker and his able coadjutor, Russell B. Biddlecom.

In 1884 Mr. Barker associated himself with the Folger Bros., of Kingston, Canada, in building the magnificent steamer *St. Lawrence*, to take the place of the *Island Belle*, and an organization was effected under the name of the "Thousand Island Steamboat Company," which still owns this steamer with several others, controlling as it does most of the steamboat traffic on the river. Mr. Barker is at present vice-president of this company. Prior to 1876 Clayton had no

bank, but that year Mr. Barker formed a partnership with R. P. Grant and conducted a private bank, styled the Bank of Clayton, Mr. Barker being the president and Mr. Grant cashier, and continuing the same until January, 1883, when it was organized into a State bank, and with the same officers. In July of the following year, Mr. Barker sold his interest in the bank, and in December following organized a private bank known as the "Citizens' Bank," and conducted the same to October, 1887, when he organized the "First National Bank of Clayton, with over 70 stockholders and a capital of \$50,000, and with himself as president; William Reese, vice-president; W. H. Morse, cashier, and A. A. Warner, assistant cashier, who are the present officers of the bank. It is doing a large and profitable business, and is now counted one of the leading financial institutions of the county. Mr. Barker is also a trustee of the Jefferson County Savings Bank. Any account of Mr. Barker's successful business career is largely the history of the village of Clayton.

THE FRAME FAMILY.

LUKE E. FRAME, M. D., son of Dr. William Frame, was born in Russia, Herkimer county, N. Y., and began the study of medicine in 1840 with his father. He attended lectures at Geneva Medical College, and graduated from there in 1844. He located in Depauville, N. Y., where he died March 20, 1883, aged 71 years. Dr. Frame practiced there 37 years. He was supervisor of the town, postmaster at Depauville, and during the Patriot War in 1838 was adjutant of the 225th Regiment State Militia. He became a member of the Jefferson County Medical Society, June 8, 1869; was its vice-president in 1870, and its president in 1878. He has two sons, Silas Wright Frame, of Belleville, and Solomon V. Frame, of Clayton, both of whom are physicians. Dr. Frame was an unterrified Democrat, affiliating with the Free-soil branch of that party, from which at last sprang the Republican organization.

He was supervisor of the town of Clayton for five consecutive years, and was president of the board of supervisors one session.

The father of Luke E. Frame was born in Vermont, and graduated from Fairfield College, Herkimer county. Practiced in Russia, Herkimer county, until 1822, in which year he removed to Depauville. He took the place of old Dr. Page, the first physician in Depauville. His ride extended from Brownville, Pt. Peninsula, and as far north and west as Gananoque, in Canada. He died in 1848, at Omar, away from home, being taken suddenly ill while upon a tour among his patients.

Dr. Solomon V. Frame, now a resident of Clayton, son of Dr. Luke E., was assistant surgeon in the 14th New York Heavy Artillery, and was afterwards transferred to the 16th Heavy, having been mustered out with that organization.

SOLON H. JOHNSON

WAS born at Depauville, Jefferson county, N. Y., September 8, 1855. Is son of Hon. James Johnson. Was married December 31st, 1882, to Celinda Barker, only daughter of Alden F. Barker, President of the First National Bank, Clayton, N. Y. Two daughters bless their happy home: Kittie, aged 10, and Beulah, aged 8 years. He lived in Depauville until he was 11 years old, at which time his father was elected sheriff of Jefferson county and moved to Watertown, N. Y., where he remained three years, and re-

turned to Clayton, attending the public school and finishing his studies at Hungerford Collegiate Institute, at Adams, N. Y. Afterward he engaged in business with his father until 1881, when he entered the employ of A. P. Tuller & Co., Rome, N. Y. Remained in their employ five years, returning to his former home in Clayton to engage in business with his father.

Was appointed postmaster of Clayton by President Harrison in September, 1890, serving in that capacity until 1895. His efficiency



SOLON H. JOHNSON.

and business methods have placed the post-office at Clayton upon a par with any office of its size in the country, and for which he has been repeatedly complimented by officers of the postoffice department, and received the encomiums of the press and citizens of Clayton, regardless of politics. He is a staunch Republican. Mrs. Elsie McCarn is his reliable and capable assistant in the post-office. He is a very prominent member of the Independent Order of Foresters. While acting in the capacity of Representative of his Court to the original formation of the High Court of New York, held at Rochester February 27th, 1890, he was unanimously chosen its first Past High Chief Ranger, in which capacity he served continuously until 1893, when he was succeeded by the Hon. Jacob Stern, Judge of the Surrogate's Court, of Buffalo, N. Y. Owing to the unavoid-

able absence of his superior officer, Hon. Jacob Stern, he acted as High Chief Ranger at three sessions of the High Court, and reflected great credit upon himself for his efficiency as a presiding officer. At the annual session of the High Court, held in Utica in 1893, he not only secured through his own efforts the holding of the next session of the High Court at the place of his residence, but was honored by his brethren, who elected him by a complimentary ballot as Representative to the Supreme Court, held in Chicago, Ill., September 1st, 1893, and, at the High Court meeting held in Clayton, September 4th and 5th, 1894, was again elected Representative to the Supreme Court to be held in London, England, July, 1895. He occupies the position of Noble Grand of Clayton Lodge, 539, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a hard worker in his own lodge.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

JOHN NORTON, JR., was born in Herkimer county in 1798, and came to Clayton with his father, from Brownville, in 1816, their only guide being "blazed" trees. His wife, Susan Smith, of Norway, N. Y., daughter of David and Susannah (Hathaway) Smith, was born in 1800. They were married in 1823, and their children were Maryette, David 1st, David 2d, Isaac S., Lucena, Eliza, Irene, and George A., born July 25, 1841. Lucena, Eliza, and George A. still reside in Clayton, on the farm settled by their grandfather.

ANTHONY ATWOOD, a native of Vermont, was one of the early settlers of Clayton. He came here in 1817, and located at Depauville, where he resided until the time of his death. At the time of his settlement here there were no houses where the village of Clayton now is. His wife, Polly, bore him six children. Isaac Atwood was born in Vermont, and came to Clayton with his father. He married Luthera Stetson, and their children are Jeanette, Charles, James L. and Montreville W. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Emma, daughter of Isaac and Adaline (Hudson) Cleveland, of this town, and they have a daughter, Adaline. James L. Atwood married Arvilla, daughter of Francis Dodge, and their children are Celia and Isaac. He is a hardware merchant, in company with his brother, Montreville W., and has been in business since 1879.

ELKANAH CORBIN, a native of Russia, N. Y., came to Clayton in 1818, and died here in 1864, aged 75 years. He married Lucy A. Clark, and their children were Simon J., Ira H., Melzar, Irving and Alanson C. The latter was born in the town of Russia, and when 7 years of age came to Clayton with his parents. He married Eliza, daughter of Elijah and Betsey (Howe) Bowe, of Troy, N. Y., who bore him 10 children, viz: Elizabeth, Lucy A., Caroline, Harriet, Ellen, Flora, Emily, Salomia, Sherman and James H. The latter, who was born in Clayton, married Caroline A., daughter of Calvin and Zaire A. (Romain) Guiteau, of Cape Vincent.

AMCS T. PUTNAM was born in Clayton and married, first, Eliza H., daughter of Potter and Nancy (Hart) Sheldon, by whom he had a daughter, Georgianna, and second, Harriet, adopted daughter of Isaac and Mary (Babcock) Carter. He is a farmer on road 51, where he has resided 36 years. Albert H. was born in Clayton, where he married Susan, daughter of John and Magdalene (Consaul) Lingenfelter, July 29, 1883, and they have three children. He resides in Clayton on the homestead farm on road 53.

PAGE ACKERT was born in Clayton, October 8, 1824. He married Martha E., daughter of Benjamin and Florenza (Ellsworth) Pierce, of Cape Vincent. He occupies the homestead farm of his father on road 27. Benjamin Pierce was a native of Connecticut, and served in the Revolutionary War.

His son, Benjamin served at Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, and drew a pension.

PHILANDER A. SPENCER was born in Clayton in 1833. He married Sophia D., daughter of Lewis Grace, of Madison county. Mr. Spencer served in Co. G, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was honorably discharged in June, 1865, and is now drawing a pension.

WILLIAM BASS was born on Grindstone Island in May, 1824. He married Sarah M., daughter of Daniel and Arvilla (Marsh) Whitney, of Brownville. Mr. and Mrs. Bass reside in Clayton. They occupy a farm on road 48, where they have resided 42 years.

ARCHIBALD MARSHALL removed from Galloe Island to Clayton in 1820, and died here in 1886, aged 80 years. Mr. Marshall was a captain and river pilot. When he removed to Clayton there was but one log house in the village, located where Strough & Brooks' sash and blind factory now is. He married Julia A., daughter of William and Ann (Whitney) Hawes, of Cleveland, Ohio, by whom he had three children—Emma J., Charles M. and Willard R. His widow survives.

DANIEL HILL, JR., was born in Saratoga, N. Y., located in Watertown in 1815, and in 1822 removed to Clayton, where he died in 1866, aged 79 years. He married Margaret Stevenson, of Saratoga City, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Stevenson, and they had six children. Margaret Hill married Alanson P., son of Gideon and Lucy (Congdon) Rogers, and their children are Winfield and Ella.

OREN W. SMITH was postmaster at Clayton for 20 years, and served as coroner several years. He served in the Patriot War in 1838, and was taken prisoner at Prescott, in what was known as the "Wind-Mill Fight," and with 100 others was sentenced to death. His sentence, with 80 others, was commuted to banishment for life, and he was transported to Van Diemen's Land. After living five years at Van Diemen's Land, he was pardoned by Queen Victoria, through the intercession of friends in Canada, and returned to Clayton, where he now resides.

FRANK D. LOWE, who was born in Clayton, married Gertrude, daughter of Sanford and Betsy (Rice) Plumb, of this town, and they have a son, Ross B. Mr. Lowe now occupies the homestead farm upon which he was born.

IRA SYLVESTER was born in Pittsfield, Vt., in 1826, and came to Clayton with his father. He married Achsa, daughter of Hannibal and Lois (Greenleaf) Dixon, of Orleans, and their children are William, Nettie M., Charles E., and Dr. George E. Mr. Sylvester occupies the homestead farm on road 18. Charles E. Sylvester married Alice, daughter of James and Lucretia (Evans) Babcock, of Clayton, and they have a son, Elwin J. He is a farmer in this town.

STEPHEN HALE removed from Brownville to Clayton in 1835, and was engaged in mercantile business until 1873, when he retired. He married Betsey D., daughter of Seabury and Hannah Allen, of Galaway, N. Y., and their children are Carrie, Lucy, John and George. The latter is a clerk in the Michigan Central Railroad office at Detroit.

HENRY ELLIOTT was born in Brockville in 1814, and in 1836 located in Clayton. He married Catherine Carkey, of Potsdam, N. Y., daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Dubois) Carkey, who were natives of France. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott reside in this town, aged respectively 75 and 73 years. William Elliott was born in Clayton, and married Helen, daughter of James and Sally (Lamphear) Carey, of Port Huron, Mich., and is now a captain on the lakes, where he has been sailing for 34 years. He resides in Clayton village. The Elliott family is of English origin. Henry J. Elliott married Ella, daughter of Jacob and Jane Hubbard, of Clayton, who bore him three children. He has been a sailor on the lakes since 1868. He resides in Clayton village.

WILLIAM H. LINGENFELTER was born in Montgomery county, and in 1837 located in Clayton and engaged in blacksmithing. He occupies a farm on road 35, in this town, where he has resided 30 years. He served as supervisor two years, and has been assessor nine years. His son, Merritt E., married Frankie A., daughter of Almond and Jane (Saulsbury) Barney, of Clayton, January 10th, 1877, by whom he had a son, A. Lee. He is also a farmer.

HON. ELI SEEBER was born January 24, 1838. In 1860 he married Amanda Lewis, daughter of John and Mary, and settled at Depauville, where he now resides. He followed the business of milling until 10 years ago, when he engaged in farming. He was supervisor of the town in 1878, '81, '82, and '83, and represented the Second Assembly district in the Legislature in 1884 and '85. He has a family of three children, Mary (Mrs. Clarence Whittier), and Clarence and Willis E., who live at home.

JOSEPH THIBAULT was born in Sorel, and in May, 1840, located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Harriet, daughter of John and Ellen (Dufault) Bertrand, of this town, and their children are Joseph, Anthony, George, Louise, John, Philemon, Anna and Bruno. Mr. Thibault has been a blacksmith in Clayton village for the past 38 years.

ELIJAH McCARN was born in Montgomery county, and came to Clayton in 1842. He was the first permanent settler on the farm on road 22, now known as the McCarn farm. He married Susan, daughter of Adolph and Sally (Yates) Seeber, of Canajoharie, N. Y. Mr. McCarn has retired from business and resides in Clayton village. Nelson E. McCarn has been editor of the interesting weekly newspaper *On-the-St. Lawrence*, published in Clayton village.

MARTIN W. WRIGHT was born in Oswego county, and in 1846 located in Clayton, where he married Mary, daughter of Amasa and Clarissa (Hubbard) Smith, by whom he had five children, viz: Mary E., Sarah L., Martin W., Anna V. and Beeri E. Mr. Wright is a farmer on road 56, where he has resided since 1870.

WILLIAM O'TOOLE was born in Constableville, N. Y. He married Mary, daughter of Alexander and Eliza (Delany) Manson, of Macomb, N. Y., by whom he had three children—Edward W., Anna and Sarah E. Mr. O'Toole was captain of the schooner Hartford, which foundered in October, 1894, with all on board.

ALEXANDER MANSON was born in Halkirk, Scotland, emigrated to Quebec in 1840, and in 1848 located in Clayton, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Mary (Fitzpatrick) Delaney. Their children are John W., Mary H., Ann, Ellen, James A., Elizabeth, Michael D., William P., Margaret J. and Janette J. Mr. Manson has resided in Clayton village since 1860. Previous to residing in Clayton, Mr. Manson resided in Theresa 10 years. He has been a sailor and farmer, and is now a merchant tailor.

An unusually afflictive calamity overtook the family of Mr. Manson in the month of October, 1894. His daughter had married William O'Toole, captain of the schooner Hartford, and he was making a voyage from the upper end of Lake Ontario to Clayton, his home. His wife and infant daughter were with him on the trip. A very severe gale had been blowing for several days, when it came out that the Hartford had foundered, with all on board, off Sandy Point, near the mouth of Little Sandy Creek. The Hartford was observed at the life-saving station to be acting strangely, and was apparently unmanageable, and showing signals of distress. When about two miles off the shore she went down with all on board, causing a loss of eight lives. Only the little infant's body has ever been recovered. The O'Toole's left a family of five small children.

DANIEL GARLOCK was born in Danube, N. Y., and came to Clayton in 1851. He married Almira Zoller, of Pamelia, daughter of Jacob and Nancy (Rider) Zoller, and their children are Lucinda, Hattie, Rhoda, Nancy, Ella, Emma and Alvin. The latter was born in Danube, N. Y., and came to Clayton with his father. He married Addie, daughter of Ephraim and Alvira (Osborn) Halliday, of Clayton, and his children are Lester, Hattie, Charles, George, Jay and Addie. His wife died in February, 1885, aged 37 years. He is a farmer on road 6, in this town. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Garlock still occupy the farm on road 8, where they have resided 35 years.

HENRY HEYL was born in Germany, and when 28 years of age located in Orleans, subsequently removing to Clayton, where he died in 1879, aged 74 years. He married Catharine Heldt, of Orleans, and their children were Philip, George, Wendle, Catherine,

Henrietta, Maria and Henry. The latter was born in Orleans, and now occupies the homestead farm on road 77, in this town. He has served the town as justice of the peace and highway commissioner.

SYLVESTER WALRATH was born in St. Johnsville, and in 1855 located in Clayton. He married, first, Laney Gray; second, Grace Perry, and third, Eliza Osborn, and his children were George H., Maryette, Luthera, Ella, Rose, Merrett S., Fred, Ambrose and Grace. He resides in the village of Depauville. Mr. George H. Walrath served in the late war, attained the rank of second lieutenant, and died of typhoid fever at Fortress Monroe. Rose Walrath married Frank C. Fox, who died in Idaho in 1887, aged 35 years. She had two children, Hattie and Winfield H., and resides in Watertown.

JOHN SWART was born in the town of Florida, and came to Clayton in 1856, where he now resides. He married Emily, daughter of Benjamin and Emily (Stephens) Kent, of Clayton, by whom he has two daughters, Gertrude and Mamie. Gertrude married Edgar A. Burlingame, who is one of the merchants of Clayton village.

JOHN C. SHIRE was born in Sheffield, Canada, and in 1857 located in Clayton, where he now resides. He married Almira, daughter of Alonzo and Caroline (Neely) Wheeler, of Kingston, Canada, by whom he has a daughter, Ida M., who married Horace G. Gould, of Clayton.

JOHN J. ALLEN was born in Stephentown, and in 1859 came to Clayton. He married Alma J. Wheeler, of Clinton, N. Y., daughter of Arnold and Hannah (Dilley) Wheeler, and their children are Sarah J. Smith, of Le-Raysville, Ida May and John J., Jr. John J. Allen served in the late war, in the Christian and Sanitary commission, is a Freewill Baptist clergyman, and resides in Depauville, where he has preached several years. He was located in Philadelphia four years; Byron, N. Y., two years; Three Mile Bay, four years; Scriba, N. Y., four years; Addison, N. Y., two years; German Flats, N. Y., three years; Middleville, N. Y., one year, and Newville, two years.

JOHN GRAY was born in Clyde, N. Y., and in 1866 came to Clayton. He married Nancy, daughter of Lodowick and Julia (Suits) Dillon, of Alexandria, and their children are Frederick, Nettie, George, Richard, Edith and Burton. Mr. Gray is a farmer, on road 39, in Clayton, where he has resided 18 years. He served in the Civil War in Co. K., 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged.

JAMES R. BABCOCK married Lucretia, daughter of Columbus and Friendly (Fisher) Evans, of Alexandria, and their children are De Alton E., Allis S., Julia M., Sarah P. and Jennie M. Mr. Babcock is a farmer on road 39. In 1875 he built the Clayton cheese factory, near the village, which he still owns and conducts. Ebenezer Fisher served in the Revolutionary War. Daniel Babcock

served in the War of 1812, and drew a pension.

ROBERT P. GRANT, son of William, of Scotch parentage, was born in Stonington, Conn. He was a cousin of General Grant's father, and was a captain of militia. He died in Liberty, N. Y. His wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Major General Crumb, bore him three children—Lucy, Benjamin and Isaac. The latter was born in Liberty, and died in Neversink, N. Y., in 1865, aged 43 years. He was a general merchant, and a prominent man in the town. He married Hannah, daughter of Peter Leroy, of Neversink, and they had eight children. Robert P. Grant, eldest son of Isaac, married Lettie C., daughter of Daniel and Isabelle (Love) Hayes, of Boonville, and they have a son, Robert D. In 1874 Mr. Grant went to Fort Madison, Iowa, and engaged in the banking business with Senator W. G. Kent, and in 1876 he located in Clayton, where he now resides, and is now cashier of the Exchange Bank.

DR. GEORGE M. MCCOMBS married Annette, daughter of Danford and Lucy J. (Rogers) Weaver, of Clayton, and their children are Ray G., Ross, Carl E. and Alice C. Dr. McCombs studied medicine with Dr. H. G. P. Spencer, of Watertown, and graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1877. In 1880 he located in Clayton, where he has since practiced with marked success. William J. McCombs married, first, Martha, daughter of Robert Ellsworth, of Canada, who bore him two children, Esther and George; and second, Alzada, daughter of Thomas and Alzada (Hudson) Rees, of Clayton. He has been engaged in the drug business in Clayton village for the past eight years, and has served the town as clerk.

BENJAMIN W. DEWEY was born in Hartford, and came to Clayton in 1882, where he now resides. He married Ellen D., daughter of Frederick and Rebecca Hallett, of Smithville, and their children are Alwin H., Holland B., Hartley F. and Clinton M. His son, Holland B., is an undertaker and dealer in furniture in Clayton village, and is a graduate of the United States College of Embalming, New York City. Benjamin Cole, grandfather of B. W. Dewey on the mother's side, served in the Revolutionary War, and was one of General Washington's staff.

PERRY CASWELL, long a resident of Clayton, was born in Westmoreland, Oneida county, April 6, 1864. His father was Gurdon Caswell, the first paper-maker in Watertown, who lies in the Clayton cemetery, he having died in 1862. He had the benefit of the common schools of Watertown, having been a pupil of Sewel Brintnall, a school teacher of the early days of Watertown. Gurdon Caswell kept an hotel on the corner where the American Hotel stood for so many years. He also built three separate paper-mills in Watertown, including one which stood upon the spot where is a part of the present Bagley & Sewall works.

Perry remained in Watertown until his

father emigrated to Pembroke, where his father rebuilt another paper-mill. After three years the family again returned to Watertown, when Perry began work in his father's paper-mill to learn the trade of paper-making. In 1835 he came to Clayton, going into business as a boot and shoe dealer, in which he continued until 1879, when he gave up active business, his advancing years rendering him partially unfit for close business pursuits. He has been postmaster at Clayton, justice of the peace and coroner—besides many less important positions. Mr. Caswell is a highly respected member of the M. E. Church, having been one of its first organizers. In his 86th year he is an able, conscientious citizen.

G. E. THIBAUT was born in 1852 in Clayton, and has always resided in that village. He was educated in the common schools of Clayton. He was clerk for W. W. Angel for 18 years, at last associating with his brother in 1889, and forming the firm of G. E. & J. O. Thibault, who are the successors of Mr. Angel.

J. O. THIBAUT was born in Clayton in 1857, and had the benefit of the same schools as his brother. His business was that of house carpenter, but he entered trade with his brother in 1889, and is the junior member of the firm of G. E. & J. O. Thibault. They are both good business men, and enjoy the confidence of the business community.

DR. AMOS ELLIS, who died at Clayton in 1879, in his 69th year, was an able and most popular physician. His ancestors came originally from New England, settling at first in Adams. The Doctor was born in Brownville, January 9, 1810, but his parents removed later to the village of Clayton, and there the Doctor became the leading physician. His medical education was received at Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer county, and subsequently studied with Dr. Walter Webb, of Adams. He began to practice in 1833. But few men in the profession left behind them memories more enduring than Dr. Ellis. He was a kind man by nature, and that made him popular with his patients. His son, Charles A. Ellis, conducts a drug business at Clayton, and is a successful and popular business man. In addition to drugs, he keeps on hand, as do many of the stores in Clayton, a more or less extensive stock of camp supplies, fishing tackle, confectionery, etc., to supply the requirements of the great army of summer residents who annually invade Clayton and the other towns from Cape Vincent to Alexandria Bay.

HON. JAMES JOHNSON was born in Frankfort, Herkimer county, N. Y., May 3, 1824; moved with his father, March, 1836, to Depauville, Jefferson county. He received a common-school education, worked at the carpenter and joiner trade until he was 28 years of age, when he commenced buying produce for the New York and Boston markets. He opened a general store at Depauville in 1854, where he continued in

trade until 1867. He commenced mercantile business in Clayton in 1870, and continued in same until the present date. He served as town clerk of the town of Clayton in 1855, and continued as such for four successive years; was elected justice of the peace in 1859, and has served as such 18 years; elected supervisor of the town of Clayton in 1865, and served as such two terms; was elected sheriff of Jefferson county in November, 1866, and served the full term of three years. He was elected Member of Assembly from the Second District of Jefferson county in 1870. Served as a member of the Board of Education of Clayton Union Free School 18 consecutive years, and was president of the board during that whole term of office. Was appointed one of the commissioners for dredging Chaumont Bay, by Gov. Fenton, in 1868. He married Deborah Fry, January 1, 1843, and they have three children: two daughters, Mrs. S. V. Frame, of Clayton, and Mrs. H. W. Streeter, of Rochester, N. Y., and Solon H. Johnson, the obliging postmaster at Clayton.

Mr. Johnson has fully rounded out his life thus far, and received all the honors his neighbors and friends could confer upon him. A wholesome man to know.

W. H. THORPE, the intelligent jewelry dealer at Clayton, has been in business there nine years. His store is a model of neatness, and his assortment unusually fine for a country town. He came to Clayton in 1885, from Pottstown, Pa. He was a native of Havana, N. Y., and had a natural inclination towards mechanism, resulting in his becoming an expert watchmaker. His square dealing and industry are the best guaranty of his success.

ALFRED FOX was born January 30, 1807, at Pompey Hill, Onondaga county, N. Y. He received his education at a common school; came to Jefferson county in 1832; was for years town school commissioner, or "inspector," as it was then called; was supervisor of the town for several years; was in the Legislature from the old third district of Jefferson county in 1850; was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore in 1852; was appointed custom house officer at Cape Vincent, and held the office from 1853 to 1857. He was twice married; for his first wife he married Miss Lucy Hawes, of Fabius, Onondaga county, N. Y., by whom he had six children, three of whom are now living. She died in May, 1841. For his second wife he married Miss Olive C. Bent, of Watertown, by whom he had five children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Fox died March 13, 1880, of pneumonia, and was followed two weeks later by his wife, she dying of the same disease.

WILLIAM ROSS was born in Ireland, and married Eliza Bennett, both of Scotch descent. They came to America in 1860, and began farming near Heuvelton, St. Lawrence county. They brought four sons, John

1st, William James 2d, Thomas B. 3d, and Hugh, who died in infancy. Another child was born whom they also named Hugh, now a resident of Chicago, and soon to be admitted to the bar. In 1862 the father, with his sons, John, William and James, enlisted in the Union army and did valiant service. The father and John were in Company G, 142d N. Y. Vol. Infantry, under command of General Curtis. The father was in all the engagements of that regiment, until disbanded at Ogdensburg, in June, 1865. He is now a pensioner, residing at Potsdam, N. Y. John lost an arm at the battle of Chapin's Farm, and was discharged in 1865. He was in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Bermuda Hundred and Chapin's Farm. James was sergeant in the 13th New York Cavalry. John is now a business man in the village of Clayton. He married Mary T. Washburn, daughter of Rev. George Washburn of the M. E. Church. She died in the spring of 1870, aged 19 years. In 1871 he was again married to Martha Ann Todd, of De Peyster, St. Lawrence county, and they have a family of five girls and two boys. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and has been appointed lay reader by Bishop Huntington.

GEORGE WILLOX, a citizen of Clayton, came into that town in 1892, but has been a resident of Jefferson county, except when he was in the army. He was born in 1820, in the town of Pamela. He married Miss Louise Hunter, in 1840, and they have raised seven children. He learned to be a carpenter in Watertown with Mr. Charles E. Hubbard, working upon the O'Dougherty property in Jewettville, and other buildings. In 1862 he enlisted in Capt. Gould's company (L.) New York Heavy Artillery, and was discharged for disability, incurred in the line of his duty. He is now a pensioner.

Mr. Willox is best known in Clayton as a carriage-builder, his shop being on James street, west of State. He is a good citizen, and bears his 74 years with wonderful vigor and force, showing him to be temperate and abstemious.

His first wife died in 1891. In 1894 he married Mrs. Mary E. Schell, of Clayton, who is sharing his earthly pilgrimage.

JOHN HENRY GRAVES came to Clayton from Ulster county, about 1843. He had married Miss Margaret R. Gibbons before he came to Clayton, and there his numerous family were born—eight boys and one daughter. The children were: William T., Samuel G., Hannah M., Peter H., Abram J., John H., Jr., Charles E., Alfred P., Joseph F. All of these children, who are now living, reside within three miles of Clayton. Mr. Graves, Sr., erected the first grist-mill in Clayton, just below the bridge at the mouth of French Creek. Previous to that, those who desired grinding of grain were obliged to visit Omar or Depanville. Mr. Graves died March 20, 1855. His wife died in 1893, aged 65 years. Joseph F. Graves, son of John H., has pur-

sued the calling of his father, and has continued the retail store, where he resides, near the grist-mill. In 1880 he married Miss Mary Marshall, who died in 1881. He married Miss Margaret E. Baird in 1871, by whom he had one child. Mr. Graves is a useful, respected citizen, continuing along upon the same line followed by his father. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and has passed through all the chairs in that popular and meritorious organization.

JAMES A. TAYLOR, born in Gananoque, Ontario, in 1824, is commander of Albert Dennis Post, G. A. R., at Clayton. He served in the 186th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and was afterwards 1st lieutenant in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery. He came to the town of Orleans in 1836, and removed to Clayton in 1887. He has been commander of several vessels upon the river, and is a well-known and highly respected citizen. In 1850 he married Miss Julia A. Cornwall, and they have raised two daughters, one of whom is dead: the other is wife of Mr. Pierce, a real estate operator in Watertown. Capt. Taylor is a wholesome man to know, standing deservedly high among his acquaintances, but highest among those who know him best.

AMONG the men who are hard to interview in preparing the business records of a town, we will name W. A. Webster, who conducts, through Mr. W. A. Dygert, next to the largest lumbering and manufacturing business in Clayton. Mr. Webster hails from South Hammond, St. Lawrence county, but Mr. Dygert resides in Clayton. The concern employs some 25 men, many of them skilled mechanics, and the work turned out is of an excellent character. The success of such an establishment is traceable directly to the changed conditions now prevailing compared with days past, in the erection of dwellings, especially frame buildings. These shops make up the doors, sash, blinds, the paneling, the wainscoting, even the cornices, turn the newel posts and the ornaments for the balustrades; and about all the old-time "house carpenter" has to do is to put these various belongings together, joining them on to the frame and the studding, nail on the clap-boards and the shingles, and the result is a home fit to hold a king, if he chances to come that way and call. The Strough & Brooks works are conspicuous in this outfitting, as well as Mr. Webster and Mr. Dygert. Both are good concerns.

We have given as many family sketches as we have room for, and probably will be charged with more or less favoritism. It is generally the case that people who are left out of history are the ones who complain of the History's imperfections—forgetting that if they had been more communicative when approached, and manifesting more interest in the work, at the proper time, they might also have been rescued from oblivion by the printed page.

ELLISBURGH.

THIS town, embracing Minos and Henderson (No. 6, as designated on the surveyor-general's map), was erected from Mexico into a township on February 22, 1803; the first town meeting being held at the house of Lyman Ellis, at which the following town officers were chosen: Edward Boomer, supervisor; Lyman Ellis, clerk; Caleb Ellis and Amos B. Noyes, overseers of the poor; Jeremiah Mason, Samuel Rhodes, and Benj. Boomer, commissioners of highways; Matthew Boomer, constable and collector; Abiah Jenkins, constable; John Thomas, Christopher Edmunds and Dyer McCumber, fence-viewers; C. Ellis, Jeremiah Mason, Timothy Harris, Benj. Boomer, D. McCumber, Joseph Holley, overseers of highways.

SUPERVISORS.

1803, Edward Boomer; 1804-5, Lyman Ellis; 1806, Nathaniel Wood; 1807, L. Ellis; 1808-9, Joseph Allen; 1810, Orimal Brewster; 1811-14, Lyman Ellis; 1815-16, Ebenezer Wood; 1817, L. Ellis; 1818-20, Pardon Earl; 1821, E. Wood; 1822-23, P. Earl; 1824-29, Wadsworth Mayhew; 1830, Daniel Wardwell; 1831-36, Jotham Bigelow; 1837, Ezra Stearns; 1840, W. C. Pierrepont; 1841-42, Ezra Stearns; 1843, Wm. C. Pierrepont; 1844, John Littlefield; 1845, James Jones; 1846-47, Wm. C. Pierrepont; 1848-49, John Clark; 1850, Alvah Bull; 1851-52, Jas. I. Steel; 1853-54, Alexander Dickinson. For lists from 1854 to 1894, see pp. 337-344.

This town derives its name from Lyman Ellis, of Troy, who settled as a proprietor in 1797, and who afterwards for several years acted as an agent. He died in town, March 13, 1847, aged 87. His character is briefly summed up in his epitaph: "Modesty, honesty, and charity adorned his walk in life."

April 11, 1796, Marvel Ellis, of Troy, N. Y., contracted with Wm. Constable for the purchase of this town, excepting a marshy tract each side of Sandy creek, near the lake, which was afterwards included, and a tract of 3,000 acres, in the southwest corner, sold to Brown & Eddy. The sum of \$22,111.50 was paid, and a deed given; March 22, 1797, upon which a mortgage was given back upon the balance, amounting to \$98,943.45. This mortgage embarrassed the early sales, and confidence was not restored until the property had reverted to the Constable estate, some years afterwards.

The greater part of the town was surveyed by Calvin Guiteau in 1796, except the eastern part, that was surveyed by Nelson Doolittle, and the 3,000 acre-tract in 1800, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome; the latter, in 1808, surveyed the whole town. A proposition had been received from Moody Freeman for the purchase of the town, but a bargain was not effected. The town, in-

cluding the marshes, which in dry seasons afford wild grass, but which are often flowed, contain 54,721 acres.

In the spring of 1797, Marvel and Lyman Ellis, brothers, and both interested in the purchase, found their way into town, the latter with the view of permanent settlement. In the fall of the same year, Caleb Ellis, having met with Lyman Ellis at Rome, was casually introduced with the expectation that a relationship existed, but none was found; yet the interview resulted in an invitation to settle in the new town. Caleb Ellis accordingly visited the town, and selected a farm on the south branch of Sandy creek, at a place where one Waldo had the year previous erected a hut for hunting.

Many men were employed by Lyman Ellis the same season, who had at its close built a dam and saw-mill three-fourths of a mile below the present site of Ellis village, and the mill was got in operation the same fall, but was partly swept off early the next spring by a flood. In the winter of 1797-8, Wm. Hicks, with Mr. Buller and B. Pierce, remained in town, and in the spring of 1798, Caleb Ellis and family, Robert Fulton, Elijah Richardson, Hezekiah Pierce, Chauncey Smith, Wm. Root, Vial Salisbury, Isaac Waddle, Abram Wilcox, two men by the name of Thornton, and others, came into town with Lyman Ellis to rebuild the mill and erect a grist-mill; but nearly all were taken sick, and the pioneers were reduced to great suffering from want of provisions and necessary medical attendance.

To supply the place of mills, Mr. Ellis and his settlers constructed, after models of their own device, those primitive mortars used from necessity in all new settlements, and made by boring and burning a cavity into the top of a hard wood stump, over which was suspended a pestle by a spring-pole. With much difficulty, during the season, the saw-mill was again fitted up and the dam rebuilt; the iron and heavy freight, as well as the furniture of settlers, having been brought into town in open boats by way of Wood Creek and Oswego.

The first corn and potatoes raised in the county by the present race of settlers was by Lyman Ellis in 1797, who also, in 1798, was probably the first to raise winter wheat.

The first death in Ellisburg was Mary, a young daughter of Caleb Ellis, and the first death of an adult was that of Samantha Howard. The first birth is said to have been that of Ontario Pierce, a son of Hezekiah Pierce, in the summer of 1798.

The winter of 1798-99 was one of remarkable severity. Snow fell on the 29th of October and lasted till the 20th of April.

In the spring of 1799 the dam of Ellis was again swept off and the mill partly destroyed, when this and the frame of a grist-mill were removed to the present village above, and the latter was got in operation about 1803.

January 22, 1803, George Tibbets and James Dole, of Troy, were appointed agents for Ellisburgh, and in 1807 were paid for their services in land. In the same year, Benjamin Wright, of Rome, succeeded as general agent for the estate, and fixed his residence at Pulaski, where he continued in the capacity of surveyor and agent until employed on the canal surveys.

No incident worthy of remark occurred until 1808, when the Embargo act was passed, that led to much opposition from the Federal party in this county, and was in some places on this frontier systematically violated.

In September, 1808, an event occurred in this town that created great excitement at the time. We take it from accounts published in the Albany Gazette, Oct. 10, 1808: "A party from Oswego, under Lieutenant Asa Wells, entered Sandy Creek, and after seizing a quantity of potash, under the Embargo laws, proceeded to the house of Captain Fairfield, surrounded it, and seized and carried away a swivel. Mr. F. being absent, his lady made complaint to a justice, who issued a warrant. The constable was intimidated, and called upon his fellow-citizens to aid him, when about thirty men took arms and went with him, but Wells' men presented bayonets, when they desisted, and twenty of the men went off. Lieutenant Wells ordered the remainder to be disarmed and bound, when they were taken, with the swivel, to Oswego. On the evening of the 25th of September the same party returned, as reported, for the purpose of taking the magistrate and constable who had issued the papers. A warrant against Wells and two others, for felony in breaking open a house, was issued at Sackets Harbor, and given to Ambrose Pease, a constable, to execute, who, after examining the law, raised the hue and cry, and assembled about 200 persons in Ellisburgh, where a consultation of several magistrates was held, and the next day at sunrise about seventy or eighty men, armed and equipped, volunteered to aid in the arrest; but the magistrates durst not issue the order for their march, being apprehensive that some excess or injury might be done, and the question having been raised whether a constable had a right to demand aid before he had been resisted, the armed men were advised to disperse, and the civil officer requested to proceed to apprehend Wells and the others, without the force of the county. This proceeding was charged by one of the political parties as an attempt of the other to resist, by force of arms, the execution of the laws, and mutual criminations were exchanged with much bitterness."

During the war of 1813, a company of Silver Grays, composed of old men and boys not liable to military duty, was formed in Wood's Settlement, but was not called to serve, except to guard the beach and mouth of Sandy creek.

In the spring of 1814 a complete victory was gained, with slight loss, by a detachment of troops guarding a quantity of military

stores from Oswego, under Lieut. Woolsey, which had entered Sandy creek, and were attacked by a detachment from the British fleet.

The aboriginal remains of Ellisburgh have given occasion for some to believe that they were concerned with buried treasures, and this being confirmed by the supposed indications of the divining-rod, led in early times to explorations for them, despite the guardianship of the spirits of the murdered, who, according to the most approved demonologists, are ever placed sentries over concealed coffers. The projectors of these speculations were in some instances charged with making money out of the credulous victims of superstition, by selling provisions, and, in several instances, the diggers were almost frightened out of their senses by ghosts and demons. Some were fleeced of substantial property in pursuit of imaginary wealth, and others lost the respect of sensible men by the favor with which they regarded these follies.

In 1828 there occurred a sickness that was remarkable for its fatality, more especially in the vicinity of the lake, where scarcely a single person escaped an attack. It continued through the summer months, which were remarkable for their intense heat, with copious showers, alternating with clear sky and hot sun. The lake was very high, and the marshes were flowed. The disease assumed the type of a malignant typhoid fever, and was very general, extending along the entire frontier, being especially severe in the vicinity of marshes and standing water.

Ellisburgh has sent a number of her people to Illinois and Wisconsin, those in the former State mostly locating near St. Charles, where they have accumulated considerable property, now of value, owing to its proximity to the city of Chicago, and the quality and quantity of its agricultural productions.

Rufus Richardson, one of General Washington's life-guards during the Revolution, settled in the town very early. He died September 16, 1681, aged 81, and was followed by his wife, who had reached the age of 90, on June 4, 1851. Their son Freeman, now also deceased, was a soldier of 1812. The old Richardson farm is in the north-west part of the town.

The Eastman, Mason, Hossington, Wodell, Noble, and other families, were among the early settlers, and some of the finest farms and best improvements in town are now owned by their descendants.

EARLY ROADS.

The first road which is described on the town records, was laid out October 7, 1803, and is recorded as follows: "Beginning near the end of a road cut out on the Sixth Town from Levi Schofield's to Hungry Bay, and where said road intersects a division line of Great Lot 54 on said town; thence (by courses given in description) to the

south line of the town of Adams, meeting a road laid out by the commissioners of said town to the said line."

Following is the survey of a road "laid out by the commissioners of highways for the town of Ellisburgh, in said town, December 20, 1803. Beginning at the road near the house of Lyman Ellis, on the north line of lot No. 76, thence north 81° west along said line 164 chains and 66 links, until it intersects the road laid out from Christopher Edmunds' to the town of Adams."

A road was laid out May 12, 1804, surveyed by Lyman Ellis. "Beginning on the east line of lot No. 25 in said town, where the road that is laid out running from Jeremiah Mason's to Joseph Holley's intersects said line; thence north along said line 154 chains and 75 links, until it intersects the road leading from Asabel Hossington's up to the south side of the north branch of the Great Sandy creek, to the town of Adams, laid out by actual surveys."

Another road laid out August 30, 1804, and also surveyed by Lyman Ellis, is described as follows: "Beginning at the south end of the town of Adams, at the southeast corner of William Thomas' land, at the south end of a road laid out on the town of Adams, at a 'small beach sapling,' thence south 45° west, 5 chains, to a maple tree standing on the line of the road laid out by the commissioners of the town of Ellisburgh, in the year 1803."

A road laid out June 21, 1804, surveyed by Lyman Ellis, was as follows: "Beginning on the lot No. 76, at the mouth of Bear creek, so called, thence (by bearings given) to the west line of township No. 1, 5½ miles and 15 chains." Another road, laid out at the same time, is recorded as "Beginning on the ridge, so called, where the road leading from the mouth of Bear creek, so called, to the west line of township No. 1, crosses said ridge; thence (by bearings given) to the south branch of Big Sandy creek, and to the road by Mr. Isaac Burr's."

At a special town meeting, held July 24, 1813, the following named persons were chosen as the first school commissioners and inspectors for the town of Ellisburgh: Commissioners, Oliver Scott, Elijah Woodworth, William Case; inspectors, George Andrus, Lyman Ellis, George Jenkins. Oliver Scott was released from the position of school commissioner, and Asa Averill appointed in his place. In 1813 and 1814 the town was divided into 17 school districts, and public school buildings were first erected during those years. Schools had previously been taught by subscription, in houses built in the same way, or in any buildings which could be conveniently used. The first school-house bears the date of August 9, 1805.

A grist mill was built on Sandy creek, in the upper part of the present corporation of Belleville, some year previous to 1820, by Abraham Miller and Rufus Mather, of Marlborough, Wyndham county, Vermont. Not long after this, and previous to 1820, they

deeded about an acre of land to Owen Howard, upon which he built a chair factory, and carried on quite an extensive business for a number of years. Miller & Mather afterwards sold out to Cotton Kimball, who built the frame grist-mill. The first mill was one of the old-fashioned frame structures common at that day. The dam was near the mill. Kimball removed this dam and built one about half a mile above the mill, and dug a "ditch" raceway.

THE LAKE-SHORE.

The lake-shore in this town is nearly a straight line, and is bordered by a low ridge of sand-hills, scantily covered with trees at a few points, but mostly composed of drifting sands. Behind this is a large marsh, that extends several miles each way from Sandy creek, in which are open ponds. These marshes are without timber, are covered with sedges, aquatic plants and wild-rice, and when the lake is low a considerable portion of them may be mowed, but in high water they are mostly flowed. A large part of the marsh remains unsold, and is used as a kind of common. Where capable of tillage it is found very productive.

The lake-shore has been the scene of many wrecks since the country was settled, the first within the memory of those living, having occurred in the fall of 1800, when a small schooner from Mexico to Gananoque, Capt. Gammon, master, was lost off Little Stony creek, and all on board perished. A boat with eight men, that was sent in search of the vessel, was also swamped, and all hands were drowned.

About 1807 a family was located by Mr. Benjamin Wright, at the mouth of Sandy creek, to afford aid to shipwrecked persons, and since that period this lonely dwelling has sheltered many a suffering sailor, who might otherwise have perished. Within the memory of the present tenant, who has occupied the premises thirty years, the following vessels have been wrecked on this coast, and several near the house: Atlas, Asp, Huron, Fame of Genesee, Two Sisters, Victory, Hornet, Three Brothers, Medora, Burlington, Caroline, Henry Clay, Neptune, Napoleon, White Cloud and several others, names not known, of many of which the entire crews were lost, and of others a part were saved. These are but a part of the whole number that have been lost here.

In 1829 a survey of the mouth of Sandy creek was made by order of the general government, with the view of improving it for a harbor. The estimated cost of the work was \$36,000, but nothing was ever done towards effecting this. A warehouse has been erected at the head of navigation, on each branch of the creek, but these are little used at present. Sandy creek is a lawful port.

The fisheries in Mexico bay, and in front of this town, have within a few years assumed much importance, and recently gillnets have been introduced and used, at

great distances from the shore, in deep water. It was found that the placing of these before the mouth of streams injured the fisheries, and the subject was made a matter of complaint to the board of supervisors at their session of 1852, who passed an act by which it was forbidden to place seines or nets across or in the waters of Skinner creek, and the north and south branches of Big Sandy, in Ellisburg, or within eighty rods of the mouth of either, under penalty of \$50.

WOODVILLE,

A small village on North Sandy creek, about three miles from its mouth, formerly Wood's Settlement, was settled by Ebenezer, Ephraim and Jacob Wood, sons of Nathaniel Wood, of Middletown, Vermont, who came in to look for lands with Orimal Brewster, Simeon Titus, Ephraim Wood, Jr., and Hezekiah Lefflingwell, in the fall of 1803. Messrs. E. & E. Wood purchased, May 26, 1804, for \$2,294.80, a tract of 754 acres, and in March, Ephraim Wood, with a daughter and three sons, came in to make a home, his brother Ebenezer remaining to settle the estate. Rev. Nathaniel Wood, their father, an old man, came on in June, 1804. Obadiah Kingsbury, Oliver Scott and others, came the same year. A small mill was built, and in 1805 got in operation. In 1805, Ebenezer Wood, Nathaniel Wood, Jr. (Reuben Wood, afterwards Governor of Ohio, and later a resident of Valparaiso, South America, was a son of Nathaniel Wood), Mosely Wood, Samuel Truesdale, and families came in, and several young men. A field of corn was planted by the Woods on the marsh, as late as June 7, producing an immense yield, which greatly raised the reputation of the settlement and the hopes of the settlers.

When the Woods came in they followed the old Redfield turnpike into Adams, and the balance of the way cut their own road. The mill spoken of above was built by them. A paper-mill was built here about 1846 by the Messrs. Clark, and is still standing.

Oliver Batcheller, an old resident in Woodville, came here from Stratton, Windham county, Vermont, in the winter of 1808-9. He had been here the year previous and examined the country, and the general aspect being favorable, he made the location as mentioned. He was but twenty-two years old at the time. In 1815 he married Polly, a daughter of Ebenezer Wood.

Soon after Mr. Batcheller settled at Woodville, he built a blacksmith-shop on the ground now occupied by the store, at the south end of the bridge. He afterwards moved a short distance up the creek, and built a second shop and put up a trip-hammer. His first shop was the first one in the village.

The first attempt at merchandising in the village, was made by Ebenezer Wood, who brought in a few such goods as were necessary for the use of the settlers. This was

soon after he came, and in the spring of 1809, he had a few articles still on hand. The first regular store, however, was opened by Nathan Burnham, who settled here in 1812, and carried on the business for some time. The first hotel was kept by Ebenezer Wood, in his dwelling, which stood directly in front of the spot occupied by the residence of Nathaniel Wood. The present hotel was built for a dwelling, probably by Nicholas Meade, a shoemaker, and converted into an hotel some time afterward.

A school was taught in the village previous to the War of 1812.

A postoffice was established some time between 1820 and 1830, previously to which time the people had received their mail at Adams, Ellis village and other places. The first postmaster was Asa Averill; the second was Augustus Victor Wood, who occupied the office for 17 years.

LIFE-SAVING STATION.

This station was established in the autumn of 1876. It is situated at the mouth of the Big Sandy creek. The building is of wood, 45 by 20 feet in dimensions, and the station is provided with the necessary apparatus. The crew consists of a captain and six men. The eastern coast of Lake Ontario is a dangerous locality in time of storms, and this station is of great benefit to those who are exposed to the perils of the deep.

THE BAPTIST SOCIETY OF WOODVILLE

Was formed January 27, 1825, with Ebenezer Wood, Oliver Scott, Amaziah Fillmore, Pedro Scott, William Ellsworth and Abijah Jenkins trustees. The church was formed by the Rev. Asa Averill.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF WOODVILLE

Was formed November 22, and a society December 14, 1836, of which Ebenezer Wood, Oliver Batcheller and William Gray were trustees.

The first bridge across Sandy creek at this place was an open structure of wood, built in the summer of 1808. It was planked over, and stood across the stream where the dam now is. The King iron bridge was erected in 1869, at a cost of \$6,000, and consisted of two spans. The Wood saw-mill stood where the grist-mill now is. The latter was built in 1825 or 1826 by Samuel Cook.

RURAL HILL P. O.

The first settler here was Jedediah Hill, who located in the spring of 1815. The place afterwards passed into the hands of his son, Eben, then to a brother of the latter, John, who sold it to Amasa Hungerford, Jr. On the death of the latter it became the property of his brother, Philo Hungerford.

The locality was known for years before the establishment of the postoffice, as Buck Hill, from the fact that it was a great resort for deer, and large numbers of these animals were killed here by the early set-

tlers. Edward Burnham opened a store before the establishment of the office, calling it the "Rural Hill Store," and the office received the name of "Rural Hill Post-office" in consequence. It has had at different times several stores and shops, a tavern, etc., but at present there is very little business in the place.

[The articles upon Pierrepont Manor, Ellis village and Mannsville, were prepared by Mr. George Allen, of the Manor. His style is pure, and his descriptions are characterized by a rigid adherence to facts—a commendable thing in a historian.]

PIERREPONT MANOR

Is situated 19 miles south of Watertown, and on the line of the R. W. & O. R. R., and commands a distant prospect of the lake. It lies 620 feet above tide-water, and 385½ feet above the lake. It contains two stores, two hotels, one saw-mill, three blacksmith shops, two churches, and a large seed business is carried on by W. H. Grenell.

In March, 1805, Joseph Allen, with Pardon Earl and Arnold Earl, from Galway, N. Y., came in by way of Redfield to Adams, and thence worked their way through the forest to Bear creek, and settled on the site of the present village of Pierrepont Manor. William Case, William Tabor, William Lewis and two or three families by the name of Simmons settled here soon after.

Joseph Allen was born at Westport, Mass., in 1768. Mr. Allen was a minute-man during the Revolutionary war nearly three years, and when a young man worked at vessel-blacksmithing at Providence, R. I. About 1793 he removed to Galway, N. Y. He sold his farm there in 1804, and in the fall of that year came to Bear creek and purchased 240 acres of land at \$3 an acre. The place was in the midst of a wilderness. At this time he built a log house on the ground north of "the green," on the spot where his son Elihu carried on blacksmithing for many years. His eldest daughter, Nancy, was married to Joel Brown in 1803, who settled in Ellisburg the same year one mile south of South creek—now Giddings Bridge. Mr. Allen built a frame addition to his house within a short time, and opened an inn. He was a blacksmith by trade, and when he first came he built a shop in which to carry on his business, and worked at the trade until about 1818, when he was succeeded by Joseph Pope. Elder Leander Cowles, a Methodist preacher, also did something in the same line. About 1818 Mr. Allen built the hotel which is still in use and continued keeping public-house until about 1823, when he was succeeded by Joel Brown. Mr. Allen was supervisor of the town of Ellisburgh in 1808 and 1809, and at one time held the office of magistrate. He died Sept. 13, 1838.

Pardon Earl, after 1807, became the local land agent and a man of extensive business. He was supervisor of the town five years.

He died in 1844, at the ripe age of 62 years. The place took the name of Bear creek, from the stream on which it is located, and retained the name until about 1840.

A frame school-house was erected about 1811 on the north side of Bear creek; the name of the first teacher was Orson Fuller. A few years after, a school-house was built about on the site where the Episcopal church stands; William Case at one time taught there. The building was burned about 1824.

In 1822 the agency of the landed estate, derived by Hezekiah B. Pierrepont from William Constable, and which comprised a large fraction of what was known as the Macomb purchase, was assumed by William C. Pierrepont, and he opened a land-office at Pierrepont Manor in that year. About 1826 he built his residence near the office and there he made his home the remainder of his life. He was married in 1830 to Cornelia Anna Butler, of Oxford, N. Y., who died Dec. 10, 1871. Mr. Pierrepont did an extensive business for many years. He died Dec. 20, 1885, aged 82 years.

A post-office was established about 1840 with the name of Pierrepont Manor; Thomas E. Williamson was the first postmaster.

Thomas Loomis started a tannery here about 1835, and potash works were owned by Joel Brown.

THE CHURCHES OF PIERREPONT MANOR.

ZION CHURCH (Episcopal) was organized January 4th, 1836, Amos C. Treadway being at that time rector. William C. Pierrepont and Thomas Warren were chosen church wardens, and Thomas Blenking, Jr., Cornelius M. Tabor, Jason Marsh, Harvey Allen, Pardon Earl, Thomas E. Williams, Robert Myrick and John Allen were elected vestrymen. A church edifice had been erected the summer previous by Mr. Pierrepont, at a cost of \$3,000, which was consecrated by Bishop Onderdonk August 16, 1836. The rectors have been Rev. Messrs. A. C. Treadway, Nathaniel Watkins, Josiah E. Bartlett, C. B. Ellsworth, William Paret, William Lord, J. A. Sanderson, John Muir and A. J. Brockway. During the pastorate of Rev. William Paret a parish school house was built, and opened for use September 10, 1856, and continued a number of years, and was especially prosperous while Rev. Mr. Paret was rector. He resigned his pastorate in 1864, which had covered a period of nearly 10 years. Mr. Pierrepont, in his will, made provision for the endowment of the church.

FREE CHURCH.—An organization, known as the "Free Church and Society of Pierrepont Manor," was effected February 26, 1855, with nineteen members, Rev. Stephen H. Taft, of Christian Union fellowship, the minister in charge. The trustees elected were Loren Bushnell, Albert G. Earl, Hiram Allen, Benjamin Randall, Samuel Bemis, Franklin Waite, William Williams. A church edifice was built the same year. Mr. Taft, a man very active in reform movements, was

pastor four or five years. Much of the time since, the pulpit has been occupied by Methodist and Baptist clergymen.

On the farm once owned by Joseph Allen, and west of the former rectory, at one time were found in considerable numbers pieces of earthen ware, the remains of an Indian camping ground.

A very melancholy railroad accident occurred near this place, on the evening of May 6, 1852. A locomotive, while running backward, came in collision with a hand car containing a party of young men and ladies of this village, and three of the ladies were killed and one severely injured.

A steam grist mill and saw mill were built here by W. C. Pierrepont about 1848, and in use for a few years. Several years ago the grist mill building was removed and made into a store.

Two stores and several buildings were burned in the fire of June 16, 1887. One of the buildings was the corner store built by W. C. Pierrepont at an early day. E. J. Robinson re-built on the same site.

Among the business people at Pierrepont Manor are: E. J. Robinson, general merchandise; and Miss Jennie Jones, staple and fancy dry goods, wall paper, drugs, groceries and general merchandise.

MANNSVILLE.

MANNSVILLE is situated on Mannsville or Skinner creek, and is on the line of the R., W. & O. R. R., 21 miles south of Watertown. The name Skinner, as applied to the creek, is for a man of that name who resided near its source. At an early day the place was known as Little Sandy.

A settlement was commenced here as early as 1811 by David I. Andrus, in the interest of Col. Samuel Wardwell, of Bristol, R. I., who owned much landed property here and also at the Wardwell Settlement and South creek, now Gidding's Bridge. Mr. Andrus, originally of Connecticut, was a resident of Rome, Oneida county, as early as 1789, and there married Sally Ranney. He first came to this section in company with David Fox, about 1800, and at that time or soon after settled at what is now known as the Wardwell Settlement, acting as agent for Colonel Wardwell. Mr. Andrus built the first saw-mill at Mannsville, which stood on the site of the present Main street grist-mill; the first dwelling was also erected by him on the site of the present hotel; he also built a house where the Shepard residence stands. Several years before the settlement was commenced at Mannsville, Mr. Andrus had made improvements at South creek, also called Andrus Settlement, and it was there he carried on an extensive business. He died in 1831. His son George had charge of the mill property at Mannsville in 1814-15.

The first house built was afterwards made into an inn, and it is thought the name of the first landlord was Joseph C. Wood. William Earl, born in Galway, N. Y., in

1796, was a son of James Earl, who settled in Ellisburgh in 1811, purchased it of the proprietor, Mr. Jackson, in 1837. Mr. Earl kept the hotel about 15 years, and under his charge the place was always a favorite with the public. He died in 1880. In 1852 Daniel Stearns became proprietor of the hotel, and succeeding him have been Gardner Millard, Joy Brothers, Don C. Bishop, Eli James, Charles Gibeau.

As late as about 1823, Mannsville contained a tavern which stood on the site of the present hotel; a saw-mill and also a plank school-house, which was near the creek. There were three dwellings, one on the Philip Wheeler corner, one opposite the hotel and one at the northerly limit of the present village. The first school taught in the old red school-house on Lorraine street, was in 1826.

The present name was adopted by a vote of the citizens on the establishment of a post-office about 1825, and was named in honor of H. Barzilian Mann. Major Mann was a person of enterprise, good social qualities, and his death was much lamented. He died at Whitesboro in 1830, aged 37 years. His son, J. Preston Mann, practiced medicine at one time in Mannsville in company with Dr. Kinney, and in later years was in New York. J. Maxey, also a son of H. B. Mann, was in the mercantile business here.

Mannsville was incorporated as a village in 1879, and Allen M. Wardwell was elected president, and Leonard A. Martin, Orrin H. Balch, Everett L. Stone, trustees; B. N. Bailey, clerk.

On the night of July 29, 1885, Mannsville suffered a severe loss by fire in the business portion of the village, and included hotel, a large three story brick building, the Disciples Church and three dwellings. The fire originated in the rear of Hurd's drug store. The loss was estimated at \$76,000, on which there was an insurance of \$46,000.

The Mannsville Press, a weekly publication, was commenced in 1894. C. J. Barless is the editor.

Mannsville is a thriving village of 400 inhabitants, and its citizens have always shown a commendable public spirit. The well-kept streets and lawns are a subject of favorable comment, and its location, together with its society, must continue to make it an attractive place.

The first tannery in the village was started by Daniel Goddard about 1826, at which time he settled here, coming originally from Massachusetts. The building which he purchased and converted into a tannery, had been a distillery, and was purchased by Major H. B. Mann. Mr. Goddard continued business until 1847. In 1849 William Baldwin purchased the tannery, which was afterwards burned. Mr. Baldwin rebuilt it, making it one of the largest tanneries in the county; this also was burned about 1870. For years he carried on

an extensive business, and was a citizen of much public spirit and usefulness. The tannery was rebuilt by Baldwin & Douglas, and J. H. & H. E. Root became the owners in 1879.

Joel Brown was one of the early merchants here. James I. Steele was in the mercantile business many years, and was a prominent citizen, as were also Dexter Wilder and Melvin J. Earl. Mr. Steele was postmaster for a long time.

William West, from Vermont, made Mannsville his residence about 1838, and started a tin-shop. He also had an ashery, and at one time had perhaps 12 teams on the road. About 1846 he removed to Adams. John Hughes was his successor in business, coming here in 1841. His business grew to be an extensive one, having at one time 16 teams in use. He is still in business, and has done much to aid the growth of the village.

THE CHURCHES.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH of Mannsville was organized in 1831. It was formed by the union of the Second Baptist Church of Ellisburgh at Brewster Settlement, and the western portion of the Lorraine Church. In 1833 this church, with the Congregationalists, erected the present house of worship. Most of the records of the society were lost at the time the store of P. E. Martin was burned. The 50th anniversary of the organization was celebrated in 1881. The membership is 150. Elder Allen was the first pastor, and Elisha Sawyer, Perley Brown and — Taylor were early pastors.

THE SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Ellisburgh was re-organized at Mannsville, August 18, 1833, and a church edifice built the same year, in which the Baptists had an interest. Part of the early records were lost in a fire. The first trustees were Roswell Kinney, Benj. P. Grinnell and Daniel Wardwell. Rev. Mr. Moulton was the first pastor, and Daniel Goddard the first clerk. In 1854 the society sold their interest in the church building to the Baptists, and erected a church on Railroad street, at a cost of \$3,000, which was dedicated January 30, 1856. In 1871 a lecture room was added. William M. Wardwell, at the time of his decease (1881), had been clerk of the society 37 years. The semi-centennial of its organization was celebrated July 8, 1883. The present membership is 102.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized about 1847. In 1826, Rev. Elisha Wheeler held meetings at the house of John Clark, in the town of Lorraine, and it is thought he also preached here, at least occasionally, and perhaps was the first Methodist preacher here. From 1833 to 1854 the Mannsville and Ellisburgh congregations were in one charge; for three years this was a mission, and in 1857 was made a charge by itself. A church edifice was built in 1859, and a parsonage in 1880. The present membership is about 150. The name of the first

pastor was Rev. A. Fuller. The present (1894) pastor is Rev. C. E. Beebe.

THE FIRST SEVENTH DAY ADVENT CHURCH was organized in Ellisburgh in 1851. A. H. Robinson was ordained local elder. A frame church was built in Mannsville in 1859. The ministers of this denomination are Evangelists.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST (Disciples) was organized in 1871 at Mannsville, with a membership of about 70. A society had been formed as early as 1830, at Brewster Settlement. A frame church was built in 1872, at a cost of \$2,500. The first pastor was Elder J. S. Hughes. Lucian F. Hudson was the first and only superintendent of the Sunday school. The church was burned in 1885, and the society is not continued. With the fund received from insurance other societies were helped, the Watertown Society receiving \$1,000.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Mannsville Lodge No. 175, I. O. O. F., was instituted in 1852, with officers: N. G., Samuel Nichols; V. G., James I. Steele; Rec. Sec., Dr. J. C. Rudd; Treas., John V. Benson. The early records were burned, and the Lodge has met with losses in three fires; April, 1862, February, 1873, and July 29, 1885. At the time of the last fire there was a small insurance. The present membership is 56.

Mannsville Tent, No. 276 Knights of the Maccabees, was organized in the spring of 1894, with a membership of 20, and R. W. Husted elected P. C.

Mannsville Grange, No. 16, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized October 23, 1873, by Luke Fulton, with 30 members. Thomas B. Shepard was elected Master, and on January 1, 1874, was succeeded by O. S. Potter, who held the office for five years. Adelbert Schell is the present Master. The membership is 125. Regular meetings are held the first and third Friday in each month.

In the early history of Mannsville what is known as the old part of Maplewood cemetery, was given to the village by Daniel Wardwell. In 1871 the cemetery was enlarged by the addition of nearly three acres.

In 1887 Dr. William L. Wheeler, son of Philip and Roxanna Wheeler, died at his home in Newport, R. I., and was buried at his native village. His wife, Esther Gracie Lawrence, daughter of Gov. William B. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, purchased two acres adjoining the cemetery, of the Kinney estate, and built a memorial chapel for her husband, expending on chapel and grounds about \$20,000. The chapel is of native stone, rough hewn. In the chapel is a beautiful work of art, a stained window by Miss Mary Tillinghast, of New York; the subject, "Christ Healing the Blind Man." One of the windows in Grace Church, New York, is by the same artist. Mrs. Wheeler was fatally injured in 1893, in Boston, by an accident resulting from a runaway horse, and her

remains rest in the chapel vault beside her husband's. By Mrs. Wheeler's will the chapel and grounds are given in trust of perpetuity to the trustees of the Parochial fund of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Diocese of Central New York, with a fund of \$10,000, the income to be expended in maintaining the chapel and grounds forever.

INDIAN RELICS.—Mrs. Thomas Loomis, of Mannsville, daughter of the late Nathaniel Clark, who settled in the town of Lorraine in 1805, says one of her brothers, born in 1807, used to speak of visiting in company with his father, an Indian encampment which was on or near the road now running from Mannsville into that town. The Indians numbered about 200, and there was a wolf-pit near where the roads meet—the one going over the other around a hill. The Indians, with the assistance of dogs, would drive wolves into the pit.

In 1894, Mannsville contained: Four churches, one lawyer, two physicians, one dentist, one hotel, one weekly paper, three general stores, two drug and grocery stores, one bakery and grocery, two hardware and agricultural implement stores, one boot and shoe store, two millinery stores, three blacksmith shops, two grist-mills, one saw-mill, one tannery, one cider and vinegar manufactory, one harness-shop, two carriage-shops, one sash, door and blind manufactory, one cheese manufactory, one bending works, one undertaker, two markets, one photograph gallery, one tailor, two shoemakers.

Among the prominent business people at Mannsville, are:

Huggins & Beebe, dealers in hardware, stoves, ranges and agricultural implements.

R. W. Husted, photographer; fine cabinet portraits a specialty.

Andrew A. Wheeler, attorney at law and notary public.

ELLIS VILLAGE.

This is the oldest village in the town of Ellisburgh, located on the south branch of Big Sandy creek, about four miles above the mouth of Big Sandy. The name of the postoffice is Ellisburgh.

The first frame building in the village was probably erected by Lyman Ellis, and stood on the ground back of the brick store now owned by H. M. Wilds. In 1803 the house was occupied by a family named Noyes. At this time a log house, used for a tavern, stood about on the ground where the Central House stands.

Lyman Ellis, having met with severe losses in the destruction of his dam and mill property by freshets in 1797 and 1799, where he at first located, near what is now known as the Kibling place, decided to start anew three-fourths of a mile above, and on the site of the present village. He built a spar dam, a grist mill, in which he used the frame of a grist mill he had commenced below; and also

a saw mill, using the material that was left of the mill partly swept away, a second time, in 1799. The mills stood a short distance above what are now known as the Stone Mills; the grist mill was in use about 1803. The mills were burned the second year of the War of 1812, and there was no insurance. He was strongly urged to re-build, and he did so at much expense, some of his machinery used being brought from England. He was deeply in debt, the money market was stringent, and the sum he invested proved almost a total loss. This was doubly severe to Mr. Ellis, following as it did a heavy loss he had sustained a few years before, having been interested with his brother, Marvel, in the purchase of the town-ship; and in that the loss of Lyman is said to have been about \$25,000—the sum advanced by him on the first payment.

Judge Ellis always retained the respect of the people among whom he resided. One, who was in his family 14 years, speaks of him as "Always a gentleman, upright and honorable, doing all the good he could. Every one who had trouble came to him for advice or help, and he was a benefactor and friend to all." Lyman Ellis was born in the town of Mendon, Mass. He was supervisor of Ellisburgh eight years, and also held the office of magistrate. He continued to make Ellis village his residence until his death, March 13, 1847, at the age of 87 years.

A post-office was established here about 1805, with Lyman Ellis postmaster. One who when a child, used to go to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ellis—a model of neatness—for mail, speaks of Mrs. Ellis bringing out a small basket, in which the mail for the office was kept, and which contained a dozen or two letters and a few papers.

Dr. Dresser was the first physician here, and Geo. Tibbetts, a land agent, gave him 59 acres of land as an inducement for him to settle here. Dr. Alfred Ely and Dr. Wm. T. Fiske were among the early physicians.

The first school house was built in 1805, where the seed store of W. A. Denison now stands.

Lyman Ellis, at an early day, gave an acre of land near Ellis village for a cemetery; afterwards an addition to the ground was needed, and the cemetery has the name of Riverside. The southerly portion of the old part presents the trace of a trench enclosure, and with the aid of the natural bank on which it was built, enclosed almost two acres, which extended into the lot adjoining below. Arrow heads and earthen vessels were at one time found there.

Stafford's Gazetteer for 1813 says: "In 1810 Ellis village contained a grist mill and a saw mill, a fulling mill, distillery, school house, and about 14 or 15 houses and stores."

From the school district records we copy as follows: "At a school meeting at the house of Gad Ackley, August 16, 1813, it was voted that Elijah Woodworth serve as moderator; Ezra Stearns, clerk; Lyman

Ellis, Luban Dalu and Shubael Lyman, trustees; John Otis, collector."

An oil-mill was built at a very early day, where the Bear Creek works of Col. L. F. Hudson stands, by Lyman Ellis, William McCune and Joseph Bullock. The mill was burned about 1818.

The stone grist-mill was commenced by Peter Robinson about 1826 or 1827, afterward purchased and finished by Samuel Cook. It contained three run of stone, same as at present. Benjamin F. Wilds quarried the stone of which the mill was built, and also built the dam which took the place of the spar-dam Lyman Ellis had erected. The present dam was built by George and Henry Millard about 1854. Following Mr. Cook, the owners have been Henry Millard, Stephen Martin and Henry Hyde, L. P. Gillett, Hopkinson & Denison and A. P. Denison. One of the mill-stones used by Lyman Ellis lies near the Stone Mills.

Noah M. Green was a general merchant here as early as 1820, and among the early merchants may be mentioned John Shaw, Peter Robinson, Theodore Dickinson, Newton Mann and Daniel H. Fiske, E. D. Sherwood, James and William T. Searles, George M. Hopkinson, Franklin Waite, Theron Holley, Jr., Edward Denison, and at a more recent date Horace M. Wilds, Adele Albro and W. S. Bushnell.

The Central House was built as early as 1812. Among the proprietors have been Ezra Stearns, Joseph Bullock, W. T. Fiske, Franklin Waite, Thomas Davis, Mr. Patridge, Mr. Edgett, Benjamin Bemis, Robert Proctor, Chas. Gibeau, Henry C. Harrington.

The Empire Hotel was at one time known as the "Cottage," and Albro & Nash the first landlords. J. M. Huffstater is the present owner, and took charge in 1881. For 12 years he was proprietor of the Central.

The first distillery was built about 1819 by Andrew Scott and Seneca R. Soles. The second distillery by Liberty Bates and Isaac Burr, about 1824. Many years afterward Samuel Cook erected a distillery. This was made into a malt house and run by Michael Tining.

Shubael Lyman was the first clothier, and Joseph Bullock was also in this business.

Gen. Gad Ackley had potash works.

About 1825 Andrew Scott and Thomas Davis built a grist-mill where the furniture manufactory of George S. Hudson now stands on South Sandy creek. It came into possession of Turner & Maltby, who changed it into a plaster-mill; they were succeeded by Franklin Waite, and afterwards B. F. Wilds purchased the property. George S. Hudson became the owner in 1870, and the building is used by him for the manufacture of cabinet-ware.

Thomas Crandall, from Petersburg, N. Y., started the first tannery about 1825, near the stone grist-mill. After this, Hiram Morley was in the same business, perhaps 50 years ago. The first one who started a furnace was

John Hildreth, about 1830. He was succeeded by Simeon B. Griffin, N. Palmer William E. Whitney, and Loren D. Palmer, who was in the business perhaps 25 years, until about 1870, when the furnace was given up.

Carding-machine works were run by Benj. Bemis about 1825-30, and was afterward changed into a chair manufactory, and operated by Samuel and C. C. Comee, from Massachusetts.

Amos Hudson was born in Oxford, Mass., in 1876, a scythe-maker by trade; settled in Ellis Village in 1820. He built a shop on Bear creek for the manufacture of edged tools, where the Ellis oil-mill stood, and was in business there many years. He died in 1830. In 1833 his son, Lucian F., born in 1810, established a shop at the same place for the manufacture of agricultural implements, now known as the Bear Creek Works, Col. L. F. and E. H. Hudson, proprietors. Colonel Hudson has been in business 61 years, retaining much vigor, and is a man of discriminating mind and moral worth. For 16 Presidential elections, commencing in 1832, he has voted at the Central House. He was long connected with the State militia, and during the Patriot War was at French Creek, Captain of a company of Light Infantry; after this he was promoted to the rank of Colonel. He was married, in 1835, to Adeline, daughter of Ezra and Polly Stearns, and four sons and three daughters were born to them. Mrs. Hudson died in 1894.

A grist-mill a mile above the village, on South Sandy creek, was built by John Shaw, from Cooperstown, N. Y., about 1827, and at the same place, soon after, Alfred and Daniel Sterns erected a distillery, which was run a number of years by the latter. Carding-machine works stood here as early as 1820, built, it is thought, by Elam King. Only the grist-mill is standing. Col. James A. Reynolds, from Oriskany, a millwright by trade, carried on the mill for many years. At a very early day he was the bearer of a letter from Mr. Constable to Lyman Ellis, coming from Utica on horseback. Col. Reynolds died in 1864, aged 76 years. J. C. and L. B. Allen were at one time proprietors of the mill, and John Grow was the owner a number of years. The creek has a fall here of 24 feet. In the bed of the creek, near the mill, are numerous pot-holes, varying in size from a small, cup-shaped hollow to a pit 15 feet in depth and 8 or 10 feet in diameter. Such holes are not rare, but are apt to escape notice. There are two very large ones in Eel Bay, near Thousand Island Park, several near Gen. Bradley Winslow's farm on Star Island, one at the western base of Mount McQuillan, near Carthage, and a remarkable one at the river bluffs at Theresa, where it has been cut transversely through by the water's erosion, leaving only one-half exposed to view.

About 1820 Isaiah Cheever, in company with several others, was in Kingston,

Canada, and came in possession of an iron swivel gun, three-pounder, and made it a present to the citizens of Ellis Village. For many years the "Little Isaiah," as it was called, was in use at celebrations, and shared by all alike. As a result of party feeling, in 1863 the cannon was secreted, and its hiding place unknown for a period of 11 years. Missing since 1880—perhaps for reasons other than partisan—the "Little Isaiah" will again be brought home to the villagers, who still retain an especial pride in its ownership.

There was a "general training" at Ellis Village one day in September, about 1824, and a notable event were three regiments, which took part. The artillery was commanded by Col. Elisha Camp; the infantry by Gen. Gad Ackley, and the riflemen by Gen. Clark Allen, of Lorraine. The day was fine and there were thousands present. "It was a grand time," says Col. Hudson, who well remembers the day.

THE CHURCHES.

THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH of Ellipsisburgh was formed by Daniel M. Dixon and Oliver Leavitt, January 1, 1817, with six members. The first pastor was Rev. Joshua A. Clayton, installed November 9, 1826. A society was formed November 11, 1823, with Amos Hudson, Hiram Taylor, Daniel Wardwell, John Otis, Wm. T. Fiske and Wm. Cole, trustees. A church edifice was erected about 1824. The building was taken down in 1843, and the organization discontinued in 1844.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH of Ellipsisburgh was formed August 26, 1821, with 19 members. Among those instrumental in its formation were Rev. Cornelius G. Person, Isaac Mendell, Silas Emerson and John Clark. The society was formed September 2, 1833, with Isaac Mendell, Edmund M. Eldridge, Daniel Stearns, Edmund Palmer and Richard Cheever, trustees. A church edifice was erected in 1843, at a cost of \$1,500, and dedicated August 24, of the same year. Among the early Universalist clergymen who preached here were Rev. N. Stacy and Rev. M. Winslow, who was perhaps the first clergyman of that faith to visit the place. Arthur Roberts is the present minister.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SOCIETY was formed March 5, 1832, with Lyman Ellis, Oliver N. Snow, Benjamin Chamberlain, Jeremiah Lewis and Hiram Morley, trustees. A church edifice was built in 1833 on the site of the present residence of John Rury. In 1849 the building was removed, and in the steeple was placed a musical, deep-toned bell, purchased by the citizens at a cost of \$400, and owned by the village. In 1877 a parsonage was built to take the place of the old one erected in 1836. The present membership is 45. From 1833 to 1854 the Ellis village and Mannsville congregations were in one charge. In 1857 the pastor was M. M. Rice. C. J. Middleton is the present pastor.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was organized Sept. 3, 1879, by Rev. John Muir, John P. Houghton, Alva J. Smith, John J. Brown and others, with ten members. A church edifice was erected in 1879, at a cost of about \$2,500. It was consecrated June 2, 1880, by Bishop F. D. Huntington. The pastor of Zion Church, Pierrpont Manor, has charge of the parish, Rev. A. J. Brockway succeeding Rev. John Muir in 1891.

Ellis Village contains: Two hotels, three churches, two general stores, one clothing store, one drug store, one hardware store, one variety store, one grocery store, one seed store, one grist-mill, one saw-mill, one furniture factory, one jewelry store, one harness-shop, one cooper, two markets, two blacksmith shops, one shoemaker, one cider and vinegar factory, one wagon and agricultural implement factory.

The Calvin P. Burch G. A. R. Post, No. 375, was organized about 1866; its present membership is about 60.

Ellis Village is a good business place, located in the midst of a rich agricultural district. It numbers about 400 inhabitants; is situated 23 miles south of Watertown, and four miles west of Pierrepont Manor, the nearest railway station, and with which it is connected by stage.

Among the business concerns at Ellipsisburgh we name the following:

L. F. & E. H. Hudson, manufacturers and dealers in carriages, wagons, road-carts, cutters.

G. S. Hudson & Son, manufacturers of stands, tables, desks, etc.

H. M. Wilds, justice of the peace, conveyancer, collecting attorney, pension and insurance agent; dealer in carpets, butter, wool, eggs, lumber, shingles, cedar posts, etc.

A. P. Denison, dealer in flour and feed.

BELLEVILLE.

This place was begun as a farming settlement about 1802-03 by Metcalf Lee, Bradley and Joshua Freeman, Martin Barney, James Benjamin and Jedediah McCumber, and a few others. Elder Edmund Littlefield, a minister of the Baptist faith, settled soon after. This place being favorably situated for mills, gradually grew into a village. Soon after the War of 1812-13, a meeting was called at the suggestion of Calvin Clark, a merchant, to select a name for the place. A committee was appointed who chose the present name, said to be taken from Belleville, in Canada. Previous to this time it had been known as Hall's Mills, from Giles Hall, who, in 1806, purchased of J. McCumber a hydraulic privilege here, and resided in the place for many years. Mr. Hall was a man much esteemed. He built a grist-mill here, and also erected the first blacksmith-shop and the first trip-hammer. His mill stood in the upper part of the village. He also built a saw-mill, which is yet standing.

Belleville was incorporated in 1860, and an election for trustees was held on May 29, at which time the following corporation officers were elected: De Alton Dwight, A. Dickinson, D. Hall, A. M. Durfee and Calvin Littlefield, trustees; Arthur J. Brown, clerk; W. R. Pennell, C. F. Armstrong and H. F. Overton, assessors; James E. Green, treasurer; Cyrus N. Rowe, collector, and P. W. Stevens, pound-master. The village is located principally on the north bank of Big Sandy creek, although the corporate limits extend to some distance on the south side. At one time the Sackets Harbor and Ellisburgh Railway passed through the village, and at that time it bid fair to be a place of some considerable size and importance; but now that the road has been taken up, it is left to depend chiefly upon the trade of the surrounding country for its support, together with its local manufacturing interests, and its school, which will be fully described hereafter. Belleville is located in the midst of a fine agricultural country, is three miles distant from Woodville, three miles from Ellis Village, six miles from Adams and the same distance from Pierrepont Manor. It has three churches, Methodist, Baptist and Roman Catholic.

THE CHURCHES OF BELLEVILLE.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH is the oldest church in the village, having been organized as a regular Baptist church on August 22, 1807. The first promoters of this church were Joshua Freeman and Amos Noyes. Martin E. Cook began to preach here in 1810, and labored in the ministry for 24 years. The present pastor is Rev. J. Niles Bacon. The membership numbers 184, of which 25 are studying in academies, and three are in college. The Sabbath-school has 144 pupils and 20 teachers. W. B. Doane is superintendent. The societies are the Senior and Junior Christian Endeavor societies, the officers of which are: Fred E. Lee, president; Ora Taylor, vice-president; Hattie M. Edwards, secretary; Sadie Lewis, treasurer; Grace Boomer, organist; Winifred Rians, assistant; D. M. Kelsey, corresponding secretary.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first M. E. Society in Belleville was formed in 1841, May 5th, and Edward Boomer, Elias Dickinson, Thomas Ellis, Edward B. Hawes, Jesse Hubbard, Riley Chamberlain, Hall W. Baxter, Nelson Boomer and John R. Hawes elected trustees. The first church was built near the Wardwell Settlement, and afterward removed to Belleville. It was afterward sold to the Catholics, and the building, which was erected by the Presbyterians, was purchased. A new parsonage adjoins the church. The value of the church property is assessed at \$5,800. The membership is 125. There is a flourishing Sabbath school of 100 pupils, with 10 teachers. The superintendent is Mr. Fred A. Fulton. The church societies are: Ladies Aid, Mrs. O. B. Veits,

Pres.; Epworth League, Perrin H. Crandall, Pres., with a membership of 100; Women's Foreign Missionary, Mrs. W. M. Holbrook, Pres., membership 32. The society is in a flourishing condition and increasing.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.—This was formed August 28, 1820; it finally dwindled away, but in 1830 was re-organized by Rev. Jedediah Burchard, uniting with the Watertown Presbytery, February 11. In 1853 the society erected a very fine church building, at a cost of \$2,800, but in time the society again became disorganized, and the church building was sold to the Methodists, since which time no meetings have been held.

CATHOLIC.—St John's R. C. Church was organized and held its first meetings in the old Methodist Church, which it had purchased, in 1875. Rev. Father Hogan, of Watertown, to whose parish the church belonged, conducted the services. The society is very small and is attended by Rev. Father Leon, of Watertown.

SOCIETIES.

Rising Light Lodge, No. 637, F. A. M., was organized A. D. February 20, 1867, with the following officers: William Jenkins, W. M.; D. H. Cole, S. W.; Berton Dexter, J. W.; Fred Edwards, Sec.; C. Littlefield, Treas.; A. W. Kilby, S. D.; H. Cooper, J. D.; S. Vogel, Tiler. In 1872, July 2, the lodge was burned, with considerable loss to the fraternity. The lodge, however, soon recovered, and is now in a healthy and flourishing condition. Its membership covers Ellisburgh, Woodville, a part of Henderson and Belleville village. Its present officers are: E. A. Chapman, W. M.; J. B. Basinger, S. W.; B. Dexter, J. W.; J. H. Carpenter, Sec'y; W. Martin, Treas.; F. E. Bonner, S. D.; George Remington, J. D.; George W. Bigelow, C.; J. F. Leonard, Marshal; J. O. Davis, S. M. C.; Fred Thompson, J. M. C.; S. Vogel, Tiler. The lodge was chartered in 1867, to date back to issue of dispensation.

ODD FELLOWS.—Collins Lodge, 421, I. O. O. F., was the first secret order established here. It was instituted on the 4th day of February, 1852. For some reason not clear the lodge has dwindled down until just work enough is done to retain the charter. The lodge has a splendid room, all the regalia and paraphernalia for work, and all paid for. It is much regretted that so useful and beneficial an order should be permitted to die out, with everything on hand necessary to its continuance.

BELLEVILLE GRANGE, No. 5, P. of H., was organized in the fall of 1873, one of the earliest formed in the State; it is in a splendid condition, and one of the most important and influential Granges in the county.

Belleville has an excellent common school and a commodious building. There are two departments under the charge of Frank M. Littlefield and his wife, both teachers of exceptional qualifications. The school numbers about 70 pupils in both departments.

The manufacturing interests of Belleville are limited. Mr. J. H. Carpenter carries on cabinet-making to some extent, turning out some fine work, and Mr. Jason Ray is about to start a saw and planing mill, in connection with which he will carry on carpentering and building. Wm. Mott owns a grist-mill, near the village, and at the old site of "Mather's mills," W. H. Phillips operates another. The principal business houses are: Hardware and agricultural implements, by A. M. Durfee & Son, and a similar store by L. J. Waite, Chapman & Doane and S. H. Keyes conduct general stores, as also do Kelsey Bros. Frank E. Wright carries on a harness and harness hardware and supply store, and W. B. Wright a variety store. E. Brown looks after the boot and shoe trade, and in the way of watches and jewelry, B. Barney caters to the public wants. Meat markets and millinery goods, a barber shop and some minor crafts are represented.

The only hotel in the place, the "Belleville House," is managed by its able proprietor, Mr. C. E. Thomas, who for nearly four years has catered to the public needs; and if the people are not fully suited, it is because they are hard to please. If clean, well furnished rooms, first-class beds, an excellent variety of dishes, well cooked and well served, are any recommendation, then Comrade Thomas' hostelry should be highly spoken of, for it has all these, in addition to order and quiet, of themselves no small recommendation. Comrade Thomas, is a veteran of the late war, serving in the 24th N. Y. Infantry, and participating in many of the severest engagements of the war. Those who favor him with their patronage will be able to verify the old saying, "I will take mine ease in mine inn."

OVERTON CO. CHEESE FACTORY

This is one of the oldest cheese factories in the county, having been established nearly 30 years ago. It uses the milk of from 600 to 700 cows, producing only cheese in the summer months, and both cheese and butter during the winter. Its output of cheese is about 225,000 lbs., and of butter 25,000 lbs. The company comprises J. W. Overton, C. A. Eastman, John Eastman and Edgar Lewis, the latter being the maker, and having had an experience of 25 years in the business, is sufficient to account for the exceptional good quality of the products of this factory, which is fitted with all the modern improvements. The milk is taken in on the Burbank test, and is paid for on same. The salesmen are Edgar Lewis, W. H. Greene and C. B. Kennedy.

SAW AND PLANING MILL.

Mr. Ray was born in Belleville in 1840. He was the son of William Ray, who came into Belleville from Connecticut at a very early day. Mr. Ray learned the carpenter and joiner trade with his father, and has always followed it. He is the builder of a great number of the houses and barns of

Belleville. He married Miss Elizabeth Ramsey, of Henderson; they have one son, Ephraim, who is in partnership with his father. They have a good saw-mill, and at this writing are getting in the machinery for planing, matching, scroll and re-sawing, and also the manufacture of doors, sash and blinds; in short everything pertaining to the building trade. Having an excellent water-power, they cannot fail in doing a much needed business in Belleville.

BELLEVILLE UNION ACADEMY.

By the efforts of Rev. Joshua Bradley, a Baptist clergyman, in 1824, the Union Literary Society at Belleville was formed. His labors to interest the public in the cause of education were untiring, and finally met with success by the subscription of stock, and an act of incorporation on April 13, 1826. A lot was given by Giles Hall, and Jotham Bigelow, Orrin Howard, James W. Kennedy, John Hagadorn, Amos Heald, Peter N. Cushman, W. Thomas, Pardon Earl, S. S. Hawes, E. Boomer, Sidney Houghton, Benjamin Barney, S. Boyden, E. Webster, Israel Kellogg, Jr., Jesse Hubbard, Hiram Taylor, Henry Green, Rufus Hatch, C. B. Pond, Calvin Clark, John Barney, Samuel Pierce and Godfrey W. Barney were constituted a "body corporate" to have perpetual succession, and limited in their powers to the support of an academic school. It was at first planned upon the manual-labor system. The act of incorporation decreed that trustees to the number of 24 to 30 might be chosen annually, elections to be held on the first Wednesday of November in each year; the payment of \$5 entitled to membership and one vote. Preparations for building went rapidly forward, and the school was removed to the Baptist Church, then standing on the corner where the hotel now stands. The stone building was erected in 1828, and dedicated January 2, 1829, and received under the visitation of the Regents on the fifth of the same month in 1830.

Charles Avery was principal in 1829, and during the summer term of 1830, assisted the first year by Isaac Slater. Mr. Avery was then called to a professorship in Hamilton College. The school at first gave abundant promise of being all that had been anticipated, and a building was erected for a shop, and tools provided; a few students availed themselves of it as a means of lessening their expenses, but it was soon given up; the building sold and converted into a dwelling, and the plan of a manual-labor school abandoned. In the light and experience of the present day, Rev. Joshua Bradley, with his plans for a manual labor school, though they may have been crude and imperfect compared to those of to-day, was far in advance of his contemporaries. The second principal of the school was George W. Eaton, who resigned to accept a professorship in Miami University. He was succeeded by M. LaRhu Reine Thompson, who in 1832 resigned

to become pastor of a church in Buffalo, and later in Cincinnati. Joseph Mullin, of Union College, then became principal for one year, and was succeeded by Hiram H. Barney, a graduate of the same college.

Next came Lyman E. Bonner, a graduate of Union College, class of '36, son of Joshua Bonner, a resident of the village. He was followed by Truman C. Hill, also a graduate of Union. Mr. Bonner became a lawyer, and Mr. Hill a clergyman. Both are long since dead. At this time a reaction had set in. The number of pupils had become small, and the trustees were largely in debt, and finally in the fall of 1837, the Academy was closed by the mortgagee.

Then extraordinary efforts were put forth to raise the money to pay off the mortgage,

O. Cole, a graduate of Union, and a lawyer, who remained one year. For many years Mr. Cole occupied the Supreme bench of the State of Wisconsin, and was twice a Representative in Congress.

The next principal was Calvin Littlefield, who, after teaching in the western part of the State, returned to Belleville, and has for many years been a trustee of the Academy. After Mr. Littlefield came G. S. Ramsay, of Watertown, and after him Mr. Ellis again became principal until 1850. Mr. Ramsay died in California, a gold-hunter. John P. Houghton then became principal for one year, and was succeeded by J. Dunbar Houghton, who was prepared for college in the Academy, and graduated at Union, and had taught for five years. It was with no



BELLEVILLE UNION ACADEMY.

in which work Rev. Jedediah Burchard stood pre-eminent. In 1840 the Academy was redeemed, repaired and re-opened, with Rev. George J. King, of Union, as principal, and his wife as preceptress, and David Hunter as assistant. In November, 1841, Mr. King associated with himself Richard Ellis, who had during the Academy troubles been carrying on a very successful school at the corner of Water and Searles streets, under the title of "Belleville Mathematical and Classical School." His pupils went with him to the Academy, swelling the number to 110, and now nothing seemed wanting to complete success but a continuance of the same faculty. But in 1843 Mr. King resigned to accept a position as pastor of a church, and for one year longer Mr. Ellis remained as principal. He was succeeded by Orsamus

little difficulty that he was induced to accept the post of principal, but under his management, assisted by an able staff of teachers, the school reached a point of excellence never before attained, and became celebrated throughout the country. Indeed, it has never lost the prestige gained during the years Mr. Houghton was its principal.

In 1856, Professor Houghton sent in his resignation, but he was prevailed upon to continue, on their promise to erect a new building, improve the old one, and fit up the whole in first-class condition. This was immediately done, and on the 6th of October, 1856, the academy was again opened for the reception of pupils.

On June 30, 1859, there was a grand gathering of the alumni. It was a great occasion, and stirred the hearts of the people to a

better appreciation of the school, so that the fall term opened with a largely increased attendance. Every thing went grandly on until 1861, when a change came. War meetings were held in the chapel, and as a result, Barney, Buckley and Fox, the first a trustee, and the others teachers, together with a large number of students, joined the ranks of the defenders of the Union, and went forth to the contest. For a while a pall seemed to rest upon the school, students under the excitement of the times grew listless, and many left for home; and for a time it really seemed that the school must be broken up. Finally, however, it became settled, and matters resumed their usual condition, and the school went on. Then came the first shock. Fox, the beloved teacher was shot while on picket duty, and his remains were brought to Adams for burial. At the second battle of Bull Run, in 1862, Barney, Buckley and others fell. The remains of Major Barney were brought home, and 1,000 people gathered at the funeral. Many a funeral service was afterward held, and sorrow upon sorrow fell upon the school, but after a time the students learned to grow attentive to their studies, and the terms afterward were not materially affected in numbers or interest. At the close of the Academic year ending July, 1864, Mr. Houghton, who had been principal for years, resigned his position, to the great regret of the community. He was succeeded by Benjamin D. Gifford, a graduate of Hamilton. In 1866, Rev. Buel A. Smith, a graduate of Madison University, became principal, and increased the school to 342 pupils. He was succeeded by E. H. Hillier, he by R. L. Thatcher, A. M., and he was succeeded by Willard A. Grant, A. M., and Henry Carver, A. M. During the administration of Professor Houghton, the number of volumes in the library was nearly doubled, and the scientific apparatus largely increased, and the diploma of Union Academy is an "open sesame" to any avenue in life which the student may choose to follow.

SCHOOL SOCIETIES.

There are two excellent student associations, the ladies' society of the Sybillines, and the Gladstone Debating Club, for gentlemen. A course of lectures is also maintained. There are four scholarships, viz: The Frederick Williams, established by Frederick Williams, of Belleville, by a gift of \$3,000; the Shepardson, established by the late Eunice Shepardson, of Belleville, by a gift of \$2,000; the Gaylord Memorial Scholarship Fund, started in 1893, by graduates who once were pupils of Principal Henry A. Gaylord; and the J. J. Mather Scholarship, established in 1894 by Mr. J. J. Mather, of Belleville, by a gift of \$500.

There is also an endowment fund of \$34,000 already invested, of which Frederick Williams, N. C. Houghton and Wm. Mather are the trustees. Of the Board of Trustees, E. A. Chapman is President; V. R. Blanden,

Secretary, and N. C. Houghton, Treasurer. The other trustees are: George Bigelow, George Bull, J. H. Carpenter, D. H. Chapman, A. M. Durfee, C. A. Eastman, M. M. Fillmore, S. W. Frame, J. E. Green, W. H. Green, R. B. Heald, Osgood Ingraham, D. M. Kelsey, C. B. Kennedy, C. L. Lee, C. Littlefield, J. J. Mather, William Mather, Duane Ormsby, C. M. Overton, J. W. Overton, Henry Powell, A. A. Scott, H. P. Stacy and M. D. Swan.

Following are the faculty, to which is added the names of the librarian and steward: Charles J. Gilpin, Principal; A. Hadlock, Assistant; Miss Lena K. Gardner, Preceptress; W. J. Pelon, Assistant Teacher; Miss Winifred A. Rians, Instrumental Music; Miss Jennie E. Mather, Vocal Music; Mrs. C. J. Gilpin, Librarian and T. M. Miller, Steward.

At the present writing there are about 100 students in attendance, of whom 82 are in the Academic Department.

THE LIFE-SAVING STATION.

In addition to the short notice of the Life Saving Station, on page 552, we insert the following, by Maj. Durham:

This station was established in 1876. It is equipped with a life boat, a surf boat and dingy, and the most improved beach apparatus, a gun, Coston signals, etc; apparatus for weather observations are also supplied, and storm signals are shown when necessary. The routine of duty is strictly enforced. Patrols are made along the beach night and day during the season of navigation, usually from the first to the middle of April to the middle of December. The day patrols begin at sunrise and end at sunset, and at night every two hours a man leaves the station and goes to the key-station, one and a half miles north and back. During the winter the station is visited at least once each week by the keeper, and sometimes oftener, if in his judgment anything needs looking after. Intemperance is strictly prohibited, and every man must be able to read and write.

The men are paid \$65 per month, boarding themselves, and providing their own uniforms. In case of vacancy the keeper may appoint, subject to the approval of his superiors. Capt. Fish has always a large number to choose from, as he has usually no less than fifty applications on hand at any time.

If a vessel is wrecked, and a single life lost, though all the rest be rescued, a most searching examination is held, to discover whether it was by any fault of the life-saving crew. At the time of the wreck of the schooner Hartford, when not a single soul on board was saved, in watching for bodies to come ashore and in trying to find them at sea, over 300 miles of coast patrol, and 100 miles of boat patrol were made; so that it will be readily seen that the duties are sometimes very onerous. A list of vessels and steam yachts saved, crews rescued and prop-

erty saved by the crew of this station during the last 12 years would be very interesting, but want of space prevents its insertion.

The great efficiency of the crew at this station is due to Capt. Fish. He is a native

of Ellisburgh, and up to the time of entering the Life-Saving service had been a sailor on the lakes from his youth. He has been in the service 17 years; the first five years at Mexico Point and the remainder at this place.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

ASA BROWN, a native of Rhode Island, came from Danbury, Vt., and settled in 1815, one mile west of Mannsville, where he had purchased timbered land a few months after he reached Ellisburgh. He helped fell trees in making the road on what is now Main street, Mannsville, and was a man of remarkable physical strength. Quaker Brown, as he was sometimes called, by reason of his manner of dress, died in 1863, at the age of 92 years.

DANIEL WARDWELL, son of Col. Samuel Wardwell, was born in Bristol, R. I., in 1791; married in 1815, to Hettie, daughter of Newton and Abigail (Maxey) Mann. Removed from Rome, N. Y., to Adams in 1817, and in 1822 settled at Mannsville, and took charge of the purchase his father had made. In 1823 he began the erection of a cotton factory 40x50 feet, and three stories high, fitted for 600 spindles, and which stood near the site of the lower grist-mill. Soon after, Major H. Barzilian Mann purchased a half interest. He was a son of Newton Mann, who at a very early day was interested in the manufacture of cotton at Oriskany, N. Y. The factory had been nearly three years in operation when it was burned, February 16, 1827; loss estimated at \$10,000, and there was no insurance. The factory was not rebuilt, and the marked growth the village had reached became seriously checked.

Judge Daniel Wardwell continued to make Mannsville his residence until about 1860, when he removed to Rome. He died in 1878, at the age of 87 years.

NEWTON MANN, the first postmaster, was born at Attleboro, Mass., in 1770, located at Whitesboro in 1806, and removed to Mannsville in 1825, where he made his home until his death in 1860. He carried on the mercantile business a number of years at Mannsville, and was one of the firm of Mann & Fiske, dry goods dealers at Ellis Village. He reached venerable years, and was always a man of sterling worth.

PHILIP WHEELER was born near Troy, N. Y., in 1800; was married about 1824 to Roxanna Shepard, daughter of Thomas Shepard, a native of Vermont. Mr. Shepard and Mr. Wheeler settled at Mannsville in 1825, having purchased several hundred acres of land of David I. Andrus. Mr. Wheeler, after clearing his portion, sold it and purchased about 200 acres of Daniel Wardwell, and on part of which a large portion of Mannsville stands. He was in the mercantile business 20 years, and accumulated a large property. At the time the Methodist Church was built,

he contributed a large portion of the entire cost, and was always a useful citizen and a man of honor. Mr. Wheeler died in November, 1872. To Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler one daughter and five sons were born: Sally A., Philip, John, Thomas B., William L. and Andrew A. Thomas B. practiced medicine at Mannsville for several years. He married a daughter of Andrew Shaw, a prominent merchant of Montreal, Canada, and is now a resident of that city. William L., who died in 1887, was a surgeon in the United States navy for eight years; Andrew A., a practicing attorney at Mannsville, is a graduate of Union College, and also of the Albany Law School.

ROSSELL KINNEY, M. D., was born at Wynart's Kiln, N. Y., in 1802, graduated at Castleton Vt. Medical College in 1823, and in the spring of 1824 settled at Mannsville, where he practiced medicine nearly 50 years. He was married in 1827 to Abigail M., daughter of Newton Mann. In his profession, as well as a citizen, Dr. Kinney stood deservedly high. He died May 2, 1874. A granite monument in Maplewood Cemetery bears the names of Wardwell, Mann and Kinney.

PHILIP P. MARTIN, son of Philip Martin, who settled in Ellisburgh in 1806, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., in 1804. In early life he was a successful school-teacher, and in grammar was proficient. About 1828 he married Chloe Lum, and two sons were born to them: Leonard A. and Eugene L. About 1835 he opened a dry goods store at Mannsville, and carried on a successful business until his death, when he was succeeded by his sons. He was one of the founders and a leading member of the Baptist Church, and was its clerk nearly 50 years. He held the office of magistrate 15 or 20 years, and was a man of marked accuracy. Mr. Martin died December 21, 1881.

GEORGE HOPKINSON was born in the State of New Hampshire, about 1795, married about 1818 to Isabel C. Tilton, of Scotch descent; came to Ellisburgh in 1839, settling at Rural Hill, and in 1847 at Ellis Village. In early life he was a hatter, afterwards a farmer. He died in 1856. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hopkinson, Geo. M., Daniel T., Augustus and Eliza.

RENSSELAER BIRGE HEALD is the son of Amos Heald, who came from New Hampshire and settled on the farm where Mr. Heald now lives, and to which he has been devoted all his life, having now reached the age of 73 years. He married Harriet Soules, by whom

he had three children, Annie Jane, Amos Ward and Dell A., two of whom are living. Dell A., married A. C. Hill, a graduate of Madison University. He was principal of Cook Academy, and is now in the Department of Public Instruction at Albany. Another son-in-law, Mr. Wallace H. Morris, resides on a farm, near Mr. Heald. Always a consistent member of the Baptist church in Belleville, a man of sterling principles, ever at the front in promoting a good cause. Mr. Heald has reached a good old age, beloved by his family, and respected by all.

HORACE M. WILDS was educated at Union Academy and at the State Normal School, and subsequently taught school a number of years. He has served as justice of sessions, justice of the peace and town clerk. In 1868 he married Frances L., daughter of George and Tabethy (Martin) Chamberlain. He is now engaged in mercantile business at Ellisburgh.

JAMES K. POLK BIGELOW was born in 1846, and was reared upon a farm. He married Mary Josephine, daughter of Jotham and Mary (Rogers) Littlefield, in 1872, and now occupies the homestead, where he was born. George W. is also a successful farmer.

MAJOR ANDREW J. BARNEY, eldest son of Col. Walker Barney, was born at the ancestral homestead, near Belleville, September, 1829, and in his early childhood manifested a martial spirit, in his school life giving evidence that he was born to command. Choosing the profession of law, he studied at Belleville and graduated from the Law School at Ballston Spa. Returning to his old home, an honorable career was opened before him when the sound of war filled the land, and the drums beat to arms. At once he obeyed the call, brave men rallied around him. He led them to the battlefield, and was among the first to fall at the head of his regiment on the fatal field of Bull Run, choosing death rather than inglorious surrender or retreat. A monument to his memory marks the spot where he sleeps, near the home that he loved so well.

"So sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's honors blest."

DEACON EDWARD BARNEY came from Guilford, Vermont, about 1803 and settled in the town of Ellisburgh. He was physician and farmer. He died in 1835, aged 86 years. Three of his sons, substantial business men, settled and raised families in that town, and were foremost in efforts to repel invasion during the War of 1812, especially in defence of Sacket's Harbor. They favored education and were active in founding Union Academy at Belleville, in 1824, and patronizing it liberally in later years. John, Benjamin and Eliakim Barney were always staunch friends of Old Union, and gave their sons and daughters opportunity to share its honors. Hiram H., son of John Barney, prepared for college at this institution and graduated at Union College in the class of 1830; studied law, became a distinguished educator in New York

and Ohio. He died some years ago in New York city. His two sons are members of the publishing firm of Robert Clark & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio.

ELIAM E., son of Benjamin Barney and of Union Academy, graduated from Union College class of 1831. To the untiring energy and integrity of his father he added thorough scholarship, business methods and bold adventure, that gave him success in every enterprise he undertook, whether in literature or manufactures. He was principal of Lowville Academy for a few years, when he was called to a professorship in Dennison University, and was thence called to a new enterprise—to organize and equip the Dayton (O.) Academy. This institution was successfully conducted till health failed. He then engaged in the lumber business, owning and operating a mill in connection therewith. But an educational venture opened the way for additional honors. Cooper Female Academy was endowed and its management placed in his charge. Success followed and he made it one of the best private schools in the State. But again health failed and a change was imperative. He then organized a company for the manufacture of agricultural implements, and from a comparatively small beginning laid the foundation of one of the most complete and extensive car factories in the country. With it came wealth, honor, troops of friends. He received the degree of L.L. D. from Denison University. Using wisely and well the wealth he acquired, he died lamented in 1886, aged 73 years.

GEORGE M. HOPKINSON was born at Meredith Bridge (now Laconia, N. H.), in 1819, and since 1847 has resided at Ellis Village. He was married in 1865 to Mrs. Hannah A. Denison, and one daughter, Isabel, born to them. Mr. Hopkins was in the mercantile business many years; was member of Assembly in 1884, and has also held the office of supervisor and magistrate.

ISAAC WODELL was born in Hoosac, N. Y., in 1786, and came to Ellisburgh about 1797. He helped on the first mill built by Lyman Ellis, and was in his employ a few years, receiving in payment 340 acres of land.

PARDON T. WHIPPLE, a native of Rhode Island, located permanently, in 1806, on the farm south-east of the village, now owned by his son, George Whipple. Mr. Whipple had been here for a time as early as 1803, near the landing on Sandy creek; was a carpenter by trade, and worked on the mills of Lyman Ellis. One of his sisters married Marvel Ellis. Mr. Whipple died in 1814.

BENJAMIN GRENELL, from Montgomery county, N. Y., settled near Pierrepont Manor in 1812. He married Keziah Freeman, and three sons and four daughters were born to them. Of the sons, Ezra Oroscoe was born in 1815; married Abby M., daughter of Samuel and Hannah Wardwell, in 1841, and two sons born to them, William H., in 1846, and Benj. P., in 1843. William H. married

Adelaide E. Allen, in 1867, and two daughters born, Anna W. and Helen Allen. Benj. P. married Mary E. Robinson, in 1876.

EDMUND LITTLEFIELD, the ancestor of the Littlefields who settled in Ellisburgh in 1805, came from Tichfield, England, to Boston, in 1637. Edmund, Jesse and Josiah, the fifth in descent from the above, were of Revolutionary stock—their father, Edmund, having served in that war, in Captain Amos Lincoln's company of Crafts artillery. In the year 1805, Edmund and Jesse moved from Vermont to Ellisburgh with an ox team. They came by the way of Rome and Redfield, the journey taking them three weeks, reaching Ellisburgh near where now stands the village of Belleville, on March 17, 1805. Edmund was a Baptist minister. He soon purchased from the agents of the Constable estate, lots 56 and 58, in the town of Ellisburgh, upon which he settled. He was one of the founders of the First Baptist Church of Ellisburgh. He died in 1806. Dr. Hough speaks of him as being a man of considerable influence. Jesse Littlefield, above mentioned, purchased of Edmund, his brother, 110 acres of land, and settled upon and cleared it. He died in 1832. Jesse Littlefield, Jr., son of the above, came with his father's family from Vermont when but a lad of seven. When he was 16 he was at the battle of Sandy creek, and assisted in carrying the cable to Sackets Harbor. In 1826 he purchased a lot of land of Andrew Pennell, built a house on it, and there resided till his death, in 1872. He was a builder and carpenter, erecting a large number of buildings—amongst them the old stone Baptist church at Belleville. He was a member of the First Baptist Church of Ellisburgh for nearly 50 years, and his seat in the church was seldom vacant. Josiah Littlefield, a brother of Edmund and Jesse, came from Vermont a few years later, and settled in Ellisburgh. From these three brothers have descended all the Littlefields who have lived in Ellisburgh, numbering over 100.

NATHAN C. HOUGHTON, the subject of this sketch, is the third son of Nahum Houghton, who was born in Marlborough, Vt., and was among the earliest settlers of Ellisburgh. He was one of those who were called out to take part in the battle of Big Sandy creek, but was a few minutes too late to take an active part. He was, however, one of those who helped to carry the big cable to Sackets Harbor. Nathan C. was born in Belleville, and has always lived there. He was educated at the public school, and at Union Academy. Until he was 21, he remained at home, helping on the farm. Thereafter for six or seven years, he devoted himself to teaching, principally vocal music. The succeeding four years he spent in the dry goods store of Alexander Dickinson, after which he entered into business on his own account, and for 16 years he applied himself to the dry goods trade. For 13 years of that time he was postmaster, and for three years overseer of the poor. He was also jus-

tice of the peace for two years, refusing to serve longer in that office. He has been a trustee and treasurer of Union Academy for many years, and also a trustee of the endowment fund. Always a warm friend of the cause of religion and education, he has ever contributed liberally to their support. For years he has carried on the business of a life and fire insurance agency, and general collecting. He was married in 1858 to Miss Marietta Warrenner, daughter of Walter and Eliza Warrenner.

FREDERICK WILLIAMS was a son of Alexander Rhoda Williams, who came to Ellisburgh in 1818, and settled on a farm two miles west of the village of Belleville. Frederick was born on this farm and lived there until he was 25 years of age. He was educated in the common schools and in the Union Academy, which he attended at intervals for four years. He married Cordelia Swan for his first wife, by whom he had one child, Frank M. His second wife was Marionette Swan, sister of his first wife. In 1852 Mr. Williams bought and settled on a 70-acre lot two miles east of Belleville. He sold that, and in 1861 purchased 63 acres a mile nearer the village, where he now lives. He commenced the business of growing peas and beans for the seed trade, in 1866, from which time it has grown into a large and lucrative business. Mr. Williams has a fine seed house on his premises, where he handles several thousand bushels of seed every season, giving employment to quite a large force of hands. His present splendid residence was built in 1872, which, with its appointments, is one of the finest residences in the town. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have always taken a great interest in Union Academy, and in the cause of education generally. He was especially active for the endowment of the academy, subscribing himself a scholarship fund of \$3,000. Mr. Williams is a most worthy and highly respected citizen. He has been a member of the Baptist church since he was 15 years of age.

JAMES F. CONVERSE, the youngest son of Thomas and Lydia Converse, was born in Bridgewater, Oneida county, N. Y. He graduated at Hamilton College at the age of 23, being prepared at Union Academy. In 1848 he bought the homestead farm on which he now resides. He has been successfully engaged for several years in the importation of blooded stock. His stock-farm is unrivalled for its conveniences, having a barn 165x45 feet in size, with basement underneath the whole. In 1875 he built his present residence, one of the finest farm-houses in the whole country. Mr. Converse has been twice married; the first time Marietta Bull, daughter of Alva and Louisa Bull. She died in 1865, leaving two children, Frank A. and Marietta May. For his second wife Mr. Converse married Adelia C. Hopper, daughter of Samuel and Betsey Hopper. Two children, Geo. Henry and Clara J., are the issue of this marriage. Mr. Converse is a

member of the Congregational Church, and in politics a Republican. He was especially prominent in organizing the Ellisburgh Agricultural Society.

AARON B. WODELL was reared upon a farm. He married Minerva Aurora, daughter of Solomon and Mary P. (Gurnsey) Curtis, in 1853, and they have a daughter, Ada Isadore (Mrs. W. A. Dennison), of Ellisburgh, and a son, Herbert C., born in 1870, now a student in Adams Collegiate Institute, class of 1889. Mr. Wodell resides on his farm, on road 100, where he located in 1854.

ISAAC P. WODELL was also reared upon a farm, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N. Y. October 30, 1861, he enlisted in Company K, 94th Regt. N. Y. Infantry; in March, 1862, was promoted to 2d lieutenant, and in October of the same year to 1st lieutenant. He participated in the battles of Cedar Creek, Second Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam, was wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg, and discharged on account of disability. September 30, 1863, he re-enlisted and was appointed 1st lieutenant of the Invalid corps, and was afterwards in the Veteran Reserve Corps, serving until 1867. He married, first, Helen S. Hotchkiss, in 1862, who died in 1867; and second, Mary B. Brown, in 1868, who died in 1870. Mr. Wodell married for his third wife, Sarah J., daughter of Hiram and Ann (Wood) Mitchell, and widow of Charles G. Mixer, in 1872, by whom he had a son, William H., born June 14, 1877. Mr. Wodell has been supervisor of Ellisburgh nine terms. He is a prosperous farmer, and owns the homestead settled by his father, which has never been owned outside of the family.

WARREN W. WODELL was reared upon a farm. He married Isadore M., daughter of Eugene and Huldah A. (Williams) Stearns, in 1863, and they have a son, Frank Eugene, born in September, 1865. In April, 1861, Mr. Wodell enlisted in Company K, 24th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers. He received an injury to his spine which compelled him to retire from the army in 1862, and he is still incapacitated for labor.

NATHANIEL WOOD was reared upon his father's farm, and was twice married. His first wife, Phoebe, whom he wedded in 1837, died in 1842. He married, second, Flora J., daughter of Milton and Amelia (Williard) Clark, of Woodville, June 12, 1842, by whom he had two sons, George Milton and Nathaniel J. George M. was born in 1843. He married Frankie, daughter of Cyrus and Pamela (Goodnough) Littlefield, in 1867, by whom he has a son, George Milton, Jr., born November 24, 1880, and a daughter, Fannie, born in 1889. George M. Wood was educated at Union Academy and in Syracuse. Nathaniel J. Wood was born in 1846, and was also educated at Union Academy and in Syracuse. He married, first, Almira M., daughter of Samuel J. and Anna Williamson in 1872, who died in 1876. For his second

wife he wedded Mary E., daughter of Samuel and Laura (Owen) Eaton, in 1885, by whom he has a son, Nathaniel Eaton, born in 1887. N. Wood & Sons own a large landed estate, are extensively engaged in manufacturing, and do a large mercantile business at Woodville.

MOSES W. WOOD, born June 26, 1841, married Emily E., daughter of Hermon and Maria (Brayton) Streeter, in 1867, by whom he has a son and two daughters, viz: Franklin M., born in 1871; Millie Inez, born May 23, 1873, and Myrtie Jane, born in 1875. Mr. Wood is a farmer and breeder of Holstein cattle. He owns the Hillside Stock Farm, on road 79, at Woodville, where he was born.

STEPHEN WOOD married Britannia, daughter of Apolus and Sally (Boyden) Smith, in 1844, who bore him three sons and two daughters, viz: George, Ella F. (Mrs. Brayton Whipple), Alva E., Alice E. (Mrs. J. H. Lovelee), of Henderson, and James R. The latter was reared upon a farm, and in 1876 married Alice, daughter of Sylvester and Mary (Kibling) Tyler, by whom he has a son, James A.

JOSEPH A. BEMIS was born in 1833, and was reared upon a farm. He married Ophelia L., daughter of David and Betsey (Randall) Holley, in 1857, by whom he has had one son and three daughters, viz: Hugh H., who died in 1882; Cornelia, Elizabeth and Mary. Mr. Bemis located upon the David Holley Farm, on road 90, in 1858, and there resides at the present time.

WILLIAM C. MCLEAN was born in 1825, and was reared upon a farm. He married Sarah E., daughter of Ira and Betsey (Marshall) Kemp, in 1864, and they have had two sons and three daughters, viz: Charles W., who died in infancy; Nellie E., who married Walter S. Martin; George C., born in 1871; Addie S., born in 1872; and Flossie E., born in 1878. Mr. McLean was a sailor on the lakes, and spent 10 years in California. He is a farmer and owns the homestead on road 108, where his father settled in 1827.

LODOWICK B. MARTIN was born in a log house and reared upon a farm. He married Julia E., daughter of William Bell, October 1, 1850, who died December 12, 1861. For his second wife he married Lucy C., daughter of Chauncey and Ursula (Tremain) Perkins, April 27, 1870, who died August 20, of the same year. For his third wife he married Clarinda Josephine, daughter of Henry C. and Clarinda (Sweet) Raven, of Ilion, N. Y., in 1873, and they have two children, Warren Benton and Myra Josephine.

ELON R. DOWNER was born upon the homestead in 1817. He married, first, Harriet Main, in 1839, who bore him two sons, Andrew J., of Nebraska, and Avery, who died in childhood. He married, second, Maria Hill, in 1846, who bore him a daughter, Mary E. (Mrs. J. I. Lee), of Ellisburgh. Upon the death of his second wife he married Mary Ann, daughter of William and

Olive (Myres) Daily, in 1851, and they have a son, William Rawson, born in 1854, and two daughters, Electa Ann, a graduate of Hungerford Collegiate Institute, class of 1889, and Hattie Adelia, who resides at home. William R. married Emma, daughter of James Paige, in 1874, and they have two sons, Jervie E., born in 1877, and Harlie J., born in 1886. Avery Downer died in 1862. Elon D. Downer occupies the farm one mile north of Ellisburgh village.

GEORGE DICKERSON was born in Vermont in 1803, and came to this town with his parents. He followed the dual occupation of farmer and peddler. In 1827 he married Priscilla, daughter of Joseph and Abigail (Hadley) Bemis, and in 1828 located on the Robert Ransom farm. He reared children as follows: George, Jr., now of Wisconsin; William B., now of Iowa; Joseph, who died in Ellisburgh; Edward, who married Lorena Crassfield; Abigail, who died in Ellisburgh; Wesley, now of Minnesota; Austin, who married Carrie Miller; William, who died in 1863, aged 16 years, and Rosilla, who died in 1856, aged five years. Mr. Dickerson is a prosperous farmer.

ELISHA B. MARTIN was born in Ellisburgh in 1817. He married, first, Phlana, daughter of Noah and Nancy (Grott) Lamont, in 1841, who died in 1850. He married, second, Julia, daughter of Milo and Ruth (Cushman) Beman, in 1853, by whom he has had two sons and one daughter, viz: Mary A., born in 1855; Herbert E., born in 1859, died in 1863, and Walter S., born in 1861. The latter, who was reared upon the farm, married Nellie E., daughter of William C. and Sarah E. (Kemp) McLean, in 1887, and they have a daughter, Julia. Mr. Martin is a farmer.

CHARLES J. HOLLEY was born in 1841, and was reared upon a farm. In 1862 he enlisted in Co. K, 94th N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, Wilderness and several others. He married, first, Malvina Louisa, daughter of B. F. and Sophronia (McKee) Wilds, in 1865, by whom he had a son, William H., born in 1865. His wife died the same year, and in 1867 he married Antoinette C., daughter of Childs and Sally Ann (McKee) Martin, by whom he has had a son and two daughters viz: Ardella V., a graduate of Adams Collegiate Institute, class of 1887, now teaching; Phebe A., who was born in 1873 and died in infancy, and Floyd M., born in 1874. Mr. Holley is a farmer and owns the Holley homestead on road 100.

LEONARD L. KENNEDY was born in 1809, and was reared upon a farm. He married Caroline P., daughter of Edwin and Nancy (Earl) Potter, by whom he has had two sons and two daughters, viz: Edwin T. and Chas. B., of Ellisburgh; Louisa E., who died in 1879, and Hattie (Mrs. J. P. Cooper). Edwin T., born in 1839, was reared upon a farm. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co.

E, 10th N. Y. H. A., and participated in the battles of Petersburg, Cold Harbor, Cedar Creek and others, and served to the close of the war. He married Betsey A., the daughter of Daniel L. and Nancy (Martin) Cook, in 1873, and they have a son, Irving E. Charles B. Kennedy, born in 1852, married Genevieve, daughter of Miles and Sarah W. (Stacy) Hackley, in 1886, and now resides with his father. Edwin T. Kennedy owns and occupies the homestead farm.

WILLIAM H. MCKEE was born in 1842, and was reared upon his father's farm. September 9, 1861, he enlisted in Co. I, 78th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and many others, serving three years. He learned the blacksmith's trade, which business he still continues. He married Addie, daughter of Nicholas and Lydia (Kiblin) Christman, in 1866, and they have a son, Frank H., born in 1869, who is associated in business with his father. Mr. McKee resides on School street, in Ellisburgh village.

CHARLES B. EASTMAN was born in 1828, and was reared upon the farm. He married Julia A., daughter of John and Maria (Brewster) Meacham, in 1858, and they have two sons and one daughter, viz: Enos E., John M., a student of Amherst College, class of 1889, and Angie B., who resides at home. Enos E. Eastman was born in 1860. He married Alice, daughter of George and Sarah A. (Le Grange) Van Patten, in 1886, and they have a son, Everett. Mr. Eastman and son, Enos E., are prosperous farmers. Austin Eastman, mentioned above, was born in 1809, and came with his parents to this town about 1814. He married Sally, daughter of William and Sally (Mixer) Williams, in 1836, and they have two sons—Charles A., born in 1836, and John H., born in 1838. The sons are prosperous farmers and reside with their parents at Belleville.

DANIEL W. LEE was born in 1845, married Mary M., daughter of William and Hannah (Kibling) Stillwell, in 1868, and they have an adopted son, Eugene S., born in 1867. Mr. Lee owns the James Rogers farm, on road 85. John Q. Lee was born in 1847. He married Mary E., daughter of Elon R. and Maria (Hill) Downer, in 1870, and their children are Arthur E., Alma N., Alonzo J., and Manford C. Alden S. Lee was born in 1849. He married Frank J., daughter of William Sheldon, in 1874, by whom he has a son, Floyd. Chester L. was born in 1855, was reared upon a farm, and educated at the Union Academy, in Belleville. He taught school several terms. In 1886 he married Addie E., daughter of James K. and Mary (Garside) Johnston, and now occupies the old homestead of 100 acres on road 87. Frank L. was born in 1858. He married Alta Julia, daughter of Martin E. and Amelia A. (Hall) Wood, in 1883, by whom he has a son, Ralph M. A. Eugene was born in 1860, and now owns and occupies a farm on road 96.

W. H. GRENNELL, was educated at Union,

Belleville. In 1867 he married Adelaide E., daughter of Jerome B. and Olive A. (Castor) Allen, by whom he has a daughter, Anna W., born in 1873. Benjamin P. Grenell, born in 1853, married Mary E., daughter of John F. Robinson, in 1876, and now resides with his father, Ezra O., on the homestead near Pierpont Manor.

M. C. PURDY, born in 1848, was reared upon a farm. He married Ida May, daughter of Percival D. and Catherine (Walradt) Bullard, in 1875, and they had two sons, Willis R. C., born in 1877, and Percival D. M., born in 1880. Mr. Purdy is a commercial traveller and resides on road 38.

DYER L. FILLMORE was born June 7, 1827. He married Margeline, daughter of Seth and Sophia (Maine) Worthington, in 1847, by whom he has a daughter, Fanny Sophia, who married Frank H. Millard in 1884, and has a son, Dyer F. Millard, who was born in 1887. Mr. Fillmore's wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he married Sophia L., daughter of Franklin and Rachel (Martin) Wood. He is a farmer and dairyman, and owns the homestead where he was born.

HENRY H. FILLMORE married Mary M., daughter of Ira and Betsey (Marshall) Kemp, 1866, and they have a son, Menzo E., born in 1868, and a daughter, Emma Marrietta, born in 1870. Henry H. is a farmer, and resides near Woodville. Millard M. Fillmore married Jennie, daughter of Horace and Delilah (Brimmer) Chamberlin, in 1872, and they have a son, Arthur M., born in 1876. Levias Fillmore, by unremitting industry and frugality, accumulated a large landed estate. He was noted for his honesty and integrity in all business transactions. His first wife died in 1868. His second wife, Catharine Hopper, whom he married in 1869, died in 1885. He died August 5, 1885. His son Millard M., owns the Trout Brook stock farm, which is the homestead where his grandfather first settled.

GEORGE A. WASHBURN was born in 1835, and was reared upon a farm. He married Louisa F., daughter of Peter and Eliza (Skelton) Gilbert, in 1860, and they have had three sons and one daughter, viz.: Ferdinand, who died in infancy; Edward, who was born in 1862; Kittie and Byron A. The children all reside with their parents. Mr. Washburn is a dairyman and farmer, and occupies the homestead.

LEWIS E. HOLLISTER, born in 1845, went on the lakes at the early age of 14 years, and at the age of 25 was master of a merchant vessel. He married Ida F., daughter of Albert and Betsey (Snow) Fuller, in 1865, and they have two daughters, Alice A. and Edna L. Alice A. married Byron Basinger, October 4, 1888. Mr. Hollister resides at Belleville.

ABNER M. DURFEE was born in 1824, spent his early life upon a farm, and at the age of 16 years commenced to learn the blacksmith trade. He married Fidelia, daughter of Charles and Susan (Scott) Baker,

in 1847, the result of this union being two sons and two daughters, viz.: Emma, who died at the age of two years; Catharine J., Abner M., Jr., of Syracuse, and Charles, who resides with his father. Mr. Durfee's wife died in 1870, and for his second wife he married, in 1874, Alice B., daughter of John and Mary (Thomson) Spicer, and widow of Bradford K. Hawes. His daughter, Catherine J., married Nathan C. Shaver, who died in 1889. Mr. Durfee was trustee of Union Academy for more than 20 years. He is a blacksmith and dealer in agricultural implements, and resides in Belleville.

LUCIEN F. HUDSON was born in 1810, and at the age of 12 years commenced work in the shop with his father. He soon became an expert scythe and axe maker, and after the death of his father was entirely competent to conduct the business. He married Adeline, daughter of Ezra and Polly (Frazier) Stearns, in 1835, who bore him four sons and three daughters, viz.: George S., Mary A., Ezra C., Alice (Mrs. H. E. Root), Louisa (Mrs. Fred Jaycox), and Fred E. Mr. Hudson was a member of a militia company for 20 years, and attained the rank of captain. He was called with his company to French creek during the Patriot War. Though advanced in years, he retains to a remarkable degree the vigor of youth, and from "Early morn till dewy eve" the hammer of industry repeats the "anvil chorus" of 60 years ago. While his family has grown up in prosperity, he occupied the cheerful home of his youth, on Hudson street. George S. Hudson was born in 1835 and learned the cabinetmaker's trade. He is now engaged in the manufacture of furniture at Ellisburgh. In 1862 he married Alice J., daughter of Alfred Matteson, and they have two sons, William L., born in 1863, and Louis E., born in 1865, and an adopted daughter, Mary C., aged 19 years. Mary A. Hudson married James Colon, of Ellisburgh, in 1865, and their children are Celia A. and F. Lyell. Ezra H. Hudson, born in 1840, married Mary E., daughter of Benjamin F. and Sophronia C. (McKee) Wilds, in 1866, by whom he has had a son, Herbert H., who was born in 1869, and died May 1, 1888, and a daughter, Isadore Malvina, born in 1871. He is a blacksmith, with his father. Lucien F. Hudson, Jr., born in 1846, is a painter by trade. He married Addie, daughter of John and Polly (Galley) Basinger, in 1876, and they have a daughter, Ruby Louisa, born in 1877. Fred E. Hudson was born in 1853, and is a wagon maker by trade. He married Maria, daughter of James and Cynthia (Snow) Ramsdell, in 1871, and they have two sons, Sanford L., born in 1872, and Carolina A., born in 1875.

WILLIAM U. DAVIS was born in 1830. He married Sarah S., daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wiles) McKee, in 1851, by whom he has two sons and a daughter, viz.: Foster L., born in 1852; Frank P., born in 1857, and Mary L. The latter married Fenn Bishop, in 1884, and they have a daughter, Leah Pearl,

born in 1888. Frank P. married Julia, daughter of Gustavus H. and Clara Noble Johnson, in 1878. William U. has served his town as assessor. He is a cattle drover and farmer, and resides on road 120.

CYRENIUS F. EASTMAN, son of Aaron R., was born in 1824. When seven years of age his parents removed to Hannibal, Oswego county, where he was reared upon a farm, and learned the cooper's trade. He married Ann E., daughter of Milton and Margaret (Nelson) Wilson, in 1847, and they have one son, Legrand De Forest, born in 1853, who is now married and resides in Fulton, N. Y. His wife died in 1870, and the same year he married Marion M., daughter of Amos and Hannah (Dean) Wood. Mr. Eastman returned to Ellisburgh in 1882, and occupies the A. E. Wood farm, at Woodville.

SAMUEL J. ANDRUS was born in Ellisburgh, August 5, 1823, and was reared upon a farm. He married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Eli Farr, in 1850, and she died in 1858. For his second wife he married Laverna Stillman, of Union Square; and for his third wife, Marian B., daughter of Eben and Sally (Bronson) Abbott, in 1861. Mr. Andrus has kept hotel in Camden, N. Y., and Saginaw, Mich., and is now proprietor of the hotel at Pierpont Manor.

CHARLES H. CASTER, JR., born in 1845, married Emeline A., daughter of Hiram and Ursula (Tremain) Buell, in 1867, by whom he has a daughter, Minnie, born in 1875. His wife died in 1881, and for his second wife he married Marion E., daughter of Jacob and Maria (Osborn) Ackley, in 1882. Edwin I. Caster was born in 1849. He married Sarah Jane Bemis, in 1876, and they have an adopted daughter. Charles H. Caster, Sr., died April 19, 1886. The Caster brothers own a saw, and grist-mill and box factory, and are also farmers, and reside at Wardwell Settlement.

GEORGE E. BULL, another of Ellisburgh's prominent and prosperous farmers, is the son of Alvah Bull, and was born in 1840. He was educated at Belleville Union Academy. In 1866 he married Miss Mary A. Brimmer, by whom he has had several children. Mr. Bull still occupies the old homestead farm near Rural Hill, and has made it a most attractive and valuable property. For many years Mr. Bull has served his town as assessor, though not at any time an office seeker, his pride being in his fine farm and thriving herds, rather than in office-holding.

ABNER MCOMBER DUFFEE was born in Ellisburgh. His father, Benjamin Duffee, came from Rhode Island about 1820, on a coasting vessel to New York city, thence on a flat boat up the Hudson and Mohawk rivers to Rome, and thence by wagon through the woods and to a farm owned by his grandfather McOmber. The house which he built is partly standing to-day. When Abner was 12 years of age, the family removed to Mather's Mills, and about four years later came to Belleville village, where the young

man learned blacksmithing of James Freeman, and where he carries on the business yet, although he, with his sons, has one of the best stocked hardware stores in the country, besides dealing largely in agricultural implements of all kinds. He has had four children, two daughters (deceased) and two sons, Charles Bradford and Abner M., Jr., both of whom are living. Abner M. travels for Emerson & Co., of Syracuse, and Charles carries on the store at home, in partnership with his father. The family is among the most respected in Belleville village, and in fact any place where they are known.

GEORGE ARMSBURY was a native of Rhode Island. He was brought to Rensselaer county, N. Y., when four years of age, and thence to Adams. At this time Collins F. Armsbury, the subject of this sketch, was 18 years of age. Later the family removed to the town of Ellisburgh, where the young man entered Belleville Academy. In 1840 he became a clerk in a store for three years, and while there entered upon the study of anatomy, physiology and kindred subjects, not with any view of becoming a professional man, but rather to employ his leisure hours in solid reading. He married Miss Amanda A. Boomer—a son, George C., being the result of the union, and he now lives in Northern Iowa. At the close of his term as a clerk, Mr. Armsbury purchased a small farm near Belleville, which he cultivated for a few years, and then commenced locating lands in Iowa and elsewhere, especially in Wisconsin. In the procuring of pensions he has been very successful; and now at the age of 78 years his mental powers are unimpaired.

WILLIAM BRAYTON WRIGHT, a son of Chester Wright, was born in Henderson, and there raised until five years of age, when his parents removed to Belleville. He was educated at the Belleville Academy, after which he entered into mercantile business with his father, which he has continued since his father's decease. He married Miss Henrietta Dunham, of Watertown, and has one daughter, Lena. He is now treasurer of the village of Belleville, and one of its most respected citizens.

MRS. CAROLINE WILLARD FISKE came from Rutland county, Vermont, at seven years of age with Judge Ellis and his family in January, 1812. In 1822 she married Daniel Hudson Fiske, eldest son of the celebrated Dr. Fiske, of Massachusetts. They lived in Ellis village for eight years, where her husband was a merchant. After the death of her husband she spent many years in Vermont, returning thence some four or five years since. Although 90 years of age, Mrs. Fiske has a remarkable memory of events, and states them with great clearness and precision. A talk with her of the "olden time" is a liberal education in past events. She well remembers the fight at the mouth of Sandy creek, and all its details.

She saw the great cable borne on the shoulders of stalwart men as it passed through Ellisburgh, and can relate many of the stirring scenes of the times. If a beautiful old age is the result of a contented, well-spent life, then has hers been pre-eminently so, and may it last unimpaired for many years to come.

WILLIAM B. DOANE, son of Ira Doane, was born in the town of Orleans, and raised on a farm in the town of Clayton until about 14 years of age, when the family removed to Belleville. He attended school at the Academy for several terms, and in 1871 commenced clerking in a store for his present partner, Mr. Chapman. He became a partner in 1877, and in 1879 married Miss Carrie D. Chapman. They have one daughter. Mr. Doane is a

business man of judgment and experience, and a member of the Baptist Church.

MARTIN D. SWAN, one of Ellisburgh's most prosperous farmers, is a son of Dewey Swan, and was born in 1838. He was raised on a farm and educated at Belleville Union Academy. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and took part in the battles of Cold Harbor and Petersburg, serving also under General Phil. Sheridan, in the Valley of the Shenandoah. For bravery and general efficiency he was promoted to the second lieutenantcy of Company I, of the same regiment, and served until the close of the war. In 1866 he married Miss Frank Louisa Bull. Mr. Swan has given much attention to seed growing, and handles thousands of bushels yearly.

HENDERSON.

THIS town comprises number six of the "eleven towns," and is the most westerly in the county, if we except the Galloo and Stony islands, which belong to Houndsfield. It was formed with its present limits, February 17, 1806, from Ellisburgh. The first town meeting was held at the house of Reuben Putnam, March 11, 1806, at which Jesse Hopkins was chosen supervisor; Mark Hopkins, clerk; Lodowick Salisbury, Daniel Spencer and Emory Osgood, assessors; Elijah Williams, constable and collector; John B. Carpenter, Samuel Hubbard, poor-masters; Marvel Danley, Asa Smith and Anthony Sprague, commissioners of highways; George W. Clarke, Willis Fellows and Jedediah McComber, fence-viewers; Reuben Putnam, pound-master; Israel Thomas, James Barney, Levi Scofield, Thos. Drury, Calvin Bishop, Robert Farrell, Benjamin Barney, John B. Carpenter, William White, Simeon Porter, path-masters.

The successive supervisors have been as follows: 1806-10, Jesse Hopkins; 1811, Jas. Henderson, Jr.; 1812, Asa Smith; 1813, Mark Hopkins; 1814-15, Asa Smith; 1816, Mark Hopkins; 1817, John S. Porter; 1818, Noah Tubbs; 1819, Asa Smith; 1820-24, Noah Tubbs; 1825-26, Caleb Harris; 1827, Jonathan Bullard; 1828-31, Caleb Harris; 1832, Peter N. Cushman; 1833-34, Caleb Harris; 1835-37, Peter N. Cushman; 1838-40, David Montague; 1841, George Jeffers; 1842-43, John Carpenter; 1844, Joseph A. Montague; 1845, William McNeil; 1846-51, Henry Green, Jr.; 1852, Washington Bullard; 1853-55, Henry Green, Jr. [For years from 1855 to 1894, see p. 337 to 344.]

The present officers of the town of Henderson are Adelbert A. Scott, supervisor; Arthur M. Kilby, town clerk; Orlin F. Buell, James M. White, Fred Lane, Fred R. Babcock, justices of the peace; Albert W. Hungerford, commissioner of highways; M. H. Clark, collector; T. N. Lane, Rodney E. Howland, Robert W. Brodie, assessors.

This town fell to the share of William Henderson, of New York, one of the four who bought the 11 towns of Constable, and from him it derived its name. He was accustomed to spend a part of each summer here for several years, and remained interested in the town till his death.

The shore of Henderson, along the lake, is irregular, being largely indented by Henderson Bay, Ray's Bay, the bay at the mouth of Stony creek, Gravelly Bay, Boomer's Bay and several smaller bays, forming points and promontories, some of which are from 50 to 100 feet in height, of solid lime rock, and standing as silent wardens of the blue waters of Lake Ontario. More than half the boundary is formed by the waters of Henderson Bay and Lake Ontario. Big and Little Stony creeks flow through the town, the former furnishing water-power for numerous mills and manufactories. Several are now located on its banks, principally in Henderson village. At its mouth is a harbor of easy access, and at one time it was hoped the government would establish a port here. Several vessels and barges were built at a ship-yard which was located immediately below the bridge crossing Big Stony creek, near its mouth. In 1808 the first one was built, and was capable of carrying a considerable cargo of grain. It was afterward used in the lake trade.

The area of the town is 23,501 acres, which is surveyed into lots in 1801, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome. The surface of the town is much diversified. The southwestern portion is low, but little elevated above the surface of the lake, and very fertile. Forming a ridge in its rear, and extending around to Henderson Bay, is the ancient lake-beach; rocky, and for some distance covered by a very thin soil. At Henderson Bay the shores are higher and more abrupt, rising in some places almost perpendicularly from 50 to 75 feet. A rolling territory stretches off to the south and east until the

bluffs of Big Stony creek are reached. This stream has cut a deep channel through the limestone rock, and aside from its interest to the geologist, it presents many picturesque and attractive features. East of Henderson village there is a basin of about 300 acres with marshy edges, which is filled with water, and is known as Henderson Pond. The principal feeder and outlet of this pond is Big Stony creek; rising from this basin still towards the east, and on a higher plane, is another lake or pond, somewhat larger in size, called Six-Town pond.

In other portions of the town there appear evidences of ponds, which are now dry; the most of them are the work of beavers in forming dams. Big Stony creek has cut quite a deep channel from Henderson pond to the lake, leaving abrupt banks from 40 to 70 feet high. Running from Henderson Bay to the mouth of Sandy creek, in almost a straight line, there is a channel which is now but little elevated above the water, showing evidence of having been covered by the lake, thus making the westerly portion of the town at one time an island. Little Stony creek has also cut a deep channel through the lime rock from Six-Town pond to the lake, other than the lake shore, and following the channel of these creeks the surface of the town is nearly level.

Among the historical relics of Henderson may be noted the old French fortification on Six-Town point. This was established in 1756, more as a post of observation than as a place of military occupation and defense; although it no doubt protected to a certain extent the old portage from the head of Henderson Bay to Stony Creek, by which the stormy, and to canoes, dangerous passage around Stony Point was avoided, as parties entering into or passing out from Henderson Bay would be completely under its guns. The fortification was a square, bastioned at each corner, with a block-house in the center. It is evident that the outworks were also built of upright timbers, stockade fashion, and that guns were mounted in the bastions. At the time the writer first saw it, some 18 years ago, there was yet a trace of the ditch and the bastions, although the place was covered with a growth of young timber, principally oak, with perhaps a few hickory trees. A measurement along the ditch showed only 48 feet on each side between the bastions; so that the greatest extent of the stockade did not exceed 70 feet square. This fort was built in May, 1756, and is therefore 22 years older than Fort Haldimand, on Carleton Island. The reader will remember the surrender by George Washington, then a young Virginia Colonel, of "Fort Necessity," in Pennsylvania, to a French officer, in 1754. That officer was *Sieur de Villiers*, who, only two years later, with 500 men built the fortification on Six-Town point. *Capt. de Villiers* was a distinguished officer in the French marine service, and had accompanied Montcalm to Frontenac (Kings-

ton), whence he was sent to establish this post, by means of which he did much to annoy the English, pillaging their munitions of war, and obliging them to use great precaution in provisioning the forts at Oswego. The reader will also remember that Montcalm captured Oswego on the 17th of August, 1756, which post he made no attempt to retain, but fell back to Frontenac, and thence to Montreal. It is highly probable that the fortification on Six-Town point was evacuated at the same time; as it is evident that if Montcalm did not think Oswego of sufficient importance to garrison and hold, he would hardly leave a garrison at a mere post of observation, built especially as an auxiliary to the conquest of the main point. What gives further color to the evacuation of this post at the same time with Oswego, is the fact that two years later *Col. Bradstreet* not only re-occupied Oswego, but captured Fort Frontenac and returned to Oswego. There is nothing in the history of that affair referring to any fort on Six-Town point, nor anywhere else between Oswego and Frontenac; and it is not at all likely that *Col. Bradstreet* would have left so important a post unnoticed, had it been occupied at that time. Then, too, we find mention of *Capt. de Villiers*, in the operations of the French on Lake Champlain in 1757; so that it may be safely inferred that the place was evacuated on the retreat of the French from Oswego. At all events, it is an interesting historical spot, and worthy of notice.

On Stony Point, the extreme western projection of Henderson, is a light-house, built in 1837. The lake-shore, from the mouth of Stony Creek northward and eastward is rocky, and free from bays of any kind between there and Henderson Bay. When a steady west gale is blowing, the effect of the rolling waves and dashing breakers is most picturesque. In the other direction from Stony Creek the shore consists of almost barren hills of sand, in the rear of which lie in many places extensive marshes. The wide, sandy beach is beaten hard by the waters in the ebb and flow of centuries, and a drive along it affords much enjoyment. In clear weather the south shore is visible in a low, dim outline, appearing of nearly the same color as the water, and many of its choicest beauties of shore scenery are to be found in Henderson.

The town was surveyed into lots in 1801, by Benjamin Wright, of Rome; the plan of sub-division being into lots and quarters. In 1805, lot No. 20, near the present village of Henderson Harbor, was surveyed into 20 lots, or four ranges of 10 lots each, for the purpose of a village.

The settlements in the town of Henderson began under the agency of Asher Miller, of Rutland, about 1802, the land-books showing that Thomas Clark, Samuel Stuart, Philip Crumett, John Stafford and Peter Cramer, had taken up lands in this town, to the extent of 1,195 acres. Moses Barret, William

Petty, Daniel Spencer, Captain John Bishop and sons, Alvin, Luther, Asa and Sylvester, Jedediah and James McCumber, Samuel Hubbard, Elijah Williams, Levi Scofield, William Johnson, David Bronson, John and Marvel Danley, Andrew Dalrymple, Lumam Peck, Jonathan Crapo, George W. Clark, Thomas Drury, Anthony Sprague, Daniel Forbes, Emory Osgood, and many others settled within two or three years from the opening of settlement, coming from New England.

On Henderson Bay, three miles east of the village of Henderson Harbor, a Scotch settlement was founded in 1803-7 by John and Duncan Drummond, Charles and Peter Barrie, Duncan Campbell, Thomas Bell, James Crouse, Daniel Scott, and James McCraull, from Perthshire in Scotland. A store was opened by C. Barrie in 1823, in this settlement, and kept several year. Abel Shepard lived in the same settlement in 1806.

A paper showing the names of those who were living in town in 1809, reads as follows: A. Jones, R. Fesel, Jeremiah Harris, Horace Hatch, Samuel McNitt, Amos Hart, Samuel Hardy, Benj. Hammond, Samuel Jones, Daniel McNeil, Martin Morseman, Appleton Skinner, A. and I. Smith, S. Foster, W. Waring, Wm. White, Daniel Pierce, John B. Carpenter, Luther S. Kullinger, Lodowick Salisbury, T. Hunsden, E. White and Thomas Bull. Dr. Isaac Bronson became owner of a large tract in 1807, which was sold and settled by a separate agency. Abel French succeeded Miller a few months in the agency, and April 8, 1805, an agreement was made between Wm. Henderson and Jesse Hopkins, by which the latter became the agent of this town and Pinckney, and continued in the employment of Mr. Henderson many years. A pamphlet published by Mr. Hopkins in 1823, affords some interesting data relative to the early history of the town.

In 1803-4 but 10 families wintered in town. In May, 1806, there were 70 families, generally middle-aged and young people with small property, but industrious and contented, although many were quite poor, who had exhausted their means and were destitute of provisions. A contract was made soon after for clearing 22 acres of land at the Harbor, which the proprietor had hoped to establish as a commercial port, and caused to be surveyed into a village plot, to which he gave the name of Naples. The bay was named the Bay of Naples, and high expectations were founded upon the future greatness of the town. On the declaration of war, Sackets Harbor was selected as the great naval station of the lake, and both Mr. Henderson and his agent were, it is said, averse to having any military or naval operations undertaken at this place. In consequence it lost the opportunity, which, with judicious management and decided natural advantages, it might have secured.

Mr. Hopkins built a house and opened a land office near the town of Naples, which he

had laid out, the provisions being brought from Kingston, and the lumber from Ellsburgh and Sackets Harbor. In 1807 a small store was opened, and an unsuccessful attempt made to bring business to the place. Among other measures Mr. Henderson procured the passage of a law for the opening of a State road from Lowville to Henderson Harbor, which was laid out from Lowville into Pinckney, but never completed. He also, in 1809, caused a dam and saw-mill to be built on Stony creek, near the head of navigation, but the former gave way and the enterprise resulted in a total loss. In the next season the dam was re-built and a mill erected at great expense. In 1811 a negotiation was held with Gen. Matoon, of Massachusetts, for the sale of the township, but failed on account of the prospects of war. In 1812 Mr. Hopkins erected a large-sized school house at the Harbor, which was to serve also as a place for religious meetings. He also commenced the building of vessels at this place, the first of which was a schooner of 20 tons. Several large clearings were made on account of Henderson the year previous. Other vessels were built, and the place began to present the appearance of considerable business. Mr. Hopkins continued in the agency until 1822, engaged in a series of speculations, some of which were successful, when he was superceded in the agency, and his improvements taken to apply on his liabilities.

About 1817 Samuel Nutting came from Columbus, Chenango county, N. Y., to Henderson. He was accompanied by his wife and one child. His brother arrived at nearly the same time. The Nuttings were the first permanent settlers in that part of the town, and for some years the only ones. Samuel Nutting purchased his place from his brother-in-law, Stephen Reed. Reed originally took up considerable land in the neighborhood, but sold it all to the Nuttings. Charles Carter, a brother-in-law of the Nuttings, located on a place half a mile west of Samuel Nutting's. These farms are all near the lake shore, and are among the most fertile in the town. In 1810 a man named Hill had settled on Stony Point, near Rag's Bay, and is remembered from the fact that just previous to the battle of Stony creek he was seized by a British squad of soldiers and compelled to pilot the British expedition into the mouth of Stony creek.

The first actual settler was a trapper named David Bronson, who also set out the first orchard, the second being planted by Christian Salisbury. He built a log house on low land, about the center of town. In high water his house was flooded and he was obliged to move. Consequently he took up his abode farther east, on what is now known as "Bishop street," and finally located in the western part of town, on the land owned by Leonard Seaton. It was on this place he set out his orchard. Abraham Wilkinson, of Saratoga county, N. Y., settled in Jefferson

county, in 1805, locating on Stony Island. Mrs. Silas Wilkinson's father, Paul Strickney, settled in the town of Adams about 1800, coming from Litchfield, Oneida county.

Jesse Hopkins, fourth son of Joseph Hopkins, in 1805 became Mr. Henderson's agent for this town. He was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, May 20, 1766. His father was a prominent citizen. For 30 years he held the office of judge of probate, and died while in the discharge of his official duties. At the age of 17, Jesse Hopkins, on the visit of Generals Washington and LaFayette to his father's house, pleased the latter so well that he was made his aide during a series of military operations in that quarter. His youth prevented him from enlisting in the army, and his love of country from accepting the invitation of La Fayette to visit France and engage in a lucrative pursuit. In 1805 he was appointed an agent for Henderson.

Joseph Hawkins, a native of Connecticut, settled in Henderson about 1810, where he continued to reside until his death. He took a prominent part in the business of this section of the county, and after the war, became somewhat extensively engaged in the commerce of the lakes. In 1828 he was elected to Congress. Mr. Hopkins held for several years the office of county judge. He died in Henderson, April 20, 1822, aged 50. His friends, E. Camp and E. G. Merick, placed over his grave a tablet with the following inscription: The navigation of our lakes was relieved from greivous custom-house fees by his zealous efforts as Member of Congress in 1830.

Amasa Hungerford, from Bennington county, Vt., settled in 1810, at the locality now known as Hungerford's Corners, southeast of Henderson Bay. The present frame dwelling was erected by Amasa Hungerford in 1817, and remains in nearly its original shape. Mr. Hawkins was uncle to the mother of the celebrated poet, John G. Saxe. The Hungerford farm has several times, in the days of the first Jefferson fairs, taken the first premium as being the finest farm in the county.

Sylvester Finney, of Warren, Litchfield county, Conn., removed to Oneida county, N. Y., about 1794, when mostly a wilderness. Of his later removal to Henderson, his son, Rev. Charles G. Finney, the great Congregational revivalist, speaks as follows in his autobiography: "In the neighborhood of my father's residence we had just erected a meeting-house and settled a minister, when my father was induced to move again into the wilderness skirting the southern shore of Lake Ontario, a little south of Sackets Harbor. Here again I lived for several years, enjoying no better religious privileges than I had in Oneida county." In 1812 Charles G. Finney left here and went to Connecticut, and from thence to New Jersey, locating near New York city, and engaging in school-teaching. In 1818 he returned to Jefferson county, and entered at an Adams law office

as a student. During his stay here he was converted, and began his Christian labors. He afterwards made himself famous as a revivalist in the United States and England, and for a long time was pastor of the First church at Oberlin, Ohio, and lecturer in the seminary at that place. He was born at Warren, Litchfield county, Conn., August 29, 1802, and died at Oberlin, Ohio, August 16, 1885, having nearly completed his 83d year. The old Sylvester Finney farm is a mile south of Henderson village. One of Sylvester Finney's sons, Zenas, owned a farm near the upper point of Henderson harbor. Another son, George W. Finney, became widely noted for his lectures on the subject of temperance. He died in California.

THE VILLAGE OF HENDERSON HARBOR

Occupies the site of the village of Naples, previously mentioned, and was surveyed by Benjamin Wright in 1805, and laid out in lots. The road running through Henderson Harbor was laid out April 15, 1806; Anthony Sprague and Merriell Danby, commissioners. In 1812 this road was called the State road, being the road leading from Fort Ontario, Oswego, to Sackets Harbor. At this time Henderson Harbor became a point of considerable commercial importance, a postoffice being established here in 1812. Ship-building was, until lately, carried on to a considerable extent; the first ship having been built by William W. Warner, in 1813, and named Henderson, afterward pressed into service of the United States as a vessel of war, and finally burned to prevent the British from capturing her. In 1814 another was built named the Lily, and many others since. A tannery and shoe shop were located here in 1812 by Samuel Cole. He sold his business to Mr. Dye and retired to a farm near the village in 1817.

When Naples was laid out, a lot of four acres was reserved for a public square, and donated to the village by Mr. Henderson. On this lot a frame school-house was built by Jesse Hopkins in 1812. The first school was probably taught here in 1813. The first school in the town of Henderson was kept in a log school house, south of Henderson village, in the winter of 1808-09. The teacher was Alfred Forbes.

Before the school-house was built at Henderson Harbor, Dr. Elias Skinner, the first physician who settled in town, conducted school in one end of his dwelling. He is remembered by those who attended as a "brisk wielder of the birch and rule," and had his switches graded in length to reach either a long or short distance, and no pupil was safe from their tender touches. John Blanchard taught in the school-house in the winter of 1817-18, and a man named Bancroft, either just before or after Mr. Blanchard.

Capt. William Warner commanded the Henderson, and died at Henderson Harbor in 1817. His son, Capt. John S. Warner,

began sailing in 1817, and led the life of a sailor until 1861—a period of 40 years. In 1850 he purchased the Frontier House, then a private dwelling, and in 1861 repaired it thoroughly and opened it as a hotel, with the present name. He carried it on until 1876, when he rented it to Capt. Edward White. When the Warners first located here (1813), a hotel was kept by Hinckley Stevens, who probably built it. It stood on the site of the present Frontier House, and was kept by Stevens and others until about 1830. While the old hotel was running, a second one was built by a man named Chandler. It was opened in the fall of 1826, and stood on the west side of the road, on the corner south of the present Frontier House. These hotels were all frame buildings. Chandler's was burned about 1863.

The village of Henderson has a picturesque location on the eastern shore of the bay, and in the summer presents quite a lively appearance on account of the large number of pleasure-seekers at that season, and nowhere could they find better facilities for enjoyment. Here are all the requirements for fishing and boating, together with the many natural beauties to entrance the eye.

Henderson Bay is a beautiful sheet of water extending from Henderson Harbor in a northeasterly direction to Horse Island, and bounded on the north and west by Snake and Gull Islands and Six-Town point. It is about eight miles long and three miles wide, and is nearly land-locked, having two outlets that are deep enough to float any boat that sails the lakes—one entrance being between the end of the point and Gull Island; the other between Snake Island and Horse Island. The water between Gull Island and Snake Island was a shoal not longer than 100 years ago, and covered with heavy timber. This bay is subdivided into other bays known as Shephard's Bay, White's Bay and Snow-shoe Bay, and is the safest harbor on the whole chain of lakes. When Mr. Henderson purchased the town he named the bay after himself, calling it Henderson Bay. Around this beautiful bay are dotted here and there parks, cottages, summer boarding houses, hotels, etc. As a summer resort it is increasing in popularity, many people from nearly every State in the Union spend a portion of the summer there, where they find fine fishing, good accommodations, fine boat liveries and pleasant society and a hospitable class of people. Improvements in the line of parks have been made by outside parties in a great measure. Highland Park is located on the shore of the bay, on a rise of land, and was established in 1880 by W. D. Arms, R. M. Jones and M. D. Manville, of Adams. It is pleasantly located, overlooking the water, and with its pleasant drives and shady avenues is an attractive summer resort. Many fine cottages have been built, with a system of water works, a fine steamboat dock, boat houses and a large dining hall.

Many families spend the heated term at this fine resort. Paradise Park is located just north of Highland Park, and elevated about 40 feet above the water level. It affords a fine view of Sackets Harbor. This park was established in 1880 by H. W. Millard, and is now owned by the Watertown Land and Improvement Co. It has a hotel, some handsome cottages, steam-boat dock, good barns and luxuriant shade.

Snow Shoe Park was also established in 1880, by Wm. McConnell, then of Sandy Creek, now of Pierrepont Manor. This park is beautifully located on Snow Shoe Bay, and has a commanding view of the foot of the lake and Henderson Bay. It is laid out in drives, and comprises many artistic cottages, a dock, boat houses, and has a large patronage during the summer months.

There are many summer boarding houses, and among the first to open was George H. Warner, proprietor of the Warner House. E. Tyler opened the Tyler House about 1874, and also built the first boat livery, after which the Gill House, H. H. Gill proprietor; Bassett House, A. D. Bassett, proprietor; the Frontier, J. H. Lovelee, proprietor; Almont House, A. J. Sprague, proprietor; Wagoner House, A. F. Wagoner, proprietor; Stevens House, Prince Stevens, proprietor; Brooklyn House, Dr. Rounds, of New York city, proprietor; the Ilion House, Adelaide Johnson, proprietor; the Johnson House and others, smaller, but more private boarding places.

The permanent business places of the village of Henderson Harbor are as follows: The Frontier House, established in 1850 by Capt. John S. Warner; The Wagoner House, built by A. F. Wagoner; three large steamboat docks, with large ware houses thereon; one large planing mill, built in 1893 by Geo. W. Walton; one school house, located in 1812, being the third built for a school house, one of the three having been burned; two general merchandise stores, one post-office which was established January 1, 1890; two coal yards and one store, carrying a stock of flour, feed, water lime, salt etc., owned by W. C. Davis. It has also several summer boarding houses. It is pleasantly located on the easterly side of Henderson Bay, and is visited during the heated term by many visitors from abroad. Prominent amongst the cottages at the parks stands one built on the east side of the bay in 1894, by ex-Secretary of State Judge Foster, which is a very commodious and beautiful structure. Also on the west side of the bay stands a beautiful cottage, built (and occupied in the summer) by Professor Henri Appi, of Rochester. The bay, with its good anchorage and depth of water, becomes a point of commercial interest, while its wooded headlands and fine shores and good fishing render it a fine summer resort.

HENDERSON VILLAGE.

About 1807-08 a deacon of the Presbyterian denomination, named Fellows, built a

saw mill and a grist-mill on Big Stony creek, and originated the settlement which has grown into the present prosperous village. These mills soon afterwards became the property of John Putnam, who finally disposed of them to Lodowick Salisbury. The latter, in 1812, made general repairs upon them. He had, in 1811, opened the first store in the village, in which, in 1812, Lowrey Barney, a physician of long practice, was clerk. The second store in the town of Henderson was opened in 1809, about three miles south-east of Henderson village, by Williams & McCumber, and Dr. Barney also clerked for them. These men afterwards engaged in the lumber business, and at last succumbed to bad management or the shortcomings of irresponsible creditors.

A short time previous to 1812 a post-office was established at Henderson Harbor, and Mark Hopkins appointed postmaster. The office after a short time was removed to Henderson village, on the resignation of the postmaster at the Harbor, and the first postmaster at the village was Rev. Holland Weeks, a Swedenborgian preacher. Henderson Harbor has also a post-office at the present time.

Dr. Daniel Barney, the second physician in the town of Henderson, was originally from Rhode Island. In 1794 he removed to Little Falls, Herkimer county, N. Y., and finally to Henderson in 1807. He died May 19, 1828. His son was the distinguished Dr. Lowrey Barney, noticed elsewhere.

Henderson village was long known as Salisbury Mills, and this name is used frequently at present. It is located in the valley of Stony creek, principally on the north side of the stream.

The village of Henderson was incorporated in 1886, and has about 300 inhabitants. L. B. Simmons was the first president, who served continuously until 1894. The present officers are: O. B. Joiner, president; E. C. Sawyer, Michael Barthel, Arthur Kilby, trustees; A. M. Leffingwell, clerk; L. O. Hungerford, treasurer; Dr. Olin Buell, justice of the peace.

The school-house in district No. 8 of the village of Henderson, was erected about 1860, on a site occupied for the past 50 years. The present teachers are Virgil C. Warriner and Mrs. Adele C. Richards, with about 75 scholars.

HENDERSON GRANGE, No. 145, was organized with 70 members, March 16, 1874. It was reorganized March 6, 1891. They meet in Grange Hall, in the building owned by Frank Hadcock. Willis Barrett is the present W. M.

THE I. O. G. T. was established November 26, 1890. The present officers are: Mrs. M. E. Wilkinson, C. T.; Mrs. Florence Terry, V. T.; Mrs. C. C. White, secretary. There are about 50 members. Two previous organizations were formed, one in 1866 and the other about 1888, but were discontinued, after operating a short time.

PIPER POST, No. 273, was organized in 1884, with 28 members. Frank Hadcock has been the commander during the past nine years; C. H. Sprague, past commander. The Post was named after Col. Alexander Piper, of the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery.

The Ontario Cornet Band was organized in 1892, William Van Winckel, leader.

The W. C. T. U., was organized in 1888. It has about 35 members. Mrs. Hattie Leffingwell has been the only president.

CHURCHES OF HENDERSON.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Henderson was formed June 26, 1806, at the house of Merrill Danby, by Emory Wood, who officiated as pastor until September 11, 1823. The members being much scattered, the mother church was divided, December 30, 1819, the east branch at Smithville retaining the name of the first Baptist Church of Henderson. The west branch at Henderson was called

THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH of Henderson, and was formed January 1, 1820. Noah Tubbs was appointed clerk, and Samuel Cole and Shubal Athiston, deacons; Emory Osgood, pastor. This society in 1824, in company with the Masonic fraternity, erected a church, the latter using the upper room for a lodge-room. This church, which stood a little south from the village, was taken down in 1853. The membership having increased to 62, a society was formed from the Second Baptist Church, called

THE FIRST BAPTIST SOCIETY of Henderson, June 5, 1822; Samuel Cole, Amasa Brown and Shubal Athiston, trustees; Stockwell Osgood, clerk. The present church edifice, near the centre of the village, was built in 1853. The same clergymen generally officiate as at Smithville. I. S. Cooper joined February 20, 1848, and was appointed church clerk, and has served in that capacity until the present time. He has been trustee since 1860, and is the only member who belonged to the society when he joined. The present membership is about 50.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH of Smithville, to which we previously referred, was organized September 9, 1823, with Henry Heath, Austin Robbins and Ebenezer Summers, trustees. This society, in connection with the Congregational society, erected a stone church in 1832, at Smithville, at a cost of \$3,000. The present pastor is Rev. M. S. Scriber.

THE PRESBYTERIANS, about 1820, erected a small church in Henderson village, that has been for many years taken down, and they have no place of worship at present. A society was formed on the 28th of October, 1819, with Adonijah Wheaton, Ralph French and Jesse Hopkins, trustees.

THE METHODISTS first organized a society in this town, July 29, 1830, with Beebee Smith, Cyrus Hall, Amos White, Joseph J. Hatch and Calvin Bishop, trustees. The first society at the village of Henderson was

formed April 9, 1844, with Harvey Crittenden, Amos White and Sylvanus Ward, trustees. The Methodists have two churches in town, one on Bishop street and one in the village, erected by the above societies respectively. The society is in a flourishing condition, with a fair membership. The pastor is Rev. Harvey Casler, who conducts services every Sunday at Bishop Street.

SMITHVILLE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was formed January 3, 1824, by Rev. Abel L. Crandall, with 32 members. The church was dissolved March 13, 1834, to unite with the St. Lawrence Presbytery on the accommodation plan. Rev. Messrs. J. Ingersoll, D. Spear, L. A. Sawyer, J. Covert, A. Putnam, H. Doane, George J. King, Charles Halsey, L. M. Shepard, George Turner and Henry Budge have since been employed mostly one-half of the time, the remainder being at North Adams. In 1829 the church joined the Black River Association, and has since so remained. Meetings were held at a school-house, built with a view of holding meetings, until the present church was built.

THE CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETY of Smithville, was formed September 16, 1823, having William Gilbert, Joseph T. French and Daniel McNeil, trustees, who united with the Baptists in erecting a church, as above stated.

THE FIRST UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY of Henderson, was formed January 13, 1823, with John S. Porter, Roswell Davis and Amasa Hungerford, trustees. The Henderson Universalist Charitable Society was formed February 5, 1819, of 13 members. In 1839 a church 40 by 60 feet was erected in the village, at a cost of \$3,000, and dedicated December 25, 1839. On March 9, 1822, a church organization was effected by Rev. Pitt Morse, of 19 members. The present pastor is Rev. Arthur Roberts, who was ordained in October, 1894.

SWEDENBORGIAN.—December 25, 1825, a society of the New Jerusalem was formed in Ellisburgh, at Brewster's school-house, of 13 members, in that town and Henderson, but mostly in the latter. Rev. Holland Weekes, formerly a Congregational minister, of Abington, Mass, was the promulgator of these doctrines in town, and preached gratuitously for many years. The meetings of the new church were kept up regularly by him at the school-house in Henderson village till near his death, July 24, 1843, at the age of 75 years. The greatest number of members was between 30 and 40.

ST. MICHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, at Henderson Harbor, was dedicated September 5, 1889. The parish has a nice little church, but no services at present.

ROBERTS CORNERS.

This is a small settlement at the junction of the roads leading to Belleville and Henderson, which there cross at right angles. It was named after one Robert Roberts, who

kept the hotel at the Corners about 1840, and owned and speculated in land in that section. It was formerly named Spencer's, from a family of that name, who were also extensive land owners. It has a well-conducted school, and a comfortable school building, surrounded by a grove of evergreen trees. A former school building stood on the corner of the lot owned by Abel Bickford, and now forms a part of his present residence.

The cheese factory at Roberts Corners is called the Cold Spring Factory, and is owned by the Mather Bros., Orrin Graves, maker. They make butter and cheese.

The cemetery at Roberts Corners is called Evergreen cemetery. The officers of the association are: Harvey Smith, president; George Mather, secretary, and nine trustees.

There are other cemeteries in the town, one at the village of Henderson, which contains some very old head-stones, and not used at the present time; one on Bishop street, and one near Six-Town point.

The business of the village of Henderson is as follows:

Mrs. H. D. Geeson, postmistress.

Payson F. Thompson, dry goods, boots and shoes; also telephone office.

The Hough Sisters, millinery.

Hungerford & Barthel, general store.

Charles D. Irwin, harness maker.

F. M. Kilby, drugs, general merchandise.

F. A. Kilby, shoe maker.

Frank Haddock, proprietor of Eureka grist-mill.

David Hunter, blacksmith.

Dr. W. G. Terry, physician and surgeon.

Edward Everson, meat market.

M. C. McKee, blacksmith.

E. C. Sawyer, general merchandise.

Ira Ives, boot and shoe store.

W. H. Cross, blacksmith.

A. N. Leffingwell, attorney and counsellor.

The Windsor House, S. E. & J. D. Wheeler, proprietors.

Dr. O. F. Buell, physician and surgeon.

W. E. Boyce, druggist and jeweller.

The Phelps House, H. H. Gill, proprietor.

The Henderson cheese factory, established in 1864, Emory Fales, proprietor; Benjamin Worthingham, maker.

Daniel B. Nugent, physician and surgeon.

ELLE HART JOINER was born in Massachusetts, October 15, 1798, and came to Henderson when but two years of age. He was a shoemaker by trade. He married Mahala Cheever. Their son, Oscar B., is one of the five children now living, and was born in 1832. He has been a sailor on the lakes for 35 seasons, and has commanded a dozen different vessels. He is now the president of Henderson village, and a trustee in the Universalist Church. Mrs. Joiner is prominent in the church work. Elle Hart Joiner died January 2, 1881, another of those hardy men who bore a full part in making history by preparing the way for those who follow.

DR. OLIN F. BUELL



Was born in Fairfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y., May 5, 1847, and moved to Sandy Creek, with his parents, in March, 1849. He received a common school education in Sandy Creek, and an academic education at Falley Seminary, Fulton, New York. He studied medicine with Dr. J. L. Buckley and S. J. Crockett, at Sandy Creek, and completed his collegiate course at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He was married to Olive C. Harris, at Sandy Creek, December 17, 1867. They have one daughter, Helen, who married Merton M. Stevens, who has one son, Olin W. Stevens. Dr. Buell moved to Belleville in March, 1875, and taught anatomy, hygiene, chemistry and physiology in Union Academy. He came to Henderson, August 17, 1875, and commenced

the practice of his profession. His ancestors came into this country from England in 1630. He has served two terms as village police justice and is now civil justice. In August, 1894, he was elected president of the Crescent Club of Good Templars for southern Jefferson county.

Dr. Buell is what may be termed a self-made man—one who has come to the front unaided by any special favors or influence from outside parties. He has depended upon himself, and by patient perseverance and a large measure of good nature, and a sincere desire to please, he has secured a good practice, and retains the friendliness and respect of all with whom he is brought in contact. The reader will note the resemblance between Dr. Buell and Rev. Dr. Haddock, (see p. 15).

FAMILY SKETCHES.

JOHN WALLACE, father of Russell Wallace, was born in 1877, in Massachusetts. Anna Nevena, his wife, was born in New Hampshire. They were married in 1796, came to New York State in 1806, and settled in the woods, two miles back of Henderson village. Like all new settlers, they endured many privations. He was called out in the War of 1812. His wife was energetic and industrious; she conquered difficulties and encouraged her husband when despondent, and was the mother of 14 children, 11 of whom lived to be men and women.

HON. DAVID MONTAGUE, son of Adonijah Montague, was born July 7, 1795, in Powlet, Vermont. He came to Henderson, N. Y., with his parents when quite young, and became one of the most noted and successful teachers in Northern New York. He taught school nearly 40 years and held the office of supervisor of the town a number of years; he was also county superintendent of the poor and superintendent of common schools. In 1861 he was elected a Member of the Assembly. His declining years were spent at his home in Henderson village. He died in 1880. He was married three times; first, to Elizabeth Hungerford, January 26, 1821; to Mary Phelps, December 4, 1834, and to Jane Damon, May 20, 1848.

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, of Minnesota, was the son of Horatio N. and Clarissa Cushman Davis. He was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, N. Y., June 16, 1838, in the farm-house now occupied by his uncle, Wm. Pitt Davis, the farm having been continuously in possession of the family since 1808. Shortly after Senator Davis' birth, in 1838, his parents removed to Waukesha, in the then territory of Wisconsin. His paternal grandfather was Russell Davis, who came into Jefferson county from Vermont in 1807, and his maternal grandfather was Peter N. Cushman, who came to Henderson from Vermont about the same time. Mrs. Cushman was a sister of the late Spencer Kellogg, of Utica, N. Y., from whom the Senator takes his middle name. The first three years of Mr. Davis' collegiate education was obtained at Carroll College, and the final year at the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1857. He studied law with Alex. W. Randall, the now Governor of Wisconsin, and was admitted to the bar in 1859. He volunteered in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry, in 1862. After his discharge he went to Minnesota and settled in St. Paul, engaging in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Legislature of that State in 1867. Was United States District Attorney in 1867-73. Was Governor of the State in 1874-75, and was elected to the United States Senate in 1887, and re-elected in 1893.

ROSWELL DAVIS might be numbered among the early permanent settlers of Henderson, having moved about the year 1811 from Lun-

enburg, Vt., with his wife and two children, and purchased a farm in Bishop street, owned and occupied by his youngest son, W. P. Davis. About the year 1840 he became the owner of the Putnam farm, upon which the first town-meeting was held in 1806. During the War of 1812 he was frequently called out to defend our lines, and was at the battles of Sackets Harbor and Sandy Creek, and assisted in carrying the great cable from Sandy Creek to Sackets Harbor.

T. O. WHITNEY was married to Martha Wood, in Ellisburgh, March 12, 1840, and commenced house-keeping in Henderson, April 10, of the same year, where they lived until his death, and where his widow still resides. Mr. Whitney held the office of assistant revenue assessor from 1863 to 1867, and was supervisor of the town in 1863.

GEORGE W. COLLINS was the only son of John Collins, one of the earliest pioneers of the town of Watertown, where the object of this sketch was born July 11, 1822. He received a limited education at the district schools of his native town. At the age of 21 he commenced life for himself, having previously lived with and assisted his father on the homestead farm, which he afterwards worked himself. In 1843, he married Fanny Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Fulton county, N. Y. Five children were born to them. In 1865 Mr. Collins removed to the town of Henderson and purchased the farm known as the A. C. Clark place. It contains 250 acres, and is kept in a fine state of cultivation.

A. D. STANLEY was born in the town of Rutland, this county (whither his father removed in 1810), July 5, 1818. In the year 1823 he removed with his father to the farm now occupied by O. M. Stanley. Mr. Stanley married Miss May, daughter of Jonas Benjamin, an early settler of Houndsfield. Three children were born to them. The father of Mr. Stanley was a minute-man in a cavalry regiment in the War of 1812, and was stationed at Sackets Harbor during the trouble there. In politics the old gentleman was a Whig. He owns 400 acres of land in one body; is a straightforward, honest, business man, and a good citizen.

ABEL BICKFORD, son of Levi and Esther Bickford, was born at Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y., September 30, 1811. His father, a native of New Hampshire, was born in 1774, and emigrated to Lowville, in 1801. His mother was a native of Rhode Island, and was an early pioneer of Lewis county. They were married about 1803, and became the parents of eight children, all of whom grew to maturity. Levi was a farmer by occupation, and reared his family in the same pursuit. He died December, 1830. Mrs. L. Bickford lived to be 78 years of age. Abel Bickford, the subject of our sketch, was the

fourth child, and was reared to industry and economy. At the age of 16 he commenced working out by the month. He was married to Miss Betsey Lewis, of Harrisburg, Lewis county, in 1838. He is to-day one of the substantial and wealthy men of Henderson. In May, 1871, he settled in that town, where he is now living. In politics, Mr. Bickford is a Republican, and in his native county held various positions of trust and honor. His wife was a worthy member of the Baptist church, a faithful wife and an affectionate mother. She died September 10, 1875. His youngest son, Chauncey, is a teacher in New York city, and Miss Jane keeps house for her father. Mr. Bickford is a cousin of Hon. Marcus Bickford, of Carthage, whose biography will be found on page 514.

SIMEON MATHER was reared upon a farm, has made farming his life study, and has met with success. He has been president of the Agricultural Society of this town and county. He was married to Miss Mary E. Green, daughter of Col. Henry Green, of Ellisburgh, June 8, 1847.

JOEL DODGE was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., February 12, 1817, and is one of 10 children. He was reared on a farm, and has followed it ever since. On March 3, 1842, he married Miss Sarah Adams, of Otsego county, N. Y. Four children were born to them. On May 1, 1843, Mr. Dodge came to Henderson and settled on the farm now owned by James Dodge. In 1870 he moved to the farm he now owns.

DR. LOWREY BARNEY was born in the town of Coventry, Rhode Island, in the year 1793. His father, Doctor Daniel Barney, emigrated to Herkimer in 1794; thence to Rutland, Jefferson county; thence to Adams village, 1803, and from there to Henderson in 1807, where Dr. Barney lived and practiced medicine until his death, in December, 1884. He commenced the study of medicine under the instruction of his father in the year 1810, or when he was 16 years of age, riding about the country with his father, noting the symptoms of disease, and often giving his opinion of treatment. The country being then new and nearly covered with forests, they often found their way (on horseback) from one settlement to another through Indian paths and by use of marked trees. In 1821 he married Almira Spencer, who died in 1838, leaving him four children. In 1844 he married Pamela Farrell, by whom he had three children, one of whom survives.

Dr. Lowrey Barney had diplomas from three medical colleges; one from Fairfield, Herkimer county, Medical College, dated 1823, receiving his diploma from this college. After his third year he returned for another year of instruction. It was amusing and pathetic, the stories that Dr. Barney would relate of the hardships some of his fellow students endured in order to obtain an education—one young man walking from his home every Monday morning with a loaf of ginger bread under one arm and a jug of molasses

under the other. Another diploma is from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and one from the Medical College at Castleton, Vermont.

Dr. Barney was at one time president of a medical institute in New York city. He served his district as Member of Assembly in the year 1836.

He loved his profession and was always a student, and although lame from his youth, was a busy and active man, leaving a memory especially sweet and grateful in the region where he practiced so many years. He was an unusually skillful practitioner, and a man of enlarged experiences.

REUBEN WOOD LEFFINGWELL was born near Woodville, in the town of Ellisburgh, Jefferson county, N. Y., December 7, 1805. His father, Hezekiah Leffingwell, Jr., was born in Connecticut, March 6, 1777, and came to Ellisburgh about 1800, from Middleton, Vt., with his wife, Miriam Wood, to whom he was married November 18, 1800. He was a soldier in the War of 1812, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and, later in life, a believer in the doctrines of Swedenborg. He died in 1866, surviving his wife about 30 years. His father, Hezekiah, Sr., was a native of Connecticut, and a soldier in the Revolutionary War. R. W. Leffingwell, the subject proper of this sketch, was married to Sarah Carpenter, at Guilford, Vt., June 5, 1831. He brought his wife to Ellisburgh, and subsequently to the farm where they now reside. Mr. Leffingwell has devoted his time and energies exclusively to agricultural and dairying pursuits. About 1860 he was elected president of the Ellisburgh, Adams and Henderson Agricultural Society. He received the first premium on dairy products from the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, about 1860. He has been eminently successful in his operations, his dealings always being characterized by honest and upright motives. He died in 1888 and his wife in 1884, aged 75 years.

A. M. LEFFINGWELL, son of the above, was born in the town of Henderson, September 26, 1842. He received his education at the district-school and Union Academy, from which he graduated in 1866. The following year he entered the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, graduating from the law department in 1871. He was admitted to the Michigan bar, and subsequently to the bar of New York and Brooklyn. In 1874 he embarked in the milling business at Henderson, and in the practice of his profession. He has been justice of the peace and held other minor offices in the town. For three years he has been County Chief Templar, and is one of the board of managers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. He married Miss Hattie Cook in 1870, which union has been blessed with two children.

EATON ALEXANDER was born in Henderson in 1811, and was reared upon a farm. He married Dolly, daughter of James and Barbara (Ireland) Wood, in 1835, and they have

two sons, viz: Epenetus, born in 1836, and La Fayette, born in 1841. Epenetus married Helen S., daughter of Lucius and Lucy Ann (Babcock) Barrett, March 3, 1858, and they have a son, Eaton T., born in 1864. Mr. Alexander and son are prosperous farmers.

WILLIAM PITT DAVIS was born in Henderson in 1826. In 1849 he went to California, via Isthmus, and remained in the gold mines a little more than a year. He returned to Henderson, and subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits at Smithville. He married Emma E., daughter of Harvey and Sarah (Bell) Smith, in 1856. She died September 12, 1881.

CAPT. BURTON PENNEY was born March 28, 1828. At the age of 15 he shipped as cook on board the schooner Dexter. He worked on sailing vessels until 1851, and until 1861 was engaged on steam crafts. In 1861 he became master of the passenger steamer Buffalo, and later was master of the passenger boat Idaho. He continued on the lakes about 40 years, without loss or damage to his company. He married Mary F., daughter of Captain Clark and Emeline (Youngs) Stevens, in 1854. Mr. Penney is now engaged in farming in Henderson.

ALBERT G. LAWRENCE was born in Henderson in 1832, learned the carpenter's trade, taught school many terms, and has been justice of the peace and census marshal. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war. He married Sarah, daughter of Clark and Emeline (Youngs) Stevens, December 30, 1856, and they have had four children, viz: Milton C., born in 1858; Mary Louise, born in 1862, who married Wallace G. Rogers in 1887, and their children are: M. Bessie, Clifton, who died in infancy; and Carl A. Rogers. Mr. Lawrence resides in Henderson village.

JAMES A. CRITTENTON was born November 25, 1825. He was reared upon a farm, educated at Union Academy, and was a sailor on the lakes. He married Martha M., daughter of William and Elizabeth (Smith) Harris, in 1856, and located on the farm he now owns, where he is engaged in breeding fine road and trotting horses. Of his children, William J. died in 1865, aged six years; Harley F. died in 1855, aged two years; Elizabeth Charlotte, born in 1866, married Dr. W. K. Walrath in 1886, and they have a daughter, Florence C., born December 23, 1888; and Gertrude Alice, born in 1870, and educated at the Adams Collegiate Institute.

JAMES M. WHITE was born April 17, 1819, and at the age of 11 years commenced sailing on the lakes. In 1842 he became captain of the boat Sir William Wallace. He subsequently sailed the Neptune and other vessels. Mr. White began ship-building in 1853, and subsequently built the boats Trade Wind, Lucy, Auchard, Volunteer, S. D. Hungerford, C. G. Mixer, Phoenix, Seaton, James Wade and the Jennie White. In 1857

he bought the farm where he now resides, to which he has since added other lands, until now he owns 222 acres. He married Hannah, daughter of Seale and Dorcas (Mallory) Hungerford, March 12, 1843, who bore him six children. James M. White has served his town as justice of the peace.

HENRY BROWN, was born in 1854; at 14 engaged as a sailor on the lakes, and served in this capacity until he attained his majority, when he learned the carpenter's trade. He married, first, Addie C., daughter of Lester and Elizabeth (Spicer) Rickerson, in 1875, and they have a son, Reuben W., born in 1876. Mrs. Brown having died, for his second wife he married, in 1886, Mattie, daughter of Ephraim and Eliza (Spencer) Ramsey, by whom he has a daughter, Ethel, born in 1888.

MURRAY B. SCOTT, son of Eastman J. and Lydia (Howe) Scott, was born in Ellensburg in 1840, and was reared upon a farm. He was subsequently engaged as clerk in a general store for several years. In 1873 he married Laura M. Montague, and they have a son, Harley M., born in 1876. Mr. Scott resides on Main street, in Henderson village.

CHARLES F. SAWYER learned the carpenter's trade, and enlisted in the 35th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry. He married Christie A., daughter of Sylvester and Augusta (Bates) Kilby, November 27, 1860, who bore him a daughter, Flora Augusta, who died April 23, 1885, aged 21 years. Mr. Sawyer's wife died September 29, 1887, and for his second wife he married Mrs. Fanny Eliza Kilby, widow of Edwin B. Kilby, and daughter of Nathaniel and Fanny (Smith) Gleason, June 10, 1888. Mr. Sawyer resides in Henderson village.

ALBERT A. ROBBINS, was born April 26, 1849; was reared upon a farm, and educated at Union Academy. He married Lucy E., daughter of Fayette and Caroline (Hunting) Stanley, in 1872, and their children are: Glenn S., Lawrence J., Mary and Lena M. Mr. Robbins and his father, Appleton W. Robbins, are extensively engaged in farming, and occupy the homestead near Smithville.

EMORY FALES was born April 7, 1825, and was brought up a farmer. He married Lucy M., daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hungerford) Montague, in 1851, and they have two children, viz: Willis G., born in 1855, who is a farmer and resides at home, and Ella E., born in 1859, who married William E. Matteson in 1876.

NEWELL N. GRIGGS was born July 19, 1848. He married Ella May, adopted daughter of William H. and Mila (Leffingwell) Rice, August 22, 1877, and they have three sons and one daughter, viz: N. Willis, Daniel F., Leonard A. and Mila G. Mr. Griggs is a farmer.

WILLIAM S. GRIGGS, previously mentioned, was born February 13, 1838. He married Eunice Imogene, daughter of Job and Electa (Halladay) Rathbone, October 19, 1870, and they have three sons and two

daughters, viz. Beena A., educated in Adams Collegiate Institute; Samuel J., educated in Union Academy; and David D., Mabel and Jesse E. Mr. Griggs is a farmer in Henderson. His wife died in 1894.

JAMES W. OVERTON was born in Henderson in 1837. He married first, Maria, daughter of Samuel and Polly Edwards Spencer, in 1851, and they have five sons and one daughter, viz: Charles M., of Ellensburg; Frank W. and Floyd C., of Henderson; Nellie F., deceased; Bink E. and Willie S., also deceased. His wife died in 1871, and for his second wife Mr. Overton married, in 1875, Mrs. Julia (Holcomb) Hawkins. He has an adopted daughter, Maude.

CHAS. M. OVERTON was born in 1874, and in 1893 he married Maudie E., daughter of Horatio and Elizabeth Mayo Evans, by whom he has a son, Brent E. He is a farmer. Floyd Overton, born in 1878, was educated at Belleville Academy and Cornell University. He married Anna S., daughter of Amos and Caroline (Greenwell) Allen, in 1894, and they have a son, Floyd E.

JOHN H. LOWMAN, son of John and Caroline (Webb) Lovelace, was born in Lorraine in 1851. He married Alice, daughter of Stephen and Brittan (Smith) Wood, in 1874, and they have a daughter, Jessie A., born in 1880. Mr. Lovelace resided at Rural Hill and Belleville, in the town of Ellensburg, for several years, and later came to Henderson, and kept the New York House, which he sold in 1895, and bought the Exchange Hotel. This he re-built and re-furnished.

HENRY W. JONES was born in 1848. He was reared upon a farm, and was educated at Union Academy and a commercial school in Poughkeepsie. He married Ann Elizabeth, daughter of Henry T. and Elizabeth (Stoll) Howard, in 1878, by whom he has had four sons, viz: Howard W., who died in infancy; Chester M., Harry R. and Scott C. Russell Jones and son, Henry W., are farmers in Henderson.

GEORGE H. WARNER was born November 25, 1828, and was educated in the schools of his native town. He married Sibella A., daughter of John and Jane (Cook) Carpenter, of Henderson, in 1850, and they have an adopted son, Sidney A., born in 1873. When 15 years of age, Mr. Warner located with his father on the farm he now owns and occupies. He is proprietor of "Edgewater" summer resort, on road 7, one mile north of Henderson Harbor.

OSCAR HUNGERFORD was born in Westmoreland, N. Y., in 1838. At the age of 29 years he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1861 he was employed on several railroads, including the Utica and Syracuse Division of the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad, having charge of a large number of men. Mr. Hungerford located in Henderson about 1883. He married first, Harriet Sears, of Rome. His second wife was Sophia A. Vail. Upon the death of his second wife, Mr. Hungerford married Susan Segar, in 1894, who died

in 1899, and for his fourth wife he married Charley, daughter of Gleason and Lucy (Rich) Potter in 1898. He resides in Henderson village.

GEORGE A. ABBOTT was born March 15, 1848. He married Emily D., daughter of Wesley and Charlotte (Feller) Collins, of Watertown, in 1864, and they had two daughters. Mr. Abbott is a prosperous farmer, and owns and occupies the homestead.

LEONARD BEATON was born in the town of Ellensburg in 1837, and learned the trade of tanner and currier. In 1867 he came to Henderson. In August, 1892, he enlisted in Company E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; was made lieutenant in 1893, and served to the close of the war. In 1896 he engaged in mercantile business; in 1897 in ship-building, and in 1897 again in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Beaton is a Democrat, but has been elected to town and county offices in a largely Republican district. He was supervisor from 1892 to 1893, inclusive; was deputy sheriff of the county in 1875. In 1895 he married Harriet A., daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Bennett) Bates, who died in 1899. Their daughter, Florence, is Mrs. Dr. Terry. In 1898, for his second wife he married Maria, daughter of Emory and Maria (Johnson) Sprague, by whom he has a daughter, Mabel Rebecca. He was sheriff in 1879.

DR. ALVIN ROSS was educated at Union Academy, and taught school many terms. He married Frances Amelia, daughter of James and Emeline (Waite) Dodge, in 1885, and they have had three children. Mr. Ross is a prosperous farmer and now occupies the homestead where he was born. He is a liberal supporter of the M. E. Church, and was formerly superintendent of its Sabbath-school.

BENJAMIN C. CHURCH was born June 19, 1848, and was reared upon his father's farm. August 5, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war. He married Frances F., daughter of William and Marie (Wheat) Ripley, of Henderson, in 1869. Mr. Church owns the homestead at Bishop street, formerly occupied by his grandfather.

ARTHUR M. KELLY, son of George and Ann M. (Hitchcock) Kelly, was born in 1847. He clerked in a store for a number of years, and in 1882 was appointed examiner in the Pension Bureau at Washington, which position he retained until the spring of 1892. He is now town clerk. In 1874 he married Anna, daughter of Dr. Daniel E. Nugent, and their children are: Pauline E., Bess E., Daniel N. and Allen E. Arthur M. Kelly is brother to Hon. A. E. Kelly, of Carthage.

GEORGE LUXE was born in 1839, and located in Henderson in 1867. He married Charlotte, daughter of Henry and Phoebe (Beltz) Alexander, January 1, 1862, and is now a farmer. Anna Luxe, son of Thomas, born in 1844, was reared upon a farm. He married Ellen M., daughter of Pales and Linda (Harris) Johnson, in 1865, and they

have two sons, Arthur F. and Philip S. Mr. Lane enlisted in Company E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war. Thomas N. Lane was born in 1839. He married Jane, daughter of Chester Barrett, in 1862, and their children are: Fred, Burt, Frank and Kate. William Lane, born in 1828, married Sarah A. Stoodley, in 1858, and they have a son, Charles A. Peter Lane, born in 1844, married Alta A. Eggleston in 1869, and they have a son, Anson P. Thomas Lane the father of these children died in 1887, and his wife in 1876.

DANIEL B. NUGENT, son of John and Margaret (Carson) Nugent, was born in Marysburg, Prince Edward's District, Canada, in 1820. His father was a lieutenant in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Nugent studied medicine with Dr. Thomas Moore, of Picton, Ont., attended college at Castleton, Vt., graduated before the Medical Board of Oswego in 1849, and commenced practice in Pulaski, Oswego county. In 1850 he located in Henderson. He married Mary J., daughter of Richard and Fanny (Southard) Fletcher, in 1845, who died in 1887, aged 60 years. They had four children. Dr. Nugent has been in the successful practice of his profession for nearly 50 years. He resides in Henderson village.

WILLIAM MATHER, son of William, was born August 20, 1834, and was educated at Union Academy. He married Eunice S., daughter of Alvah and Louise (Packer) Bull, in 1876, and they have a son, William A., born in 1879. Mr. Mather taught school for many years. He is a wholesale seed-grower and dealer, and has a landed estate of more than 550 acres.

JOHN C. POPE, son of John and Barbara (Shubert) Pope, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1833. In 1854 he emigrated to America, soon finding his way to Smithville. His worldly possessions at this time consisted of one dollar. He worked on a farm for O. H. Knapp until 1861. He married Avis A., daughter of Hiram and Jerusha (Ayres) Hill. In 1861 Mr. Pope bought the farm at Smithville which he now occupies.

ERSKINE D. PARSONS was born in 1843, and was reared upon a farm. He taught school 19 terms. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Co. E, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served to the close of the war. In 1868 he married Emma, daughter of Elias and Anna (Atridge) Dickinson, by whom he has a son and four daughters.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM GILBERT was born in 1827. At the age of 13 he shipped on board the schooner William L. Marcy, as cook, and sailed on the lakes until 1848. In 1853, with William McLean, he built the schooner Billow, and in 1865, with Mr. McLean, bought the sloop McLellan. In 1872 he bought the schooner Union, and in 1879 built the schooner Gilbert. He came to Henderson Harbor in 1883, engaged in trade, and built a dock and warehouse. Mr. Gilbert followed the lakes more than 45 years, and never lost a man or

had a wreck. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Esquire and Phena (Washburn) Ellis, in 1853, and they have two sons and one daughter.

CHARLES L. SIMMONS was born in 1851. He graduated at Canton University and taught school several terms. In 1876 he shipped as purser on the Jay Gould, plying between Buffalo and Toledo; has served on several other vessels. In 1874 Mr. Simmons married Ellen L., daughter of E. O. and Caroline (Osgood) Kilby, and they have a daughter, L. Maude.

PAYSON F. THOMPSON was born in 1844, and was reared upon a farm. He enlisted in Co. B, 8th Vermont Vols., and served to the close of the war, after which he resided in Kansas for a time. In 1867 he came to Henderson and engaged as clerk in the store of George Thompson, and in 1872 opened a store on his own account. In 1876 he built the Thompson block, where he has a large general store. Mr. Thompson married Frances A., only daughter of William and Mary Jane (Moody) Dobson, of Henderson, in 1869.

FRED R. BABCOCK was born in Adams, December 15, 1850; was reared upon a farm, and learned the blacksmith's trade. He married Martha, daughter of Stephen and Betsey (Peck) Bishop, of Woodville, in 1875, and they have two sons. Mr. Babcock located in Smithville in 1876, and engaged in blacksmithing. He bought the Hammond sawmill in 1880, and the next year added a cidermill. In 1884 he kept the Smithville Hotel.

WALLACE GLEASON, born in 1840, enlisted in Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, as lieutenant, in 1861, and served to the close of the war. He married Angella A., daughter of John and Miranda (Congdon) Chapman, in 1863, and they have a son and a daughter. Mr. Gleason has followed the lakes for many years. He resides in Henderson village.

WILLIAM LANE was born in England and came to the town of Brownville about 1830, and engaged in farming; he resided there 40 years. He married Sarah Stoodly, of Houndsfield. Their only son, Charles A., is a resident of Henderson, and overseer of the Henderson Grange. He has also held minor offices in the town. He married Anna, daughter of Frank McOmber.

JAMES DAWSON was born in Martha's Vineyard and was a salt-water sailor. He came to Henderson at an early date, settling at Roberts Corners. He married Lydia Dexter, whose parents came to the neighborhood in 1812, and their union was blessed with one son and three daughters: Alexander, who died at the age of 84; Caroline, who died at nine years of age; Rosamond, who also attained the age of 84 years, and Lucinda (Mrs. John B. Pierce), who resides at Roberts Corners. She was born in 1814, in a log house on the site where her present home stands. June 8, 1894, many of her friends met to celebrate her 80th birthday. Possessing a cheerful disposition, her society is sought by young and old.

HOUNDSFIELD.

THIS town was one of the first to be settled (1800), and is certainly one of the most historic and interesting, and is worthy of more extended space than we shall be able to give it—for we have already considerably exceeded the number of pages originally fixed for this volume. Yet this is our native town, the place (Sulphur Springs) where our earliest and later childhood was spent, for we were not quite ten years of age when we left home to be a printer. The journey of life since then has been a somewhat long and generally a weary one—we are now past seventy-one, but this spot of our earliest knowledge has never lost its charm for us. The land there is sandy, near-by was the sulphur spring, and the solemn hemlock forest and the yet more solemn grave-yard were within stone's-throw of where my parents lived. The district school-house, where the good Mr. Morseman held sway, was also quite near. There were our playgrounds; there were the friends of my youth, but few of them now, alas! above the sod; many of them you can read of upon the cemetery's tombstones—the very best and gentlest of them all, him lately known as the Hon. Jay Dinick, spared to live a long and useful life, perished at last in the conflagration of his own barn. We know that such things are not precisely history, but they are germane in this—they bring up the names and recall the faces of those without whom history would be but a poor mass of dry and uninteresting details.

I was born in 1823. The War of 1812 was then much nearer to us than is now our great Civil War to this generation. What I had heard about it filled my childish mind with great awe and wonder. There were several of our neighbors (Thomas Spicer, Joshua Crouch, William Stoel), who had actually participated in that conflict. That made them veritable gods in my eyes, and I approached them with a respect which must have sprung largely from imagination and ignorance, for later knowledge has led me to believe that they were not heroes at all, but just common farming men, who could handle a scythe better than a musket. And such, largely, has been my awakening from other illusions. At one time I thought Grant and Sherman and Hancock the greatest men the world had ever seen. But when I saw that they were much like other people—smoking cigars and not denying themselves a glass of whisky upon occasion, I had grave doubts of their being so very great. But there was one man who never lost his greatness by a more intimate, but always respectful acquaintance. Abraham Lincoln never shrank in the least when viewed by mortal eyes—he grew all the time, for “he was great”—in everything, in stature, in movement, in looks, in soul and mind. No man has ever impressed me as he did.

I trust that I shall not weary the reader by

some personal reminiscences of Houndsfield. They may illustrate the peculiar impressions which a boy of vivid imagination and utter inexperience may entertain as he grows up into maturer knowledge, and begins to find that even the dolls are stuffed with saw-dust or bran, in order to make them sell better, and that men and women are not, after all, so very much worthy of the adoration bestowed upon them by childhood.

The curious ideas one can recall as filling the youthful mind, in the concern about trivial matters, the wonder engendered by any strange story told by some sailor man, or perhaps by some survivor who “fit into” the battle of Sackets Harbor, or the relation of “folk-lore” tales of witches and ghosts—these form an enduring memory which we would not part with for any amount of money.

My father owned a small sandy farm, located in about the center of the township, and there his six children were born. When not quite nine years of age I dug the holes for the cedar posts that hold up the board fence around the Sulphur Springs burying-ground. The holes were to be three feet deep, and my “stent” was 25 each day. The sand was easy to dig until hard-pan was reached, about half-way down—which was a different matter altogether; but I finished my daily task, all the same, and my father set the posts and built the fence at such times as he could get away from his blacksmith's forge in Watertown. Most of these cedar posts were yet standing and in good order when I visited that locality 12 years ago, having now been in service over 60 years.

Some of the boys of our neighborhood had told me of Sackets Harbor—a place I had never visited, though distant barely six miles by a straight road. To add to my natural desire to see that town, the boys had told me that on certain days a boat which went by steam was to be seen there. Waiting impatiently for the fixed day, I started off on a keen run for the Harbor, barefooted, without asking my mother's consent. I ran on until out of breath, then walked fast, and so ran on again until the desired locality was reached. At Colonel Camp's wharf I saw the steamer United States. The escaping steam, the bustle upon the wharf, the rows of houses, the rattle and noise of the village, filled me with a boy's delight and wonder; but my return home was not a joyful event by any means. My dear mother had worried all day over my unaccountable absence, and on my appearance dutifully administered to me a certain “strap exercise”—said strap having at its end a buckle, which aided wonderfully in fully developing the fact that “there's nothing like leather.” Counting out the punishment, I considered it the best day I had up to that time enjoyed.

My strongest memory of those early days cling to a peculiar and most popular char-

acter, who was known as "Uncle Tom" Spicer. In his youth he doubtless had not the opportunities which many others enjoyed, but it could with truth be said of him that he made good use in his mature years of all the natural talent bestowed upon him by his Maker. I remember him as a tall and dark-skinned man, in the prime of life in 1832, when he was the father of a large family of boys and girls, some of whom were grown up. Whatever his early life had been, at the time I write about he was the most fearless and pronounced Christian in all those parts. In the public and social religious meetings he was a power, but in everyday life he was as joyous and companionable as any child. Other men were respected and feared, but "Uncle Tom," as he was affectionately designated by young and old, was the one beloved. Entirely companionable, full of mirth, and with a constant flow of good humor, if I were to make a journey round the globe he would have been the one I would have selected for companion. There was a licensed exhorter, named Gardiner, who resided in Jericho, a very earnest, devoted Christian man, and much beloved. He was generally in attendance at the weekly prayer meetings at my father's house, as was also "Aunt Abby," Mr. Spicer's wife, a woman of great sweetness of disposition and renowned as a singer, having a peculiarly fine soprano voice. My mother was also a good singer. When Brother Gardiner gave the exhortation and "Uncle Tom" prayed, and "Aunt Abby" and my mother sang, a meeting was in progress that was well calculated to make sinners tremble. Many conversions followed these revival efforts, and the influence of these unpretending Christians led to a better observance of the Sabbath in that neighborhood, and may have been the means of implanting fixed impressions for good in many a soul that otherwise might have gone the wrong way. At these meetings, as well as on all occasions where he offered up public prayer, Mr. Spicer had a way of pounding the seat before him with his clenched fist, which gave a peculiar character of earnestness and force to all his petitions, but it must have been hard on the fist. I remember that while he was praying I had no difficulty in keeping awake, but was fain to fall asleep while less earnest petitions were being offered up. Peace be to his ashes! There was no one to take "Uncle Tom's" place in our hearts when he died, full of years and Christian hope. His religion made him tender of heart, watchful over his own life and kind to all. Such appears to me to be the right kind to have. "Uncle Tom" was prominent in the battle of Sackets Harbor, and it was said that after the battle was won and the British troops began to sail away he ran up on the hill west of the town and made derisive gestures at the enemy. History does not state what was the effect upon the British, but they were already on the run.

The town of Houndsfield was formed from Watertown, February 17, 1806. It embraces No. 1, or "Hesiod," of the "Eleven Towns," and was named in honor of Ezra Houndsfield, who, with Peter Kemble, purchased the south part of the town (15,913 acres) from the proprietors, March 10, 1801. It is situated on Black River Bay, on the west border of the county, has an area of 27,790 acres, and is bounded on the north by Black river and the bay of that name, which separate it from Brownville, east by Watertown, south by Henderson and Adams, and west by Henderson Bay and Black River Bay. Galloo, Little Galloo, Stony and Calf Islands, which lie in Lake Ontario, also belong to the town of Houndsfield. The surface of the town is somewhat diversified, though in the main it is level, and the soil is a clayey and sandy loam. Through nearly the center of the town flows Mill Creek, which rises in the town of Watertown and discharges into Black River Bay. A branch of this stream from the north rises in a long strip of low land, originally a swamp, filled with tamarack, black ash, cedar and elm, and other varieties of timber peculiar to such a locality, and running almost to the city of Watertown. Much of this land has been reclaimed and cleared, and the stream, during the summer, becomes nearly dry.

The waters of Black River Bay were early regarded as an eligible place for a commercial point, and in a work published in Paris in 1801, the following description of it is given under the name Niahoure :

At the bottom of this gulf Black river empties, forming a harbor sheltered from the wind and surges of the lake, which, during the prevalence of the southwest winds, roll like those of the ocean. The land on the right or south side of this bay is extremely fertile, and is a grove more fresh than can elsewhere be seen. That on the left, *i. e.*, the country that extends to the north of the Bay of Niahoure, as far as the St. Lawrence, and east to the Oswegatchie, is not less fertile, and the colonists begin to vie in settling it.

Much discussion has obtained regarding the location of La Famine, or Hungry Bay, and the question of its exact location has never been definitely settled to the satisfaction of all. On Charles C. Broadhead's map of Macomb's purchase, made about 1791, and published in Documentary History of New York, vol. III., the name of Hungry Bay is given to the waters comprised within Six-Town Point, in the town of Henderson, and Point Peninsula, in the town of Lyme. Guy Johnson's map of the country of the Six Nations, including part of the adjacent colonies, made in 1771, and published in Documentary History of New York, vol. IV., gave the name Niourne Bay to the above waters, and located Famine Bay near the mouth of Sandy Creek, in the present town of Ellisburgh. Famine Bay probably received its name from the want of provisions and sickness, which

decimated De la Barre's expedition, De Meneles, in a letter to the minister, says that the camp at La Famine was made "in places never inhabited, entirely surrounded by swamps." Ellisburgh is the only town in this county having a lake shore which can furnish such marshes. They exist at the mouth of Big Sandy Creek.

This town is a part of the original Bolyston Tract, and in common with 10 other towns in Jefferson and Lewis counties, comprising an area of nearly 300,000 acres, became the property of Nicholas Low, Wm. Henderson, Richard Harrison and Josiah Ogden Hoffman, July 15, 1795. These eleven towns form what has since been known as the Black River Tract. On the division of this tract Houndsfield fell to the share of Hoffman and Harrison, who, on July 14, 1797, conveyed to Champion and Storrs 11,134 acres in the northern part of this town, with the town of Champion (15,708 acres), for \$58,333.33. On the 14th day of November, 1798, Champion and Storrs sold a portion of the above to Loomis and Tillinghast, receiving two notes for \$6,000 each, which, with a mortgage upon the premises not being paid, the tract was sold by a decree of chancery, at the Tontine Coffee House in New York, June 20, 1801, and bid off by Augustus Sacket, of that city, who received a conveyance from Champion and the assignees of Loomis and Tillinghast. While the sale was pending, Mr. Sacket, having heard of the location, and inclining to purchase, made a journey in 1801 to the place, and was so struck with the great natural advantages for a port which the place presented that he hastened back, and having secured the purchase, returned with a few men to commence improvements. In the second and third years he erected an ample and convenient dwelling, and the little colony received the accessions of mechanics and others.

At the first town meeting convened at the house of Ambrose Pease, and from thence adjourned to the house of Joseph Landon, March 4, 1806, Augustus Sacket was chosen supervisor; William Warring, clerk; Amasa Fox, William Barker, Samuel Bates, Jr., Theron Bates, assessors; Ambrose Pease, Robert Robbins, commissioners of highways; Jotham Wilder, John Patrick, overseers of the poor; Jeremiah Goodrich, collector; J. Goodrich, William Galloway and John Root, constables. At the same meeting it was

"Resolved That the inhabitants of this town, who shall hunt any wolf or panther in this town (though he should kill such wolf or panther in any other town) shall be entitled to \$10 bounty."

The meeting also appointed Theron Hinman, Augustus Sacket and Amasa Fox, delegates to a general meeting of the county to nominate a suitable candidate for the Legislature at their own expense. The first meeting was warned by Amasa Fox, Esq.

SUPERVISORS.—1806-8, Augustus Sacket; 1808 (special meeting), Elisha Camp; 1809-18, E. Camp; 1819, Hiram Steele; 1820-23, E.

Camp; 1824, Daniel Hall, Jr.; 1825, E. Camp; (special meeting to fill vacancy), Wm. Baker; 1826-27, Daniel Hall, Jr.; 1828, F. Camp; 1829-41, Daniel Hall; 1842, Seth P. Newell, Jr.; 1843, Benjamin Maxon; 1844, D. Hall; 1845, Augustus Ford; 1846-7, B. Maxon; 1848-50, Jesse C. Dann; 1851, Samuel T. Hooker; 1852, J. C. Dann; 1853, Edgar B. Camp.

For complete list of supervisors from 1854 to 1894 see pages 337-344.

This town derives its name from Ezra Houndsfield, a native of Sheffield, in England, who, about 1800, came to New York as agent for his brothers, John and Bartholomew Houndsfield.

In 1890 Houndsfield had a population of 2,651. The town is located in the first school district of Jefferson county, and in 1888 had 17 school districts, in which 14 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 667 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days' attendance during the year was 65,316.

Probably the first settler was Amos Fox, about 1800, who located near the present "Maskolunge burying ground," on great lot 36. He is given the credit of having made the first improvements in the town, and his name appears prominently upon its early records. None of his family now live in the neighborhood, and he himself has long since closed his life's labors and laid down to his long rest.

The arrival of settlers was quite rapid upon the nature of the country becoming known, and as early as September, 1802, a traveller reported about thirty families living in township number one. Before the breaking out of the War of 1812-14 the town had become comparatively well filled. As timber was abundant, and ashes commanded a greater price than anything they could raise at that time, the manufacture of pot and pearl-ashes was extensively carried on, nearly every man receiving a share of profits from the traffic in those articles.

Several years previous to the War of 1812, five brothers, Solomon, Robert, Asher, Austin and Joshua Robbins, came from Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and located at what is now known as the Robbins Settlement, in the south-west part of the town. These men were the first settlers in that locality, and made the first improvements.

William Rowson was the first white male child born in the town of Houndsfield, at the Harbor, September 18, 1804. His father, Rial Rowson, was one of the first settlers at the village, having located there about 1802, from Connecticut. Squire Reed, a native of Rhode Island, also came from Connecticut to this county in 1802, first locating in the town of Adams, whence he removed to Sackets Harbor in 1806 or '07, and became prominently identified with the affairs of that village. He served in the Revolutionary War. After the breaking out of the War of 1812 he removed to Brownville,

where he died. His son Daniel, who came to this county with his father, was a captain on the lakes for many years. Daniel De Wolf was a blacksmith in the navy yard at the memorable battle which took place on May 29, 1813.

Ira Inglehart, a native of Canada, removed to St. Lawrence county previous to the War of 1812, and settled near Ogdensburg, afterwards coming to Philadelphia, Jefferson county, and next to Watertown. He served in the American army during the war, participating in the Sackets Harbor fight, and in the fall or winter of 1815 made a final settlement in Houndsfield, where he owned a fine farm. His son, C. W. Inglehart, was a resident of Sackets Harbor for many years, and over 60 years an inhabitant of the town. He died at Sackets Harbor.

In the southern portion of the town settlements were also made quite early, more especially towards the eastern boundary, in the neighborhood of Stoell's Corners. Nathan Baker was among the early comers, locating some time previous to the year 1807, near the south line of the town.

The villages of Brownville and Dexter, on Black River, lie partially in Houndsfield. In addition to these are the hamlets of Stoell's Corners, Field's Settlement, Camp's Mills, Jewettsville and Robbin's Settlement, which are simply clusters of dwellings around localities where early settlements in the town were made.

The Gull, Snake, Great and Little Galloo, and Stony Islands lying in Lake Ontario, west of this town, are considered as belonging to it, although they all are nearer the shore of Henderson. On Galloo island, is a light-house.

The Maskolunge Burial Ground Association of Houndsfield, was formed March 31, 1849, with Frederick M. Livermore, Samuel Wilder, Thomas W. Warren, Richard Hooper, John Hunt, Chauncey Smith, trustees.

NONE but the older inhabitants of the county can properly understand the great difference between the means of transportation in the early days and the present. When the earth was bare of snow, the lumber wagon, hauled over roads poorly kept, was the only vehicle in use for handling the freight which is now so easily dragged by steam in all seasons over iron rails, at the rate of thirty miles an hour. In winter the freight of course usually took an easterly direction, Utica and Rome being the objective points towards which it gravitated during the months when Lake Ontario was not navigable. The charges for hauling goods from Rome or Utica were then necessarily very high as compared with our present freight bills. The first power printing press ever landed in Northern New York was brought for the writer from Utica on a wagon, at an expense of about \$40, or nearly 80 cents per hundred. This condition of the country should be understood when we write about Sackets Harbor, which was

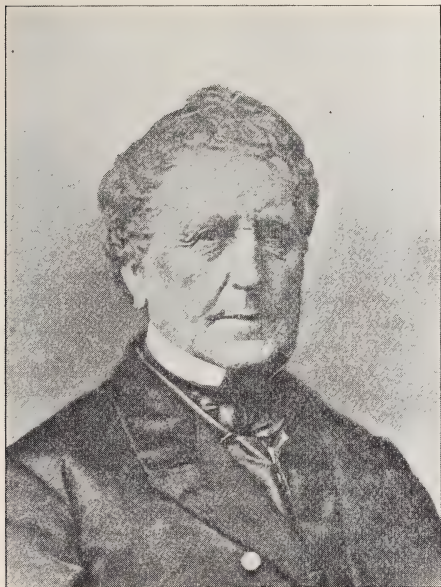
for so many years the main depot for receiving and forwarding the surplus crops of Jefferson and the western part of Lewis county. Until the railroad reached Watertown, the village of Sackets Harbor was one of the busiest places in the country for seven months of the year, and its business men ranked second to none in enterprise, ability and commercial rating. Long lines of loaded wagons filled its main street from March to November, delivering the butter, cheese and grain that was seeking a market, and carrying homeward the salt, cement and merchants' goods needed in the interior. I have seen over 100 wagons a day passing through Watertown on their way to Sackets, and 500 loaded wagons have been waited upon in a single day at that place. This made lively times. But there came a day when all this was changed. The railroad diverted nineteen-twentieths of this trade to other centers, and Sackets Harbor as an important shipping point ceased to exist. Many of her prominent business men removed to the West, where they quickly came to the front among able competitors. Some remained and clung with loving tenacity to the old town where they were born and where their parents slept in the village cemetery. Two of the prominent men of Houndsfield, representing the different individualities which made up the earlier population, we name below :

COL. ELISHA CAMP

Was a remarkably handsome man, with a countenance that revealed every emotion of his soul. He stood over six feet in height, weighing never less than 200 pounds. When I was about nine years old I first saw him at Stoell's Corners. To my boyish mind he seemed a king. He was then in the full development of his manly beauty, the peer of any man in Jefferson county. It was election day and the Colonel was a candidate for Congress or the Legislature. He drove up to the polling place, drawn by a team of beautiful grays, and raising his hat, bowed with a courtly grace to the crowd, who cheered him to the echo. He seemed to carry everything before him, for he was a Whig, and Houndsfield was always Whig in politics. I have not space to enlarge upon the characteristics of this remarkable man. His life was always laborious and useful. Full of personal magnetism, he was a natural leader of men. He was identified with Houndsfield from its earliest settlement, and was a sharer in all of Sackets Harbor's prosperity as well as in its decline. His great effort to develop manufacturing there by diverting a portion of the waters of Black river through several natural waterways and excavated canals, would probably have been a great success and a public blessing had it not been for the selfish opposition of certain jealous opponents at Watertown. While they retarded the work and compelled the Colonel to tap the river some two miles above where he had intended, thereby greatly en-

hancing the cost of the "canal," the project was measureably successful, though not to the extent desired and expected.

Colonel Camp was a heavy loser by both of the disastrous fires at the Harbor, and they swept away a large share of the means he had spent so many years in accumulating. Through his whole life no man was more respected. Not one of his townmen was his equal in public spirit and in progressive ideas. Had he been in early life an actor upon a larger theatre, and been brought in contact with enterprises commensurate with his abilities, his name might have ranked with that of Vanderbilt or George Law or Edwin D. Morgan. It was my privilege to serve through the Civil War with his two youngest sons—one a captain and quarter-



COL. ELISHA CAMP.

master in the regular army, and the other a captain in the 35th N. Y. Volunteers, and for a long time in command of the soldiers' depot at Washington. They were both meritorious officers, deserving well of their country.

BENJAMIN MAXON.

One of the most enlightened, prosperous and reliable farmers of Houndsfield from 1830 until his death, was Benjamin Maxon, whose large farm was nearly south from Stoell's Corners, taking in a large slice of what was known as the "beaver meadow." Like Colonel Camp, he was a man of large stature, of commanding presence and of pleasing address, very domestic in his manner of life, respected and beloved by all who were privileged to enjoy his society. While

a very able he was a very modest man, averse to show or ostentation, perfectly contented with his position as a farmer, never soliciting office—indeed it might almost be said of him that he spent as much time in declining offices as some men did in seeking them. His farm was a model of thrift and large practical returns; his stock was always superior and his surplus products always brought the highest prices. He loved and raised fine horses—which recalls to my mind the story of his "bluffing" the somewhat overbearing Norris M. Woodruff, of Watertown. Mr. Maxon had a fine young horse which Mr. Woodruff wanted. The price was \$200. Woodruff offered \$175, but couldn't get him. He rode away, but returned the next day, ready to give the \$200. The price was then \$225. This roused Woodruff up to using some rather harsh language, and he again went home without the horse. The next day he returned, and Mr. Maxon being absent, left word with his wife that he would take the horse at \$225, and for her husband to bring him down to the village and get his money. Several days having elapsed and the horse not arriving, Woodruff again called. Mr. Maxon was at home, and when asked why he had not brought the horse, replied that when he sold stock he always delivered it in his own barnyard, not at some distant point. "Besides," said he, "Mr. Woodruff, you cannot have the horse; I shall keep him for my own use." Woodruff was almost paralyzed at such a spirit, and rode away much disgruntled. This anecdote illustrates the independent spirit of the man. There never was a kinder neighbor nor a better friend, but he would not brook dictation from one who thought himself superior. It was of such material these earlier settlers were made up. Mostly of New England stock, their fathers and grandfathers had fought through the long and trying Revolution, and they regarded independence as a principle which was worth all it had cost, so they were quick to resent anything that savored of dictation. It is not too much to say of Benjamin Maxon that he had abilities that would have graced even the gubernatorial office, yet he was possessed of such straightforward ways and such simplicity of manner that a little boy like myself felt at home in his presence. His eldest daughter, Sophia, married Hon. Jay Dimick, whose untimely death from fire occurred in December, 1894.

SACKETS HARBOR.

Sackets Harbor village is a port of entry and a military post situated on Black River Bay, and is the terminus of the Watertown branch of the U. & B. R. division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, 11 miles from Watertown, 193 from Albany, and 335 from New York. It has telegraph, telephone and express offices, a daily stage to Smithville, four churches (Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and French Roman Catho-

lic), two hotels, a foundry and machine shop, saw and planing-mill, grist-mill, two general stores, four groceries, one hardware store, two drug stores, a merchant tailor, and about 1,200 inhabitants. The post-office at Sackets Harbor was established just previous to the War of 1812, and Ambrose Pease was appointed first postmaster. [See business list.]

The village of Sackets Harbor, comprising great lots number 52 and 54, and sub-division lots one and two, in great lot number 52, of Houndsfield, was incorporated April 15, 1814. Elections of seven trustees were to be held on the first Tuesday of June, annually. Not less than three, nor more than five assessors were to be elected annually, together with a collector, treasurer, and as many fire wardens as the trustees might direct. A president was to be chosen by the trustees from their number, and some proper person for clerk.

The bounds of the village were curtailed April 18, 1831, by the detachment of all that portion north and east of the Pleasant, or Mill Creek, which was exempt from the operation of the former act. On the 9th of May, 1840, the act was further extended.

Augustus Sacket began the first settlement at Sackets Harbor village. He built a saw-mill, wherein was sawed the lumber used in the construction of the first permanent house and other buildings put up at that time. The saw-mill was on Mill creek, where were also erected a grist-mill by Samuel Luff, the first one in the neighborhood, and a cotton factory by Solon Stone. In 1804 came Mr. Elisha Camp, a brother-in-law of Mr. Sacket, who settled at the village, and was appointed resident agent, under whom the estate was sold, the last of the business being closed up about 1848 or 1849.

In 1805 several English families settled at Sackets Harbor, among whom were Samuel Luff and sons Edward, Samuel, jr., Joseph and Jesse, David Merritt, William Ashby, John Root, Henry Metcalf and George Slowman. Besides these, John and William Evans, Squire Reed, Amasa Hollobut, Charles Barrie [or Berry], Uriah Roulson [or Rowlson], Azariah P. Sherwin, and others. Dr. William Baker settled in 1803, and was the first physician in the town. Ambrose Pease and Stephen Simmons were early inn-keepers, and Loren Buss and Hezekiah Doolittle, merchants.

On the 5th of March, 1809, Sacket conveyed 1,700 acres, the present village of Sackets Harbor, to Cornelius Ray, William Bayard and Michael Hogan for \$30,000 in trust, and a few days after Ezra Houndsfield and Peter Kemble conveyed to the same parties their interest in the tract. In a declaration of trust subsequently made, the parties concerned in this purchase appear to have been C. Ray, W. Bayard, M. Hogan, Herman Le Roy, James McEvers, Joshua Waddington, James Lenox, William Maitland, William Ogden, — McLeod, Benjamin W. Rogers, Duncan P. Campbell, Samuel Boyd, Abraham Ogden, David A. Ogden,

and Thomas L. Ogden. The first three named were trustees of the others, and Mr. Elisha Camp was appointed the resident agent, under whom the estate was sold.

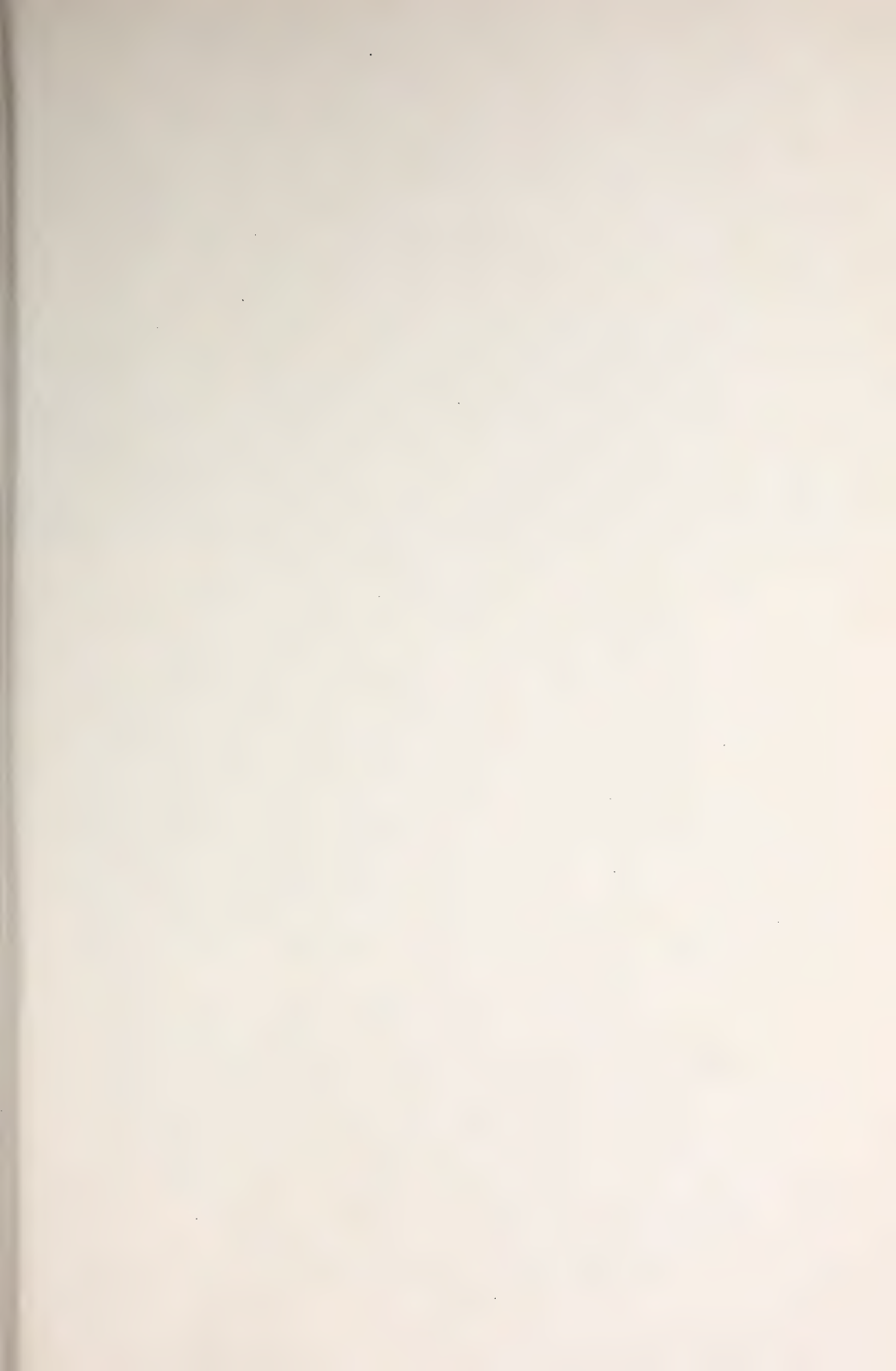
In 1808 Charles Barrie (or Berry), a Scotchman, opened a small store on the lot adjoining the one now occupied by the Eveleigh House, and he was the first merchant in the village. Barrie sold out to Loren Buss, who continued the business.

In March, 1817, George Camp established a printing office at the village, and became "proprietor, editor and publisher" of the Sackets Harbor Gazette. A copy of the Gazette of October 8, 1818, contains an editorial, which fails to substantiate the report so often heard that, although liquor was freely used, drunkenness was entirely unknown among the pioneers 50 or 75 years ago.

The first regular religious meetings in this village were held by Edmund Luff, an English settler, who, at his own expense, erected a house for religious services, and preached here many years without fee or reward. There being no other meetings in the place, these were generally attended by those of different religious faith. Mr. Luff was a Restorationist, approaching somewhat the doctrines of Universalists, and was a man very free from any narrow spirit of intolerance. His pulpit was opened to clergy-men of other faiths, irrespective of name, and both Catholics and Protestants enjoyed, when occasion demanded, the freedom of his house. During the war the house was given up for public uses.

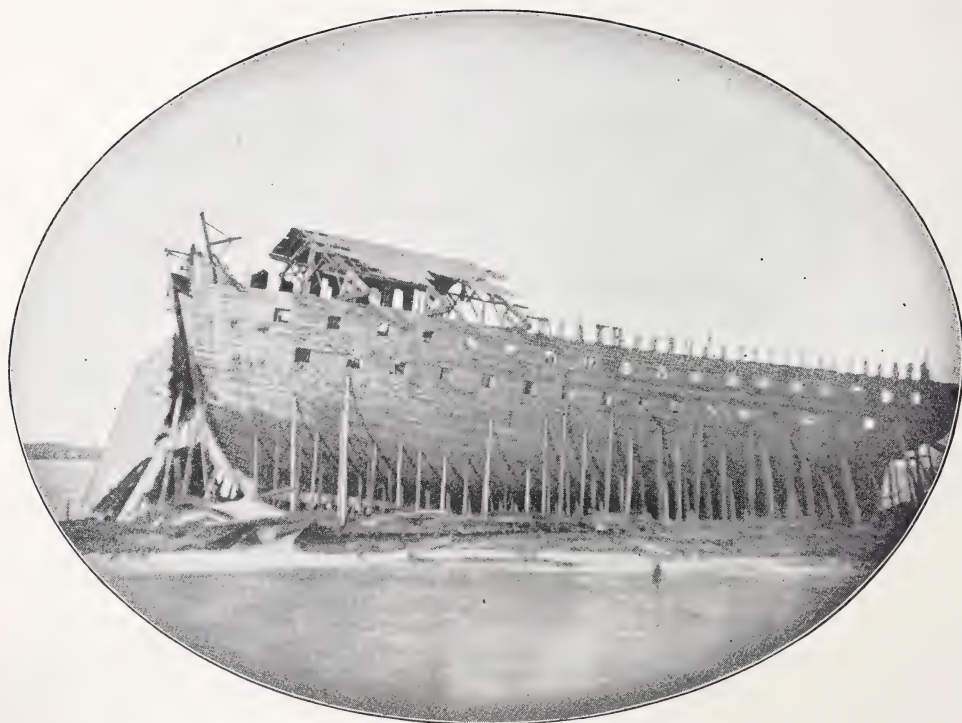
The first regular physician in Sackets Harbor was Dr. William Baker, who located here in 1803. Other early physicians were Dr. Benjamin Farley, who came in before, and Dr. James Starkweather, who came soon after the War of 1812. The first number of the Sackets Harbor Gazette (1817) contained the advertisement of Dr. R. B. Hayes, who avowed the intention of making "medicine and surgery his only pursuit." Dr. Samuel Guthrie, subsequently world-renowned, located in Sackets Harbor, on Mill Creek, soon after the War of 1812, and here prosecuted his scientific investigations which resulted in the discovery of chloroform (at about the same time with Soubeiran, in France, and Liebig, in Germany), and of the percussion compound for firearms, which superseded the old flint locks. Dr. Guthrie died in this village October 19, 1848.

The first hotel at Sackets Harbor, a small story and a half frame building, located on Main street, was built by Ambrose Pease before 1805, and was conducted by him until the beginning of the War of 1812, when it was purchased by a Mr. Kelsey, who came here from Cape Vincent. The building was afterward burned. In 1806 a Mr. Lanning commenced the erection of a hotel on the site of the present Eveleigh House, which became the property of Stephen Simmons before it was completed. Mr. Simmons finished it and conducted the hotel a number of





THE OLD SHIP HOUSE AT SACKETS HARBOR.



THE OLD SHIP AT SACKETS HARBOR,
AFTER REMOVING THE BUILDING.

years. Ambrose Dodge built the Eveleigh House in 1843-44, and it was opened by him in 1844. Judge Elijah Field built the Earl House in 1817, and it was opened by him in December of that year. It has been remodelled and greatly enlarged, and improved to accommodate an increasing patronage.

A stone hotel, which is still standing, although not used for the purpose for which it was built, was commenced by Frederick White in 1817, and opened by him the following year, with the name of "Union Hotel." The Masonic fraternity occupied a room on the top floor, and subsequently removed to the floor below. It has been said that Morgan, who published an expose of

passenger for the trip. The steamer Toronto, J. Sinclair, manager, ran in opposition to the Sir J. Kemp between Prescott and the Carrying Place, and in the Kingston Chronicle, of June 29, 1829, passengers were requested to be on board at the hours advertised, as the boat would leave two minutes after the advertised time. The schooner Woolsey (Capt. Chapman) left Sackets Harbor on New Year's day, 1816, and arrived at Kingston on January 4th—a feat that has not often been repeated.

The first mercantile operations at Sackets Harbor on an extensive scale, were by Samuel F. Hooker, who, in 1868, commenced with a stock of \$20,000 worth of goods, and in 50



THE OLD UNION HOTEL.

Masonry, was brought to this lodge room soon after his mysterious disappearance. Mr. White was at one time President of the Jefferson County Bank, when that institution was located in Adams.

A ferry was established across Black River Bay at an early day, and by an act of March 31, 1821, Charles Colburn and Samuel Folsom were licensed to keep it five years. On the 21st of January, 1826, Ezra C. Folsom was in like manner licensed for five years. The subject is now under the care of the courts.

In 1816 a steamer known as the Kingston packet, was running three times a week from Kingston to Sackets Harbor, charging \$2 per

days had sold \$17,500 worth. The business that then opened with the brightest prospects, was the sale of potash, to Montreal, where Astor and other heavy capitalists had placed money in the hands of agents for its purchase. The embargo of 1808, by withholding those along the frontier from a career in which they were highly prosperous, naturally led to a spirit of evasion of the laws, and the difficulty of exporting this great staple of commerce directly from the Atlantic ports to Europe, led to extensive and systematic measures for forwarding to the lake and river, from the interior and southern counties of the State, and even from New York, large quantities of potash. This

sometimes vanished in the night, or was shipped with due formality to Ogdensburg, where it disappeared, and sometimes an open course of defiance of law was attempted. In whatever way it may have escaped, it was sure of appearing in Montreal, where it commanded the enormous sums of \$200 to \$320 per ton, and from whence there was no obstacle to its export to England. To check this contraband trade, two companies of regulars were stationed at Ogdensburg, and Capt. Wm. P. Bennett, with part of a company of artillery, and Lieut. Cross with a few infantry were stationed here in 1808 and a part of 1809.

About 1840, a union school house, two stories high, besides a basement, was built at Sackets Harbor, on a lot at the corner of Broad and Washington streets, given by Mr. Ogden for the purpose. The cost was about \$2,000, and it is intended for three departments. It has been taught by from three to five teachers, is supplied with a set of philosophical apparatus, and affords facilities equal to those enjoyed at most academies. Schools are maintained here four terms of eleven weeks each in the year. It is the only public school within the corporation. The head teacher has generally been a graduate from college.

On the declaration of war the United States possessed almost no means whatever for defensive operations on this frontier. The brig *Oneida*, under Lieutenant Woolsey, with an armament of 16 guns, a heavy 36-pound iron cannon, and a few smaller ones, some of which belonged to the State militia, constituted the sum of our means of defence. The British, it was well known, had been preparing for the event one or two years at Kingston, and when the news of war arrived, had the means afloat at that place, not only of commanding the lake, but of landing whatever force they might possess at such points as they might select, without a reasonable prospect of resistance. Col. Christopher P. Bellinger, with a body of drafted militia, had been stationed at this place, and an artillery company, under Capt. Elisha Camp, had been formed, and had offered their services for a short time, which had been accepted by General Brown. As ordnance and military stores were of first importance for the defense of the place, a meeting was called to press upon the Governor the importance of an immediate attention to these wants.

During the war Sackets Harbor became the theatre of military and naval operations on an extensive scale, the details of which will be given in our article on that subject. It was twice attacked by the British, without success, and it was the station from which were fitted out the expeditions against Toronto, Fort George, &c., and the unfortunate enterprise under General Wilkinson, in the fall of 1813. From its being the centre of the operations so extensive, and the rendezvous of great numbers of sailors and

soldiers, many incidents occurred that possess much interest.

President Monroe, soon after his induction into office, undertook a tour through the northern section of the Union, to observe the condition of the frontier and make such arrangements for its military security as might be deemed necessary. Having reached Ogdensburg on the 1st of August, 1817, he was met by Major General Brown, and attended to Rossie and Antwerp, where he was met by Mr. LeRay, and conducted to LeRaysville. On the 3d he was waited upon by the committee of arrangements, and escorted thence by three troops of horse, under Captains Loomis, Fairbanks and White, to the house of Isaac Lee, in Watertown, where he received a concise though flattering address from the citizens. He then proceeded to Brownville, and on the 4th to Sackets Harbor. Upon arriving at the bridge, at the bounds of the village, he was saluted with 19 guns, and an address of welcome was given.

The President received this address with expressions of cordiality and esteem, highly cheering and satisfactory to the veteran soldiers, in several of whom he recognized his former associates in arms in the Revolutionary war. Upon passing Fort Pike, a national salute was fired, and at the hotel, to which he was conducted by Captain King, chief marshal of the day, an address was read to him by the chairman of a committee of citizens. Commodore Woolsey then presented the officers of the navy attached to his command. The public works were inspected, the troops reviewed, and in the evening the village was tastefully illuminated. The events of the late war had given importance to this place, and it became a subject of interest to determine what works should be erected for its protection. In this the President was aided by Major Totten, a military engineer, who had been ordered to join the suite at Burlington.

FIRES AT SACKETS HARBOR.

Sackets Harbor has been singularly unfortunate with its fires, many of them so serious and unaccountable in their origin as to bring at least a degree of discouragement to its inhabitants. After the destructive fire of 1843 better and more modern buildings rapidly took the place of those destroyed. The same conditions do not now exist. Then an extensive commerce was carried on, being a port of export and import for several counties, and from which sailed a fine fleet of vessels. This source of accumulating wealth has disappeared from the lakes.

In the fall of 1851 the Ontario House barns on Broad street, took fire from some unknown cause. The fire extended to Main street, and five stores and dwelling houses were soon in flames. Before the sixth was reached a very heavy timbered, two-story building (and one in which printing presses of various newspapers had been established for years) was

torn down by the heroic efforts of the foresighted and resolute inhabitants.

Six weeks afterwards Buck & Burt's dry goods and hardware establishment, on Main street, took fire in the same manner, and was consumed with nearly half the square. Each one of these conflagrations brought clouds filled with snow.

June 11, 1883, Clark & Robbins' grain warehouse, filled with grain, was discovered on fire. This valuable and useful storehouse was fired by an incendiary.

January 3, 1886, a disastrous fire was well under way in the unoccupied annex to Gladwin's brick building, on Main street, when discovered. Formerly it faced on Main street, and here Mr. George Camp started the Sackets Harbor Gazette, in March, 1817. Stokes' hardware store and dwelling and Robbins' block, corner of Ogden and Main streets, with Lane's dry goods below, offices and Ontario Hall above were burned, with Gladwin's, Dennison's malt-house, and McEvoy's grocery and provision store.

May 29, 1886, the historic warehouse built by the United States navy during the War of 1812, as a storehouse for its fleet, was burned. It had served many purposes in civil life—a bethel house for seamen, 1828; "Knickerbocker bowling alley" and sail loft; Hooker & Hopkins, forwarding merchants; steam flouring-mill; again, warehouse and sail loft, which last was converted into a skating rink. At the date mentioned, Mr. Eveleigh permitted an embryo band to practice in it evenings. During the night it burned, no doubt by carelessness on the part of the band. In March, 1888, Mr. Horace Payne's store and fine dwelling house, on Main street, were destroyed. Fire started in the store part, occupied by Mr. Jones, soon after closing business at night.

The last and most severe fire since 1843 occurred August 11, 1889, beginning at the Boulton store adjoining the malt-house walls, where the fire of January, 1886, was stopped. The building was unoccupied, and its burning is considered by the inhabitants as of incendiary origin. That and McEvoy's grocery and provision store, north of Railroad street, Conlin's grocery and provision store, Hasting's saloon, Clark & Bowe's fish-house and office, railroad passenger and ticket office, telegraph and telephone offices, on Main street, Ira L. Rowilson's clothing store and dwelling, M. Jeffrey's store, dwelling and boat-house, A. J. Drake's feed store and dwelling, Maddigan's saloon and dwelling, Heman's saloon and dwelling, Eveleigh's stone stores, with extensive warehouse, containing grain and deposited valuables; Hooker & Crane's store and warehouse of 1812, custom-house, market house, and town hall—all were burned.

An incendiary effort was made to burn Mr. Eveleigh's hotel some years since. Had it been accomplished the village would have been annihilated. Fire was seen by the Masons, on leaving their lodge, breaking out

from the attic. By their activity in getting the hose into the building, and a stream directly upon the fire, the calamity was averted.

CAMP'S DITCH.

About 1823, a project was brought up for diverting a portion of the waters of Black river from the lower pond in Watertown, Pleasant and Mill creeks, to supply a water-power to Sackets Harbor. The subject was referred by the Legislature to the Attorney General for his opinion, who decided that private property had often been taken for private purposes; but from the opposition of H. H. Coffeen, O. Stone, and others, through whose lands the canal would pass, with active influence at Brownville, the measure was then defeated. In 1825 the effort was renewed, and an act passed April 20, 1825, which authorized Joseph Kimball, Amos Catlin and Daniel Hall, Jr., to divert the surplus waters of the river into Pleasant and Stony creeks, in Houndsfield, Adams and Henderson, for hydraulic purposes. Damages to be assessed by Egbert TenEyck, Clark Allen and Joseph Hawkins; and road and farm bridges were to be maintained by the company. The act was coupled with a proviso that the waters should not be taken from any dam then existing, without the written consent of the owners; that effectually defeated the purpose, for this was next to impossible. Being still determined to prosecute the matter, a meeting was called at Sackets Harbor, February 13, 1826, at which strong resolutions urging their necessities, and deprecating the proviso of the late law, were passed. The annual loss and inconvenience to farmers for want of the privilege, was estimated at from \$10 to \$50 each, for those on the lake shore and its vicinity; and measures were resolved upon to get the obnoxious restriction removed by a new appeal to the Legislature. On the 17th of April, 1826, the act was amended; but still it was attended with difficulties that could not be surmounted.

The proposition was next discussed of making the proposed canal navigable, which it was estimated could be done at a cost of \$200,000 from Carthage to Sackets Harbor, and that an annual revenue from tolls, amounting to \$16,000, could be expected.

An act was accordingly procured, April 15, 1828, incorporating the Jefferson County Canal Company, with a capital of \$300,000, in shares of \$100, in which Vincent LeRay, Philip Schuyler, Egbert TenEyck, Elisha Camp, Jasan Fairbanks, Levi Beebee, Arthur Bronson, John Felt and Joseph Kimball were named the first parties. Nothing was done under this act. It being understood that Mr. Elisha Camp, of Sackets Harbor, was willing to assume, under certain conditions, the stock necessary for the construction of the work, a meeting was held at Watertown, December 30, 1829, at which a committee of three was appointed, to confer

on the propriety of the course, and learn what encouragement would be afforded in aid of the work.

By the act of April 28, 1839, a tax was imposed upon real estate within the village of Sackets Harbor, and on the mill sites on Pleasant creek, amounting to \$2,000 in two years, to be assessed in proportion to the benefits to be received, and on the 20th of April, 1830, Elisha Camp was appointed a commissioner for this duty in place of Daniel Hall, resigned, and the act was extended till June of that year. A canal 20 feet wide at top and 12 at bottom, 4 feet deep, was made in 1830, from Huntington's Mills, two miles above the village of Watertown, to the Big Swamp, and in 1832 it was finished, supplying to the village of Sackets Harbor a valuable water-power, upon which there were erected a grist-mill, two saw-mills, plaster-mill, paper-mill, furnace, etc.

The law was so framed, however, as to give rise to litigation. The greatest difficulty encountered was in maintaining the first half mile of the ditch, which was constructed along the margin of Black river, where it was liable to be washed away on one side, and filled by slides of clay and sand on the other. These difficulties finally led to the abandonment of the work, after having been in use about 10 years, to the pecuniary loss of all parties concerned.

EAST HOUNDSFIELD POST-OFFICE

Is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the town, near the Watertown line. It contains a church (Christian), cheese factory, school house, and a small number of dwellings.

About the beginning of the War of 1812, Stephen Blanchard, a man who is remembered by many now living, moved to this place from the State of Vermont. About 1820 he built an hotel, which is still standing as the upright part of the present "Half-way House." The locality was long known as "Blanchard's Corners," and the hotel as the "Old Blanchard Stand." The building has been repaired and refitted, and was long under the management of the late William Warren. Blanchard never had any children of his own, and has been dead about 40 years. "Steve Blanchard" is, however, remembered as one of the old-fashioned stamp of country landlords, and the "Corners" have witnessed many a jollification at the old hotel.

In the neighborhood of 1850 a postoffice was established, the first postmaster being Nelson Jones, who held the office until the beginning of Lincoln's administration, when Marvin B. Scovill was appointed. Upon the election of General Grant to the Presidency, William Warren was appointed, and for many years held it. The mail was originally carried over the Watertown & Sackets Harbor plank-road, and delivered at East Houndsfield daily. At present it is transported by rail, and delivered at the station three-fourths of a mile south of the office.

JEWETTSVILLE.

On the Watertown and Sackets Harbor road, about a mile from Sackets, is a locality known as Jewettsville. It is not generally known by the present generation that at one time this place was the scene of a large amount of business, as nothing in its present appearance would suggest anything of the kind.

In the first-half of the present century, when Sackets Harbor was in its prime, and Watertown was "a little place just back of Sackets," Jewettsville was a locality of considerable importance, doing a large business in the manufacture of lumber, potash, brick, beer, alcohol, leather, rope, powder, vinegar, etc. But the remarkable fact about it is that hardly anything remains to show where all the business was done.

The first settlement in Jewettsville was made by Silas Godfrey, about 1802. About the same time Benjamin Barnes located here. He built the first frame house in the place, which he afterwards used for a tavern. John McDowell later kept a tavern at the same stand, and later still in Sackets Harbor. There are two facts which render the history of this locality unusually interesting; it was the birth-place of Hon. John Pettit, and here was made the first chloroform, by Dr. Samuel Guthrie, who was a resident of Jewettsville from 1817 until his death in '48.

Herman Pettit and family moved here from Watertown about 1804, first settling on the west side of Mill creek, near what is now called the Military Road. Mr. Pettit was a millwright, and built wharves at Sackets Harbor and a saw-mill on Mill creek for Augustus Sacket; also a grist and saw-mill near the mouth of the creek, for Samuel Luff. The Pettits moved over to the Watertown road in 1813, near the present farm residence of John Pettit, a grandson of Heman. John was born at Jewettsville, July 24, 1807. In 1831 he moved to Indiana. He held many important positions in political life, serving in the Indiana Legislature; was United States district attorney; a Member of the House of Representatives, 1843-47, and of the United States Senate, 1853-55; a member of the State Constitutional Convention of Indiana in 1850; judge of the Indiana Supreme Court, and chief justice of Kansas in 1859. In politics he was a strong Democrat, and took a leading part in the exciting scenes in Congress in the days preceding the Rebellion. But few men received more political honors than he. He stands among the first of Jefferson county's distinguished sons. The Pettits are nearly all related to John Pettit Douglas, president of the Standard Publishing Company, of Watertown.

One of the pioneer families of the town were the Luffs, who came from England and settled near the mouth of Mill Creek in 1805. The family consisted of Samuel Luff and his sons, Joseph, Samuel, Jr., Jesse and Edmund; and daughters, Susan, Sarah and

Mary. Mr. Luff purchased a large tract on each side of Mill Creek, lying upon the shore of Black River Bay. His land extended westward to about the centre of the present parade ground at Madison Barracks. Soon after his settlement here, Mr. Luff built a dam and erected a grist-mill near the mouth of Mill Creek. This was one of the first grist-mills in the county, and for many years did a large business. A saw-mill was also put up at an early date by the Luffs, just across the stream from the grist-mill, and here was sawed a large part of the lumber used in building up Sackets Harbor. A large amount of lumber was also shipped from here by vessels, there being docks at the mouth of the creek.

Edmund Luff, one of the sons of Samuel, was a Baptist preacher, and built the first place of religious worship in Sackets Harbor. It was located just south of Hon. Theodore Canfield's residence. Here he preached for many years without any remuneration. He also served for a time as chaplain at Madison Barracks. The Dr. Tyler residence in Sackets Harbor was built by Mr. Luff. He began the publication of the Sackets Harbor Journal in 1838.

The Jewettsville of to-day shows no indication of its previous prosperity. It is only one of the many now obscure places in Jefferson county whence have sprung many eminent men, who, upon a larger theatre, have "justified the honors they have gained."

Jefferson county captured the first three prizes at the Chicago World's Fair for June cheese. E. A. Ayer, proprietor of the Rice Corner's factory in Houndsfield, was the lucky man to take the first prize. Dwight Goodrich, of Searl factory, Champion, took the second prize, and Anson Miller, of Miller factory, Rodman, obtained the third prize. These gentlemen are all honored members of the Watertown Produce Exchange, and the success noted above is regarded as a great card for that organization, and gives notice to all mankind that Jefferson county makes the best cheese in the world.

THE CHURCHES OF HOUNDSFIELD.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at Sackets Harbor was organized, in 1886, by Rev. Eugene I. V. Huiginn, the first pastor, with 40 members, and the same year a house of worship was erected at a cost of \$500. The parish is under the supervision of a priest at Watertown.

SACKETS HARBOR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH was organized February 12, 1816, and Melancthon T. Woolsey, Samuel Bosworth, Samuel F. Hooker, Elisha Camp and Enoch Ely were the first trustees. Meetings were held in the school-house until their first church edifice was erected, in 1820, at which time the trustees were Josiah Bacon, Amos Catlin, George Camp, L. Dennison, J. V. Bacon, J. G. Parker and S. Johnson. In the great fire of August 23, 1843, their church

building was destroyed, and in 1843 the present brick structure was erected by the following trustees: W. R. Stow, R. S. Robbins, Jason Phelps, H. Cook, S. A. Hudson, Walter Kimball and George Camp. The original cost of this structure was \$6,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons, and is valued, including grounds and other church property, at about \$8,000. The chapel adjoining the church was erected, in 1879, by Walter B. Camp, and dedicated on Christmas, at which time it was presented as a clear gift to the church society by the generous builder. R. R. Webber is the present pastor. The present membership of the society is about 90. Since the organization of the Sunday school, in 1817, it has had but three superintendents—George Camp, Jason Phelps and Walter B. Camp. The latter held the position for many years.

CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH at Sackets Harbor was organized August 6, 1821, and the first vestry consisted of Zeno Allen and Elisha Camp, wardens; Robert M. Harrison, Samuel O. Auchmuty, William Kendall, John McCarty, Hiram Steele, Thomas J. Angel, Hiram Merrill and Thomas Y. Howe, vestrymen. The first who officiated and preached here was Bishop Hobart, who, in his reports, records having visited Sackets Harbor Thursday afternoon, September 14, 1821. At a meeting of the vestry, September 29, 1821, it was voted to give Henry Moore Shaw \$600 a year, which he accepted, and served as first rector of the church. The church edifice of this society was commenced in 1823, but was not completed until 1832. It is of stone, cost \$5000, about its present value, and will comfortably seat 300 persons. The present rector is Rev. Burr M. Weeden.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Sackets Harbor was organized May 9, 1831, with Asahel Smith, Alvah Kinney, Hiram Steele, John H. McKee, William Francis, Elijah Field, Daniel Griffin, Samuel Whitty and Samuel C. DeCamp, trustees, with 15 members. In 1835 it was re-organized, and in 1841 they erected a church, at a cost of \$3,000. This building, which is located on Main street, was repaired in 1881, and is now valued, including grounds and other church property, at \$5,000. It will comfortably seat 400 persons. The present membership of the church is 125, and the Sunday school has 200 scholars and 25 teachers. The first pastor of the church was Rev. I. L. Hunt, and the present one is Rev. Willis E. Reynolds.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH at East Houndsfield was organized in 1844 by Rev. Libbeus Field, the first pastor. Their house of worship, a wooden structure, was built in 1844, and cost \$1,000. It will seat 150 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$2,000. The present membership is 35.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH, located in the northeastern part of Houndsfield, was organized by Father Mahoy, in 1870, with 100 members. Their house of worship, which will comfortably seat 200 persons, was built

in 1780, at a cost of \$500, about its present value. The parish is under the supervision of a priest who resides in Watertown.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH located at Sulphur Springs, in Houndsfield, was organized in 1877, with a small number of members, and Rev. S. M. Fisk was the first pastor. Their house of worship was built by the Seventh-Day Baptist Society, at a cost of about \$500. It will seat 150 persons, and is valued, including grounds, etc., at \$1,500. The present membership is 30, and the preacher is the one located at Sackets Harbor, he serving both charges. The Sunday school has seven teachers and 60 scholars.

THE CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION, in the town of Houndsfield, situate opposite the village of Brownville, was built in the year 1867 by Father Hogan. A smaller edifice had served as a place of worship previously on the same site. The Rev. J. A. Hagerty is the present priest, who also officiates at Sackets Harbor and Chaumont, making his home in the village of Brownville. There are about 300 in the parish.

MASONIC.

The first organization of this order in Jefferson county was what was known as Ontario Lodge, of which the first recorded meeting was held at Sackets Harbor, April 4, 1805. At that time the officers were as follows: Augustus Sacket, W. M.; J. Seaman, S. W.; "Brother" Pike, J. W.; B. Allen, Treasurer; Isaiah Massey, Secretary; Hart Massey, J. D.; A. Bassinger, Tyler. This lodge had in its membership many of the pioneers of the place and other parts of the county, among them Jacob Brown (afterwards Major-General), initiated as an "entered apprentice," January 2, 1806; B. De Witt, Wm. Warring, E. G. Merick, Giles Hamlin, Gershom Tuttle, Abram Lippett, Squire Read, J. Simmons, C. Mills, Joseph Perry, Daniel Potter and others. The lodge was suspended during the War of 1812-15, owing to the prevalent excitement.

ATHOL LODGE, No. 308, F. & A. M., was instituted in 1818, with Hiram Steele as Master. The records of this lodge cannot be found in the village; consequently, what is here given will be from the recollection of old members, of whom there were four residing at Sackets Harbor, viz.: Capt. Daniel Read, Leonard Denison, John Walling and David Millington. Among other members of this lodge were Alvah Kinney, Judge Elijah Field and others, it was continued until 1827.

SACKETS HARBOR CHAPTER No. 68, R. A. M., was formed February 7, 1820, upon the application of Commodore Melancthon T. Woolsey, U. S. N., John Clitz, captain, U. S. A., and William King. Its first meeting was held on March 3, 1820, with the following officers, viz.: High Priest, Commodore Melancthon T. Woolsey, U. S. N.; King, William King; Scribe, John Clitz, captain, U. S. A.; Treasurer, Leonard Denison; Secretary, Henry Smith; C. of H., Asahel

Smith; P. S., George W. Jenks; R. A. C., Alvah Kinney; M. 3d V., Captain William Vaughn, U. S. N.; M. 2d V., Zeno Allen; M. 1st V., Hunter Crane.

The Chapter was allowed to run down, but after an interval of many years, it was revived in December, 1849, with Thomas S. Hall, H. P.; Jason Phelps, K.; and Samuel Whittlesey, S.

SACKETS HARBOR LODGE No. 135, F. & A. M., held its first meeting May 12, 1828, with the following officers: Samuel Lyon, W. M.; John S. Hall, S. W.; Chester C. Symonds, J. W.; Elijah Field, Treasurer; Isaac Van Vleck, Secretary. Owing to some difficulty the charter was surrendered in the fall of 1858, and nothing further was done until March, 1860. From the 2d of that month until the following June, the lodge was worked under a dispensation from the Grand Master, and during the latter month received a charter under the name of "Houndsfield Lodge, No. 495," and was known as such until June, 1861, when, through a petition, the old name of "Sackets Harbor Lodge No. 135," was again granted them, and that name it has since retained. At the organization in 1860, there were 20 charter members. The membership is about 100, and the lodge occupies its old rooms in the old stone hotel built by F. White.

FROM the breaking out of the War of 1812 the citizens of Houndsfield have been imbued with an intensely patriotic spirit, which adhered to them as a result of the experiences during that war in their very door yards, as it were,—and which was undoubtedly much strengthened by the blood which flowed in their veins as descendants of a race of heroic men,—veterans of the War for Independence. When the echoes of the guns fired at the doomed Fort Sumter in April, 1861, rolled northward and reverberated among the hills and valleys of the "Empire State," Jefferson county sprang at once to arms, and Houndsfield was one of the foremost towns to send volunteers to the front. No extra inducement in the way of bounty was needed as an incentive to enlistment. Men came pouring in from all directions, and offered themselves eagerly as defenders of the country which called them her sons.

So ready were the citizens to volunteer that but one drafted man went out from the village of Sackets Harbor, and he may possibly have been the only one from the entire township. This one was a colored man by the name of Hadley. He died in the service.

Of those who enlisted from the village not one was killed, nor were any very seriously wounded, although several received slight wounds. Of those who went from the township, however, a number never returned, and their bones lie bleaching in Southern fields, made red by the blood of patriot thousands,—hallowed spots, where the lives of many noble men were offered up as willing sacrifices upon the altar of their country.

MADISON BARRACKS.

AFTER the War of 1812, the government, recognizing the importance of Sackets Harbor as a military post, in 1816-19 erected Madison Barracks, at a cost of about \$150,000. Regarding the history of this interesting military reservation, no better authority is desired than the "Medical History of the Post," a finely executed document, which we quote :

Excepting a short distance in front of the parade ground the land overlooks the water by a perpendicular bluff of limestone. Originally a deep valley, filled with cedars, occupied a portion of the parade. This was filled, and the rough place in front sloped off and the boundary of the parade toward the water was secured by a stone wall, brought up as high as the plains of the parade, the surface of which was allowed to slope gently from the officers' quarters towards the water. The reservation contains $3\frac{3}{4}$ acres, purchased in parcels at different dates as required, from July 1, 1813, to March 28, 1817. The reservation is in the form of an irregular, four-cornered figure with gates for footmen and vehicles on the southern and southwestern sides. About a third of the water front was once occupied by Fort Pike (at southwest end of Soldiers' quarters); an ordinary breastwork and water-battery were erected in 1812.

The principal buildings on the reservation were the officers' and men's quarters, guard-house, hospital, the quartermaster's and commissary's storehouse, which are constructed of stone, and the administration building, ice house, etc., which were of wood. The officers' quarters consist of two rows of buildings, each 217 by 33 feet. The men's quarter are two rows of buildings, one on each side of the parade, at right angles to the officers' quarters. Each row is 452 feet long, 23 feet wide and two stories high. The hospital is at the northwestern limit of the reservation, about 50 feet from the water. This building, which is nearly square, with wings on the north and south, has recently been subjected to a thorough renovation and extensive repairs.

The plan of the buildings was drawn by William Smith. Great irregularity seems to have been practiced in the expenditure of public funds during the construction of this place, by the issue of due bills for labor, which for a long time had but little value, and in consequence great fraud was put upon some of the contractors, which was in some measure remedied by an act of Congress, passed in 1836, "For the relief of Jesse Smith and others."

In the fall of 1816 the men's quarters were so far completed that five companies of infantry moved into them from Navy Point, though as yet some of the floors and partitions were unfinished. Near the top of the side of the officers' quarters, facing the sally-port on each side, are tablets of stone, inscribed on the western side with "Commenced August 1, 1816; completed October, 1819;" on the western side, "Erected by the 2d Infantry."

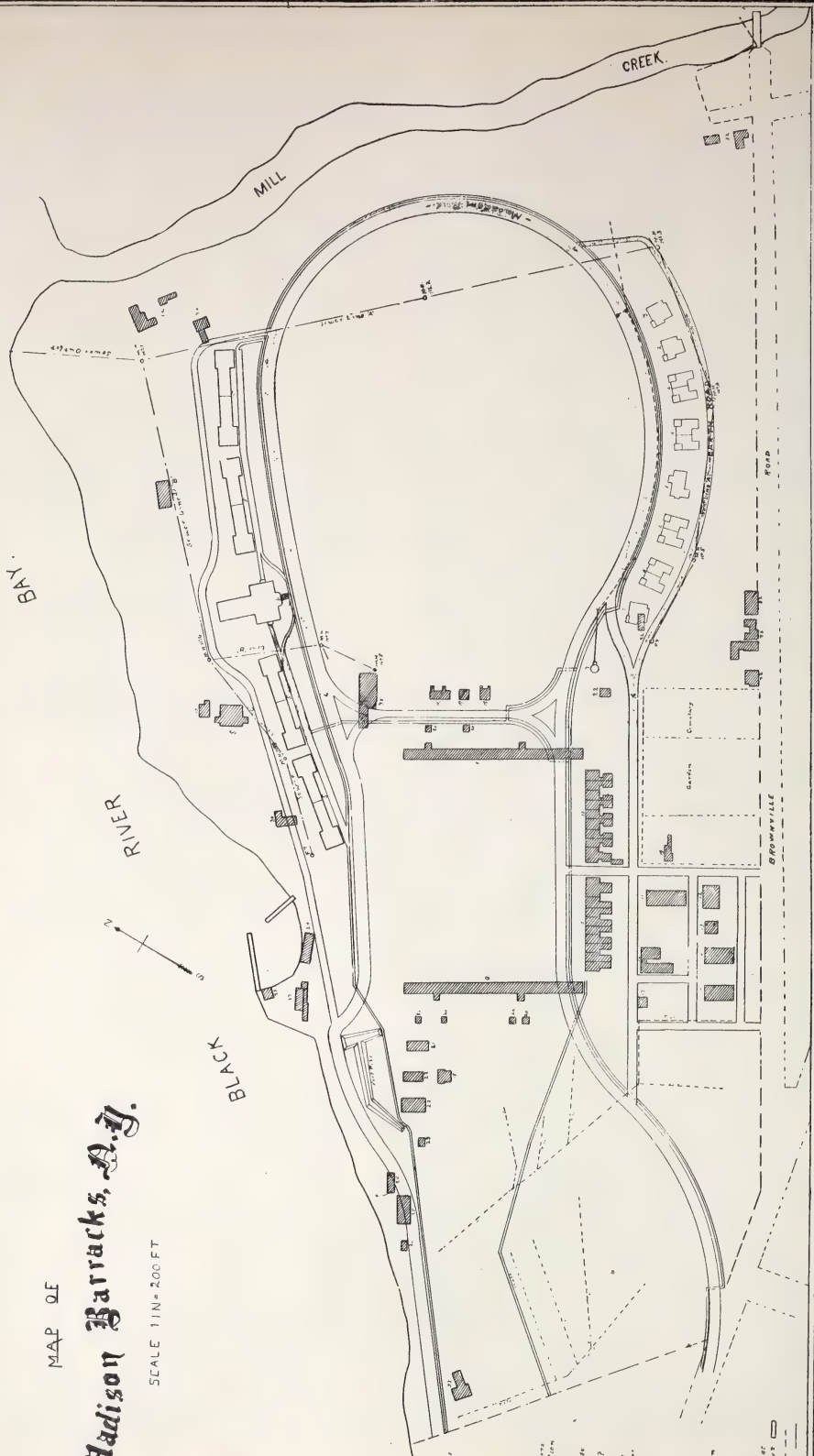
The 2d U. S. Infantry, whose history for 23 years after the war with Great Britain is inseparable from that of Madison Barracks, was reorganized and filled up in 1815 at this



MAP OF

Madison Barracks, A.T.

SCALE 1 IN = 200 FT



Legend

- 1 Council Quarters
- 2 Flag Gilt
- 3 Barracks
- 4 Garrison
- 5 Barracks
- 6 Barracks
- 7 Barracks
- 8 Barracks
- 9 Barracks
- 10 Barracks
- 11 Barracks
- 12 Barracks
- 13 Barracks
- 14 Barracks
- 15 Barracks
- 16 Barracks
- 17 Barracks
- 18 Barracks
- 19 Barracks
- 20 Barracks
- 21 Barracks
- 22 Barracks
- 23 Barracks
- 24 Barracks



PART OF THE PARADE GROUND, SHOWING THE OLD OFFICERS' QUARTERS, LOOKING TOWARD THE WATER TOWER.



THE SOLDIERS' BARRACKS, SOUTHWEST SIDE OF PARADE GROUND.

place from volunteers, citizens, quartermaster's employes, etc., that were mustered out of service at the cessation of hostilities.

The first commanding officer of Madison Barracks was Colonel Hugh Brady, 2d U. S. Infantry, who moved in with five companies of his regiment, in the fall of 1816.

The 9th U. S. Infantry, commanded by Col. Chas. P. Bartlett, is now (1895) stationed at Madison Barracks. We are under obligation to the adjutant of that fine regiment for courtesies extended while taking the views which are presented in this number.

MADISON BARRACKS IMPROVED.

Upon another page we present a skeleton

teries of artillery, and it will be a place to which visitors will go in much larger numbers than now, and from a far greater distance, besides being a source of unending profit to the merchants and producers of this section.

The buildings so far completed, and which are proposed to be built, are outlined on either side of the old works. While there were 52 acres formerly, there are 63 in the new purchase, making 115 in all. On the present parade ground there is not room enough to manœuvre a full regiment; on the new one, represented in the circular plot at the right, there will be an abundance of room, and a perfect view will be afforded



THE NEW MESS HALL

plan of Madison Barracks, where extensive improvements have been going on for the past two years. These improvements are upon a very large scale, as is manifested when the reader notes the comparatively small space in the picture (see the center) devoted to the old barracks and parade ground, flanked on three sides by the old barracks and the officers' quarters. When the plans of the United States engineer are fully carried out, it is expected we will have within our country one of the largest and most complete military establishments in the country. If Congress can be induced to furnish sufficient means, the barracks will be occupied by one or two regiments of infantry and two or more bat-

from the officers' quarters, which it fronts. The plans of the new buildings include a mess hall, costing \$38,000, in which 400 men can be fed at once (see view on another page); four double infantry barracks, which are outlined on either side of the mess hall at the top of the map; four double sets of captains' quarters, and four single sets for field and staff; a water tower (see cut) and general water works plant, costing \$24,000; a heating plant for the officers' quarters, costing \$8,000, and a central steam plant, costing \$16,000; a sewerage system, costing \$4,250, and roads and walks, costing \$8,000. About half a million dollars have been expended here in building and repairs during the past 11 years.

This water tower is a fine structure, 127 feet high, built of cut stone, 26 feet in diameter, enclosing a steel tank 65 feet high and 12 feet in diameter, containing 55,000 gallons of pure water. (For illustration see p. 595.)

A Macadam road, twenty-five feet wide, with cobble gutters on its sides, will be laid, as shown on the map—it will be 8,300 feet long—and with the care bestowed by the post authorities, will be a noble driveway one and one-half miles long.

Of these improvements the water tower, the mess hall, two of the double infantry barrack buildings, and some of the officers' quarters have been completed and are in use. The road improvements are continually in

late Civil War, when they let loose upon our defenseless merchantmen those armed cruisers, built at their docks and manned largely by English sailors. But the chief of these pirates was sent to the bottom by our intrepid Winslow, and England had to pay for her evasion of the well-known laws of neutrality. She had to pay or fight, and she well knows how to cringe to an independent power.

These monuments were erected a few years ago at the suggestion of Gen. O. B. Wilcox, who was then in command at Madison Barracks. The Pike monument is composed of a single block of granite placed on a stone foundation and surmounted by a brass mortar in position, with the following inscription:



"TO THE UNKNOWN DEAD."

progress, and the general features of the original design are being executed in an appropriate manner, as is but just to a post so near the frontier, and which has a history almost co-equal with the settlement of Northern New York.

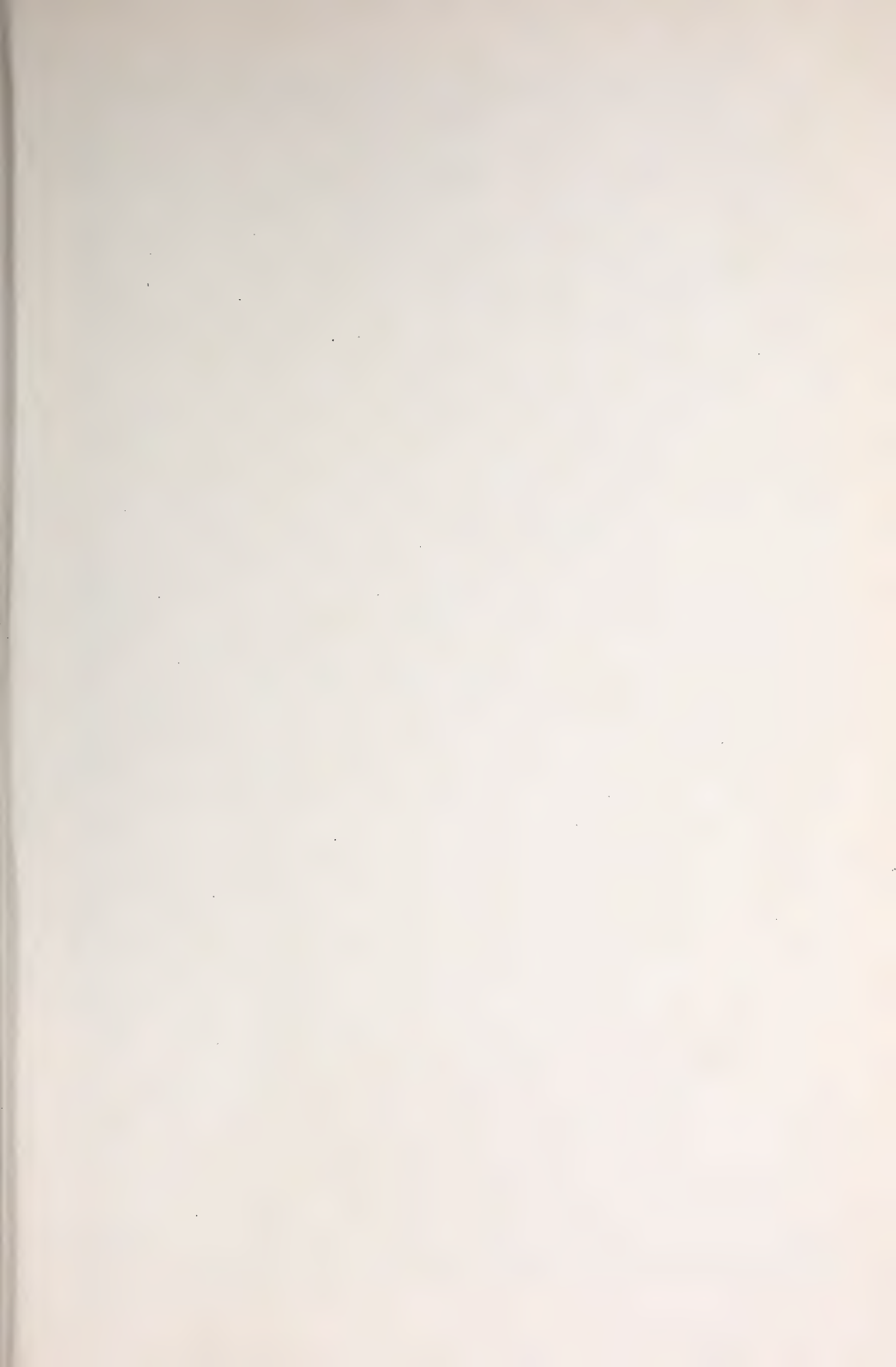
Undoubtedly the most interesting feature at Madison Barracks is the cemetery. We give a view of Pike monument, as well as the monument to the unknown dead. They are very creditable mementoes of brave men, who fell in the War of 1812, a war forced upon us by an insolvent and overbearing aristocracy, who were trying to win our love by acts of hatred and oppression, and had not learned to treat our government fairly even in the

Brig. Gen. Z. M. Pike, U. S. A.,
and his officers,
Killed in Battle of
York, Upper Canada, April 17, 1813.

Another striking monument of grey granite, of noble proportions, bears this suggestive inscription:

Erected to the memory of Unknown
United States Soldiers and Sailors killed in
action or dying of wounds in this vicinity
during the War of 1812

Another is to the memory of a young daughter of General Hugh Brady, the first commandant of the post, a child whose intelligence was so remarkable, and whose character so sweet that a memorial of considerable length was written of her by a literary lady





VIEW FROM THE OLD BATTLE-FIELD, LOOKING NORTHEAST, BARRACKS IN THE DISTANCE.



VIEW SHOWING ONE-HALF OF THE CEMETERY, MADISON BARRACKS.

acquainted with the family. The stone, which is of white marble, has this inscription:

Beneath this marble rests
the remains of
Elizabeth Hale Brady,
who departed this life at half past eight in
the evening of the 4th of February, 1815,
aged 10 years, 3 months and 4 days,
daughter of General Hugh and Sara Brady.
Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord.

In dedicating the monument so significantly bearing the inscription "To the Unknown Dead," the following names were recalled as resting beneath the stone:

Brig. Gen. S. Covington, 1st Dragoons, Md., killed at Chrysler's Field.

Lt. Col. E. Backus, 1st Dragoons, Md., killed at Sackets Harbor, May 29, 1813.

Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, 1st Regiment Infantry, N. J.

Capt. Benj. Nicholson, Aide to Pike, both killed at York, April 29, 1813.

Lt. Col. Timothy Dix, 14th Regiment Infantry, Md., father of Gen. Jon. A. Dix, and grandfather of Morgan Dix, D. D.

Col. Gursham Tuttle, Mass.

Col. Jno. Mills, Albany, N. Y.

Maj. Jno. Johnson, Tenn.

Lieut. and Asst. Qr. Master, General Van Derventer, Vt.

Capt. A. Spencer, 29th N. Y. Infantry.

Col. Mills' remains were removed to Albany, 1839, being escorted to the steamer for Oswego by the 8th Regiment, Col. Worth in command. Albany received her son and hero with demonstrations of military and civic honors of an imposing character.

For copies of these inscriptions, as well as for many other historical articles relating to the early days in Jefferson county, we are indebted to Mr. Andrew J. Fairbanks, of Watertown, a veritable historian, with a memory that is seldom at fault.

DEDICATING THE PIKE MONUMENT.

Early in November, 1885, a very interesting ceremony was performed at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor. It was the unveiling of the monument to Gen. Z. M. Pike, erected by the government, within the enclosure of the government reservation at that place. Invitation was extended, by the commanding officer of the 12th U. S. Infantry to Jas. K. Barnes Post, G. A. R., to perform the dedicatory service of their order, and in compliance with the invitation, the post paraded at 4 o'clock P. M. The battalion was drawn up in hollow square, forming three sides, and the post took position in front of the monument, occupying the uncovered position and completing the square. Gen. Wilcox in a few remarks, turned over the monument to the G. A. R., and the impressive service was rendered by that body.

At the close of the services the battalion went into column and escorted the Post to the parade entrance, going into line and tendering them a salute as they marched from the grounds. The day was cloudy, threatening rain, but there was a large number present.

The monument is a solid block of marble, set upon a granite pedestal, the whole surmounted with a brass mortar. It now stands in the barracks' cemetery close beside the fine monument to the "Unknown Dead." The Pike monument is unique, and is a veritable gem. Our artist, when taking the view, permitted this fine young German, a member of the 9th Infantry, to stand by the side of the monument, giving the picture a fine military effect.

The military achievements of Zebulon Montgomery Pike are worthy of a larger notice than we can give in the circumscribed limits of a local history. He came from military stock. His father, Zebulon Pike, was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. The subject of our sketch was born in Lamberton, New Jersey. As early as 1805, he was sent to ex-



THE PIKE MONUMENT.

plore the Territory of Missouri and the region beyond. He was a predecessor of Fremont, and more than his equal, for Pike was exploring a country where no white man's foot had ever trod; Fremont had the advantage of the experience of all who had preceded him. For a full account of this remarkable man and courageous officer, we refer the reader to Greeley's "Men of Achievement," a very ably-written book, and ought to be read by every young man in America.

It is of General Pike's services upon this northern frontier that we would particularly speak. In the re-organization of the old army, in 1812, he was made a full Colonel, and in the following year was made Brigadier General a few days before his death at the capture of York (now Toronto). Owing to

the sickness of General Dearborn, Pike took command of the land forces in the assault upon York, and they had carried the outer battery when an explosion occurred, fatally wounding the General and several private soldiers; but his martial spirit impelled him to encourage his troops to the last. The flag of the captured fort was brought him; he smiled and placed it under his head, and died serenely, a soldier to the last. It did not need such a tragic ending to render his name illustrious. In youth he had few opportunities for education, but his industry and perseverance led him to seek knowledge as other men seek wealth, and when he died he was one of the best beloved and most distinguished soldiers of the old army. Like his simple monument, he was modest, but unique.

THE NEW ORLEANS.

In February, 1884, when the old war-ship New Orleans, which had been on the stocks in Sackets Harbor since 1815, was undergoing demolition, it parted directly in the center and fell to the ground, instantly killing a workman named James Oates, and seriously injuring Ralph Godfrey, M. Jeffrey and a man named Hemens. Eight other workmen narrowly escaped. Oates was terribly mutilated, a spike being forced entirely through his head and a bolt through his back. The New Orleans was begun by Henry Eckford, of New York, about the 1st of January, 1815, under contract with the government. Her name was fixed by the authorities after General Jackson's victory at New Orleans on January 8th, the same year. She was to be 3,200 tons burden, 187 feet length of keel, 56 feet beam, and 40 feet depth of hold; pierced for 110 guns, but could carry 120.

When Eckford was awarded the contract a large force of men was secured and timber was gathered from the surrounding forests. Nails, spikes and bolts were forged on the ground, the bolts being entirely of copper. The timbers were mostly cedar and oak, the beams in the keel being of an extraordinary size. The gun carriages were carried across the country from the Mohawk valley, and were composed of mahogany and lignum-vitæ, and are yet in the storehouse at Sackets Harbor. The police commissioners from England and the United States met at Ghent, Belgium, and declared peace on December 24, 1814. The news did not reach Washington till the February following, and it was not until two weeks later that Eckford received orders to cease work, which he did about March 1. During 60 days the immense ship had been nearly finished, the main deck was laid and supports for the bulwarks were raised. The New Orleans was intended to be used as a sort of floating battery, to be stationed at the head of St. Lawrence river to prevent the British fleet from entering the lake. As she was constructed entirely of green wood it was an open question whether she could ever have been navigated.

The government caused a house to be

erected over the New Orleans early in the thirties, but that was finally destroyed, although the place was visited by hundreds of tourists and curiosity seekers each season. In 1882 Congress ordered the sale of the New Orleans at auction. Alfred Wilkinson, of Syracuse, bid her in for \$400. While being demolished under his orders the accident occurred. Wilkinson, it is said, cleared about \$4,000 from his investment.

THE G. A. R. HONOR AN OLD FRIEND.

The Watertown Standard of March 30, 1894, devotes a column to details of a reception to Col. W. B. Camp, by James K. Barnes Post, G. A. R., of Sackets Harbor. Commander Butterfield's remarks will perhaps best explain the wishes of the soldier boys, and we print them for that purpose. He spoke as follows:

COL. CAMP.—In tendering you this reception it is intended to convey to you an expression of the high esteem entertained for you by the comrades of this post, as a citizen having a loyal and patriotic desire, always, to sustain the government and flag, for your consistent and warm regard for the soldiers who, for their great love of country, periled their lives to preserve its unity. For these and the many expressions of kindly feeling and acts toward the Grand Army of the Republic, as a body, but more especially manifested to the comrades of Joseph K. Barnes Post No. 360, one of its integral parts, are we here to-night, and the comrades of this Post desire to express their high sense of regard for you as a truly loyal citizen, and their appreciation of you as a man who believes in the motto of our order, Fraternity, Charity and Loyalty, by the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in tendering the hospitality of Joseph K. Barnes Post, in open assembly, and offering this reception to Col. Walter B. Camp, it is not the outcome of simply courteous action, but the hearty expression of fraternal feeling of its comrades.

Resolved, that as comrades we believe in a manly and honestly warm heart, so many times manifested by Col. Camp, by the friendly greeting, in the tokens of friendship, evident by the many beautiful objects which adorn our quarters; his invariable response where material aid was required to assist in relieving an unfortunate comrade or his family, and above all this, his many acts and his constant desire to promote the interests of his native village. We pray the Supreme Commander to bless him abundantly, and make the future of his life one of pleasant and joyful hours.

Colonel Camp was evidently deeply moved by the hearty welcome he received when he arose to reply. He referred in happy terms to the great pleasure it gave him to be present, and said that their warm words of appreciation were all too generous. He had taken great pride in the old boys in blue, and any little attentions had been only incident to a desire by him to show how he regarded the heroes of the great struggle. He referred to the dedication of the old battle field in 1886, and spoke of the words of John Seymour on that notable occasion. Col. Camp related several deeply interesting reminiscences of the war days, notably his connection with presenting the flag to the 94th N. Y. Volunteers at Alexandria, Va. The feeling response of Col. Camp was highly entertaining and characteristic. Evidently he was moved with feelings of gratitude for the reception he had received at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

Colonel A. D. Shaw was called upon by the commander and was very cordially received.

He spoke in highly eulogistic terms of the character and public services of Colonel Camp, and said that it gave him great gratification to be present when his old friend was made the recipient of such rare and felicitous resolutions of respect and good will from his neighbors and life-long friends. Such evidences of esteem and confidence were deserved. It was a noble thing to have such tokens of regard presented while living. The rule was to pass and

print resolutions of condolence after one was dead : but in Col. Camp's case, the more impressive and fitting way of filling the heart of the living with joy by references to work well done and acts well performed, had been adopted. Col. Camp had won the high esteem of his many admirers by a genial and happy individuality, and now, in the sunset of life, one of the greatest honors of his career had been extended him. He congratulated him on his good fortune, and trusted that many happy years would be meted out to him in which to enjoy the felicity of friends and have a part in every good work of life. Captain Macgowan was called upon and made a neat speech. He caused much mirth by referring to Col. Camp's references to some of his early reminiscences, and expressed himself as greatly pleased with the opportunity of being present on the very interesting occasion. Excellent music was rendered.

After the speaking was over, the commander invited all present to remain and partake of a bountiful supper, which the Woman's Auxiliary had prepared.

patriotic spirit displayed in carrying out the wishes of Mrs. Hay in the many details necessarily connected with such a gift. The G. A. R. Post and the Masonic fraternity took part in the procession, in which also the firemen, different societies and citizens generally joined. Colonel Camp opened the exercises, the church and chapel being filled to their uttermost. Rev. M. E. Reynolds, of the M. E. Church, said :

"I congratulate this congregation on the event of this hour and I congratulate the president and the committee of arrangements on their plan of bringing in unison the two events which we celebrate today. It may be inquired why we join these two things in one celebration. It is characteristic of the American people to be self-sacrificing. The self-



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CONTAINING THE CHIME OF BELLS.

MRS. MARIETTA PICKERING, HAY'S GIFT TO SACKETS HARBOR.

On the 23d of February, 1894, at Sackets Harbor, a double celebration took place, of unusual interest. The affair that took precedence was the celebration of the birthday of Washington and the presentation of a chime of bells to that historic town by Mrs. Hay, as a living commemoration of her father, Captain Augustus Pickering, the man who commanded the first vessel that ever entered the port of Chicago. The second event grew out of the first, being an appropriate tribute by his townsmen, to Col. W. B. Camp, for the perseverance, fidelity and

sacrifice of George Washington is self-evident. And here is the benevolence of this good woman by whose kindness we are enabled to share in the harmony of this beautiful chime of bells.

Mr. M. Gurney spoke for the Masons. He said :

As a Masonic organization, we assemble here together to commemorate the memory of a great man. We commemorate him as a boy who could not tell a lie. We commemorate him as a man, the leader of his country. We honor his memory as once the chief magistrate of this nation. We honor him as a brother who knelt at the same altar and wore the same emblem—the apron. We have also met to honor the donor of these bells. We hold her name in great esteem. She has done nobly by this, her native town, and in the evening, when our children's children listen to the notes pealed from this church tower, may they reflect that it was a noble gift from

a noble woman. It is a pleasure, also, to include in our expressions of esteem, Col. Walter B. Camp, to whose activity and generous spirit much of the credit of this accomplishment is due. Our only regret is that he is not a brother Mason.

M. H. Clark, of the G. A. R., said:

During the march of Washington and his army through New Jersey, the army encamped one night just opposite my grandfather's house. The General and his staff were invited to partake of my grandmother's hospitality, and during his visit his social, home-like manner, made a deep impression. My grandmother never tired in telling of the incident, and I relate it, hoping that a knowledge of his plain sociability will increase the respect in which he is held. In closing, let me speak of the new chimes. We owe a large debt of gratitude to the donor, and we are glad to note that in her wanderings she appreciates the fact that there is no place like home.

Pickering won the proud distinction of owning the first ship that ever floated upon the waters of the now famous port of Chicago.

And to Col. W. B. Camp, our contemporary, loyal and royal citizen, we voice our hearty appreciation of the liberal public spirit which again prompts a generous offering, that so well supplements the gift of the Pickering memorial.

Manifesting much emotion, Col. Camp feelingly said:

I am very thankful for the kind words that have been said of me, and for the good wishes of my friends. They have taken me by surprise. But if you think I am deserving of all this that has been said, I am very grateful. It makes one feel happy to know, in the latter part of life, that one is respected by his neighbors. Nothing can give me more satisfaction. Traveling in many places throughout the world, great joy has come to me from hearing the



INSPECTING THE GUARD.

Taken in Perspective, which Gives a Peculiar Appearance to the Men.

The response for the civil authorities of the village of Sackets Harbor was very interesting. It was read by Wilbur L. McKee:

It is a pleasing coincidence that this chime should be presented in the Columbian year, when all eyes have been turned to Chicago—remembering as we do that 60 years ago Captain Augustus Pickering's schooner Illinois, built in this place, sailed from here May 12, 1834, with 104 passengers, for the distant village of Chicago, arriving off the mouth of Chicago creek June 14, 1834.

There being a formidable bar across the mouth of the creek, passengers were put ashore in the ship's yawl. The people of the village, wishing to acknowledge the compliment paid their State by the name "Illinois," proposed if possible, to carry the schooner across the bar, that it might be said that a vessel had actually entered the harbor. With some difficulty the feat was accomplished, and Captain

voice of some old home-friend or schoolmate calling to me in the old familiar terms of boyhood. I can only repeat that I am deeply grateful for all that has been said.

In September, 1892, a communication of a very pleasurable nature came directly to me, charged to secrecy as to the author, in which was included the name of our respected townsman and mutual friend, Mr. Canfield.

The lady surprised us by proposing to place in the Presbyterian or Episcopal church tower, a chime of nine bells, leaving to our judgment which of them was more desirable for selection.

We found, after careful examination, that neither was suitable in dimensions or strength to carry the weight and answer the requirements of the bell-foundry company.

Friends in Buffalo, Marietta, Ga., Watertown, Brooklyn and Dakota, joined with some patriotic citizens at home to inform Mrs. Marietta Pickering Hay, of Tarrytown, the lady who had hidden behind

the bells, that the tower of this church would be rebuilt according to the requirements and her understanding with Meneely & Company of West Troy.

Six months from February 14, 1893, was given us to make ready for the reception of nine bells, to weigh with fixtures about five tons, the largest one in G to weigh 1.6 0 pounds.

The bells speak for themselves. They are not only a joy now, but for all time. Many a wanderer from the hearthstone can return with pleasant anticipations, that if other voices are stilled that once cheered and stirred his soul there remains a solace and welcome, as to him who heard the

"Bells of Shandon sound so grand upon
The River Dee."

We have shortened, for want of space, the printed account of this unique celebration—an occasion honorable to all concerned.

THE ILLINOIS.

The growth of our commerce on the lakes, even during the life of one man, is simply marvelous, utterly transcending the dreams of fiction. The details of its history read like fairy tales; but in a historical article it is impossible to give more than an outline of the most remarkable development of marine traffic the world has ever known.

In the winter of 1833-34 Augustus Pickering, of Sackets Harbor, New York, built what was then called a large vessel—a schooner with dimensions thus stated by Geo. L. Dickinson (now of Muskegon, Michigan), who was one of the carpenters who helped to build it: This vessel was as large as could be got through the wooden locks of the Welland canal, its length being 80 feet, breadth 20 feet, and depth of hold 8 feet. It was called the "Illinois," and it sailed from Sackets Harbor on May 12, 1834, with 104 passengers, for the village of Chicago. Mr. Dickinson and his young wife were among the passengers. The cargo consisted of the household goods and farming implements of the passengers, bound "for the far west," who availed themselves of this means of transit as the most convenient at the time—railroads being unknown, and steam vessels hardly out of their earliest stage of experimenting.

After calling at numerous places, for resting the passengers and replenishing the stock of "sea stores," the Illinois arrived off the mouth of the Chicago river (creek) about June 14, 1834, but it could neither land nor enter the "harbor," for there was no harbor, but instead a formidable bar across the mouth of the creek. There being no docks in what was called the harbor, no lights, no tugs, no anything but mud—mud in the streets and out of the streets—the passengers and light goods were put ashore by means of the ship's yawl, the heavier goods going by raft as the weather would admit. The only hotel being full, the passengers housed themselves as best they could, some finding shelter in a two-room, log-cabin called a tavern, on the west side, though Captain Pickering succeeded, a short time after, in securing a small house from Mr. McKinzie, a government Indian agent.

After the cargo of the little schooner had been discharged, the people of the village told Captain Pickering that, as he had been gallant enough to name his vessel after their State, they wished to acknowledge the compliment in some fitting manner, and proposed to take his schooner over the bar (which showed but four feet of water), if such a thing were practicable, so that it might be said that a vessel had actually been in their "harbor." After due consultation the idea was decided to be feasible. Accordingly anchors were carried out, a purchase rove to the windlass, and with much vigorous shouting, rolling of the schooner's booms, and heaving at the windlass, the thing was done, and the little schooner "Illinois" floated proudly in the port of Chicago—the first vessel that ever graced that harbor.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The officers of the village of Sackets Harbor are as follows:

E. A. Hovey, president; H. H. Lane, treasurer; W. L. McKee, clerk; George Butterfield, R. M. Earl, M. C. Symonds, assessors; John Parker, police justice; William McLaughlin, Dr. S. D. Lord, Norman Gurney, George M. Read, L. W. Day, H. J. Lane, trustees.

BUSINESS OF SACKETS HARBOR.

The following are the names of the business people of Sackets Harbor:

Mrs. J. McHenry, restaurant.
Dr. M. S. Lord, physician and surgeon.
Clark M. Stearns, deputy collector of customs.
N. N. Washburn, harness maker.
James Boyd, blacksmith.
John D. Francis, wagon-repairing shop.
Miles Van Alstyne, blacksmith.
Henry Czech, tailor.
Dr. S. D. Lord, physician and surgeon.
John Parker, justice of the peace.
Benjamin Scroton, dealer in hardware.
Mrs. P. W. Koppenhaver, 5 & 10 ct. store.
Isaac N. Aseltine, baker.
J. F. Mabb, restaurant.
Fred Gowin, boat and canoe livery.
George M. Read, dealer in coal and wood.
D. McKee & Son, foundry and machine shop.
Frederick Hovey, dealer in coal and wood.
John A. Fitzgerald, postmaster.
James A. Wilson, planing mill and lumber yard.
John Eveleigh, dealer in mortar, lime and cement.
Thomas H. Leach, station and express agent.
M. Taggart, flour and feed.
Gurney & Pettit, dealers in drugs, medicines, chemicals, paints, oils, etc.
J. G. Carswell, artistic boot and shoe maker.
J. R. Jones, agent, dealer in cigars, tobacco, furnishing goods, notions, patent medicines, fruits and candies.

W. H. Ayres, publisher of the famous Select Editions of Orchestra, Military Band and Banjo Music.

D. W. McEvoy, dealer in choice Western and Jefferson county beef, fine groceries and provisions, select teas and coffees.

John Scroxtton, dealer in stoves, ranges, and manufacturer of tin, sheet iron and copper ware.

Graham House, John Graham, proprietor. Good livery attached. Newly furnished throughout.

A. Stearne, dealer in general merchandise. Connected with Telephone Exchange.

James E. Herron, dealer in newspapers, periodicals and magazines, choice confectionary, cigars, tobacco, etc.

Dr. C. N. Lord, dentist.

E. A. Hovey, coal, wood and ice.

Dr. Alexander L. Ladd, physician and surgeon.

W. H. Jones, proprietor Eureka laundry, opposite Graham House.

James Brooks, groceries and provisions.

Elisha A. Parker, fine groceries and provisions, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Earl House, James Galloway, proprietor.

H. J. Lane, dry goods, carpets, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps and crockery, manufacturer of Lane's Excelsior baking powder and Lane's liver medicine.

W. H. Clark, justice of the peace.

C. S. & C. C. Earl, druggists and grocers.

Robert Baker, boots, shoes and rubbers. hats and caps, gents' furnishing goods, hardware and jewelry.

Giles L. Marsh, jeweler, P. C. Silva Lodge, No. 113, K. of P., Whatcheer, Ia.; Rep. of Grand Lodge, Iowa; Sackets Harbor Lodge, No. 368.

George E. Butterfield, funeral director and undertaker.

Hastings House, A. B. Hastings, proprietor. First-class accommodations for fishing parties.

William McLaughlin & Son, dealers in fresh and salt meats, lard, poultry and game.

H. L. Potter, dealer in rich and plain furniture, mattresses, springs, window shades.

G. D. Ford, dealer in groceries and provisions. Agency for the Home, Niagara and Caledonia Fire Insurance companies and the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance company.

COLONEL WALTER B. CAMP.

GEORGE CAMP, father of the subject of this sketch, came to Sackets Harbor in the winter of 1816-17, and established the first printing office in Sackets Harbor, issuing the first number of the Sackets Harbor Gazette in March, 1817. At this time his family consisted of Talcott Hale Camp, now president of the Jefferson County National Bank, and George Hull Camp, an extensive manufacturer, now a resident of Marietta, Ga. George Camp married Elizabeth Hitchcock, a native of New Haven, Conn., who, at the time of their union was a resident of Utica.

Walter Bicker Camp, the subject of this biography, was born in Sackets Harbor, October 1, 1822, and has remained a resident through all its changes and vicissitudes, to the present time. Mr. Camp was to the "manor born," and it has been his ruling passion that the place of his nativity might advance in importance, as its natural location and surroundings seemed to justify, and in accordance with the spirit that inspired its founders. The commercial and military spirit in this locality was so happily combined, and each of foremost importance, that Mr. Camp imbibed its influence with the younger generation that stamped the earlier history of the village, and he has not ceased in his endeavors to save, as far as possible, the prestige of this historic locality. To that end all the enterprises that were calculated to retain Sackets Harbor in its commercial and military consequence obtained a large share of his time, means and services. The building of the first railroad here, from Sackets Harbor to Pierrepont Manor, enlisted his

earnest endeavors, hoping for the successful accomplishment of an enterprise that would retain the commercial importance of the port of Sackets Harbor. About \$400,000 was spent in the construction of this road by the enterprising citizens of this town, Henderson and Ellisburgh, to which Mr. Camp was no mean contributor, and acted as custodian and local director for two years, before the abandonment of the road. That portion of his available means, realized from the sale of the road, was donated by Mr. Camp to the Presbyterian Church Society, as a perpetual fund for the purchase of books for the Sunday-school, and for repairs of the church.

When the War of the Rebellion broke out, Mr. Camp was chosen by Governor Morgan as the one to whom he would intrust the management and occupancy of the military depot at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, and accordingly appointed him to that command, with the rank of colonel, October 17, 1861. Mr. Camp considered the appointment not only complimentary, but almost obligatory, and entered upon his duties immediately, and in 24 hours one company had been enrolled into the service, and in 18 days the 94th Regiment had perfected its organization. Governor Morgan was very reluctant to open any more depots, and feared serious results from the want of proper direction of the improvised depots about the State. When the 94th moved from camp and reached Albany the following day, Gov. Morgan called upon Col. Camp, who had accompanied the regiment, and complimented him by saying "he was proud of the 94th; that



Walter B. Camp

it had given them little or no trouble during its organization; was composed of splendid material; was in magnificent form and discipline, had been recruited and maintained at \$20,000 less expense than any like regiment in the State; and instead of losing 20 or 30 men, it had gained two on leaving camp."

The depot now being established, it became the active centre for enlistments and organization during the war. The 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery was organized, and Col. Camp was appointed the town war committee, and, with Senator Bell, of Brownville, took the quotas of that town and Houndsfield, and formed the company commanded by Capt. O. H. Gilmore and Lieut. Flowers.

After the war General Sherman was disposed to break up the military post here, there being no railroad for the effective transportation of troops. To meet this objection measures were immediately taken to extend the Utica & Black River Railroad to Sackets Harbor. Col. Camp was untiring in his efforts to prevent the removal of the post, and to secure the completion of the road to this village. Meetings were held on the line of the contemplated road; and the towns along the route, with the hearty co-operation of their enterprising citizens, secured the completion of the road in 1873.

During the occupancy of the barracks by Gen. Ayres, the officers' quarters, to the east of the commander's dwelling, were burned. General Sherman was opposed to any outlay; but with the hearty co-operation of Congressman Bagley, Mr. Camp succeeded in getting an appropriation of \$25,000 to rebuild. Unfavorable influences continued for years, until Gen. Grant was seen by Col. Camp, with whom for a long time he had retained a most intimate acquaintance. With his valued services in presenting to Gen. Sherman the desirability of retaining the military post there came a marked change, and from that time Madison Barracks has received the attention from the government the importance its position demanded. On General Sherman arriving here with the 12th Regiment, under General Wilcox, he expressed himself captivated with the location. In this matter Col. Camp had been an interested actor, and considers himself fortunate in having an acquaintance in the army among many of its most illustrious characters, being related to Admiral Foote and Commodore Hitchcock on his mother's side, and upon the paternal side to the first and most conspicuous member of the Hale family, the descendants of whom have marked their way by deeds of patriotism and valor. In May, 1885, he was unanimously elected, with title, associate member of the Military Service Institution on Governor's Island, of which Gen. Hancock was president.

Col. Camp followed the business established by his father after the latter had disposed of his printing establishment in 1821, continuing it to 1884. In the meantime he

travelled extensively upon the continent of Europe, and far and wide over our own territory, bounded by the different oceans.

In 1844 the family came into possession of the mansion and grounds formerly owned and occupied by Col. Melancthon Woolsey, and, although never married, Col. Camp has, for the past 30 years, entertained with a refined and generous hospitality.

He also was deeply interested in the organization of the Jefferson County Historical Society, of which he is the first vice-president. In 1885 he succeeded in securing the old battle-ground, as executor of the estate of Elisha Camp, as a gift to the Jefferson County Historical Society and the village of Sackets Harbor, which was dedicated with imposing ceremonies.

Col. Camp has given much time and attention to the study of the aboriginal history of the county of Jefferson, upon which subject he has written some valuable papers, and has secured a choice collection of relics which characterize the race that so fully occupied this locality, and were extinct at the time of the advent of the white race to these shores; and which has brought him in communication with the Smithsonian Institute; and, as correspondent of the Oneida County Historical Society is brought in contact with many distinguished men of like taste. He has an inherent and decided talent for music. In visiting his delightful home we find it supplied with many accessories to give it expression. He is a lover of fine animals, and has his farm stocked with blooded cattle. He has been an ardent devotee of Nimrod and Isaak Walton, and finds pleasant companionship in good horses, and with his friends he is happy to say: "Whatever we possess is doubly valuable when we are so happy as to share it with others."

DANIEL McCULLOUGH.

Among the men who have been prominently identified with the social and business interests of Sackets Harbor, was Daniel McCullough, who located there in 1826. He was from Massachusetts, and located at first in Martinsburg, Lewis county, where he learned the wagon-making and blacksmith's trades. On arriving in Sackets Harbor he purchased a shop on Main street and commenced work. He built a pair of four-horse coaches, which were, perhaps, the very first manufactured north of Utica. During the frontier troubles of 1838, he served with the volunteers who were called out at that time. Jonah Woodruff, the well-known citizen of Watertown, portrait painter, of sleeping-car fame, worked at one time in McCullough's factory. It is related of him that he sold a wagon to a man who went West, and as he could get no cash he consented to take a lot in the then village of Chicago. That lot is one of those upon which the Sherman House is built and Mr. McCullough received \$25,000 for it.

HON. JAY DIMICK



WAS born in Redfield, Oswego county, N. Y., April 30, 1821, which would make his age 73 years and 8 months. He received a good education, taught school more or less, was superintendent of schools in the town for some time. He built, largely with his own hands, the buildings upon his farm. He was supervisor of his town for several years, and afterwards represented his Assembly district in the State Legislature at Albany for two terms, 1869 and 1870. Since then he has not taken a very active part in politics, but has lived a retired life on his farm. He was a charter member of Star Grange, and had its interests near to his heart, and his presence at its meetings could always be depended upon.

The writer heard him deliver there one of his inimitable and characteristic speeches only a few weeks since. He was the son of Richard and Abbie (Spinning) Dimick, who came into the town of Houndsfield in 1824, from Redfield, but were originally from New England. They settled upon the farm they occupied for so many years, situated on the road from Sulphur Springs to Sackets Harbor. They reared eight children: Orange, Laura, John, Marinus, Betsey, David, Jay and Giles.

Jay had the benefit of the common schools, completing his scholastic education at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute. He taught school after completing his education, and subsequently learned the trade of

a carpenter, serving an apprenticeship with Egbert Dodge, at Field's Settlement. In 1849 he married Miss Sophia Maxon, eldest daughter of Hon. Benjamin Maxon, of Houndsfield. In that year he commenced farming, and that has been continuously his occupation ever since. In 1869 he was elected to the Assembly from the first district of Jefferson county, and was re-elected in 1870. He was supervisor of Houndsfield for several terms, has been justice of the peace and school commissioner. Mr. Dimick was one of the most successful apiarians in Northern New York, sometimes turning out 2,500 pounds of honey per year. He has at present 85 swarms of bees, but has had as many as 200.

In many respects he was an unique character, but modesty and ability were his predominant traits. He was a pure-hearted man, singularly free from guile or jealousy. Himself honest and unassuming, he gave to others credit for being as good as himself.

Perhaps we might say that the chief characteristic of Jay Dimick, as a public speaker and writer, was his great fund of wit and humor, but below that lay true and correct principles, like the bed-rock of the ages below the surface soil. His fund of humor was his chosen method of illustrating the essential principles which governed his social, political and religious action. If fault there were in his method, it was that wit and humor overlaid rather too deeply the principle he sought to impress. He was true to the principles of the best American citizenship—industry, temperance, education and liberty in religion, recognizing the good in all creeds, and tolerant of all differences from his own individual views.

The above is nearly what we had prepared in relation to our dear friend, previous to his death. He was in consultation with the author of this History only the day before his death, the details of which horror we append, from the Watertown Daily Standard, of date December 31, 1894:

A lurid light in the West last night gave information by inference of a great fire then in progress. It turns out to have been a great tragedy that was transpiring within a few miles of Watertown, and the death of one of the ablest men of the county is in consequence sorrowfully recorded to-day. Hon. Jay Dimick, in trying to save his cattle and horses, was incinerated in the building which he had erected with his own hands.

Orrin Hall, the young man who lived with him and worked his farm, went to the barn to do chores, and when he opened the door the back end was all ablaze. He ran back and told Mr. Dimick, and together they entered to try and save the horses, five in number, but finding they could not do it, turned to save their own lives. Young Hall barely escaped suffocation, but Mr. Dimick, nearly 74 years of age, and in poor health,

was overcome and lost his life. The charred remains of his body were found later, and taken from the ruins. It was only by the almost superhuman efforts of the neighbors, who began to arrive, that the house was saved from going up in smoke.

The loss of Mr. Dimick is a serious one to the community, to his own family and intimate friends it is simply irreparable. His devoted wife, who long since desired her husband to give up all labor upon the farm, will always mourn his loss and the dreadful manner of it, for he was the chosen husband of her youth, her playmate in early life, one whom she had always known. We pause here and draw the veil over sorrows that time alone can assuage. Jay Dimick was a grand man, unselfish, guileless, without any mean or narrow thing in his composition. As such he passes into history.

The funeral of Hon. J. Dimick was largely attended on January 3, 1894, at his late residence in Houndsfield, near Sulphur Springs. The attendance was very large, comprising neighboring farmers with their families, a large delegation from Houndsfield Grange, and citizens from surrounding towns. There were also several distinguished citizens from the city of Watertown. The house was filled in every corner, and the occasion was wonderfully solemn and pathetic. Mrs. Dimick was entirely prostrated. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Brown, from Sackets Harbor. Houndsfield Grange also participated in the services, both at the house and the grave. The interment was in the Sulphur Springs burying-ground, which is now nearly filled with those who but a few years ago were the active men and women of that portion of the town of Houndsfield. The speaking was superior. Mr. Brown, the officiating clergyman, gave an instructive address, impressing upon all the necessity of constant preparation for death, which was as likely to come to any of his hearers as unexpectedly as it came to Mr. Dimick. Col. A. D. Shaw made a brief address, which was full of pathos and sympathy. His remarks were wonderfully fitting, and elicited the most favorable comments. The crowning and most affecting tribute to the memory of the deceased, was made by General Bradley Winslow, of Watertown, a life-long acquaintance of Mr. Dimick, their boyhood residences being only two miles apart. The General spoke as follows:

Friends and Fellow citizens: I hardly presume that I can add to the interest of this sorrowful occasion by any words of mine, especially after listening, as we have, to the able, eloquent and feeling address of the reverend gentleman who has preceded me. But as one representing the great body of the laity as distinguished from the ministering servants of the church militant, it may be proper for me to speak briefly. I have the more reason for doing so from the fact

that he, beside whose bier we stand to-day possessed a most catholic spirit. Every man, whatever his creed or nationality, was his brother. He believed in the equality of the natural rights of all men. His voice and influence were ever against the wrong of the oppressor, and against the proud man's contumely. In short, he believed in the brotherhood of man. In his public career he illustrated the principles of honor, honesty and fidelity. Did he assume a public trust, the duties pertaining thereto were discharged in utter forgetfulness of self, and with the sole purpose of executing in the best manner that which was given him in charge to perform.

Jay Dimick had many characteristics and traits, of which it is a pleasure to speak; but it seems to me that the phase of his career, which is most prominent, and which will be longest felt in the community at large, is the splendid citizenship his life illustrated. He was a model citizen. What higher encomium can be pronounced with respect to any man than to say, "He is a good citizen." And to excel in citizenship is the highest attainment of a noble ambition. A good citizen is he who renders ready obedience to the law, who avoids, as far as honor will permit, contentions with his fellow-men—who, while maintaining a careful guardianship of his own rights, respects absolutely those of his neighbors; who is honest in his dealings, temperate in his habits, industrious and frugal. A good citizen, moreover, is one who takes a lively interest in those public questions which affect the community in which he lives; who exerts his influence intelligently for the righting of every wrong, the amelioration of every calamity; who encourages education and culture, who sustains the district school, who participates in the town meetings, who may be found in the assemblies of the people, giving attentive ear to every complaint, to every suggestion, and then, with calm wisdom and assurance, counsels as to the true course to be pursued. Readily you all agree that he whose memory we cherish to-day was such a man. Whether he was able to accomplish all that he did from qualities that were inborn, I know not; but it may be, having these, he was spurred on in their development by the silent influences of propitious surroundings. It was his great good fortune in early manhood to become united in marriage with a noble family. Most of you who are here are cognizant of the fact that the life-partner whom he chose was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Benjamin Maxon, the active years of whose life were spent in this neighborhood, and who left behind him as a legacy to his children an example of honor and good citizenship worthy of imitation. To the steadfast devotion and wise counsel of her, who to-day sits in the gloom of widowhood, much is due for the noble product of manhood which crowned the life of our friend, more brilliant than sapphire or rubies, or the emblems of a monarch's power. And when the great

wave of grief, by which her soul is now overwhelmed, shall have partially subsided, she will find much compensation for her loss in the reflection that her unselfish, wifely devotion assisted to make the noble character which will through all the ages illumine an ample page in our local history.

It is sad to think that the places which have known our friend will know him no more forever. He will be missed in the dear circle of home and family; he will be missed from the Grange; from all those places marked by his familiar presence. No more will his exuberant humor enliven the meetings where he was wont to find expression; no more will the touch of "his vanished hand be felt, nor the sound of his voice be heard." He has gone from among us forever! But in this hour of sorrow and bereavement it is consoling to remember that the influence of his example will remain, more potent, perhaps, than while he lived. It is not true, as the great dramatist wrote:

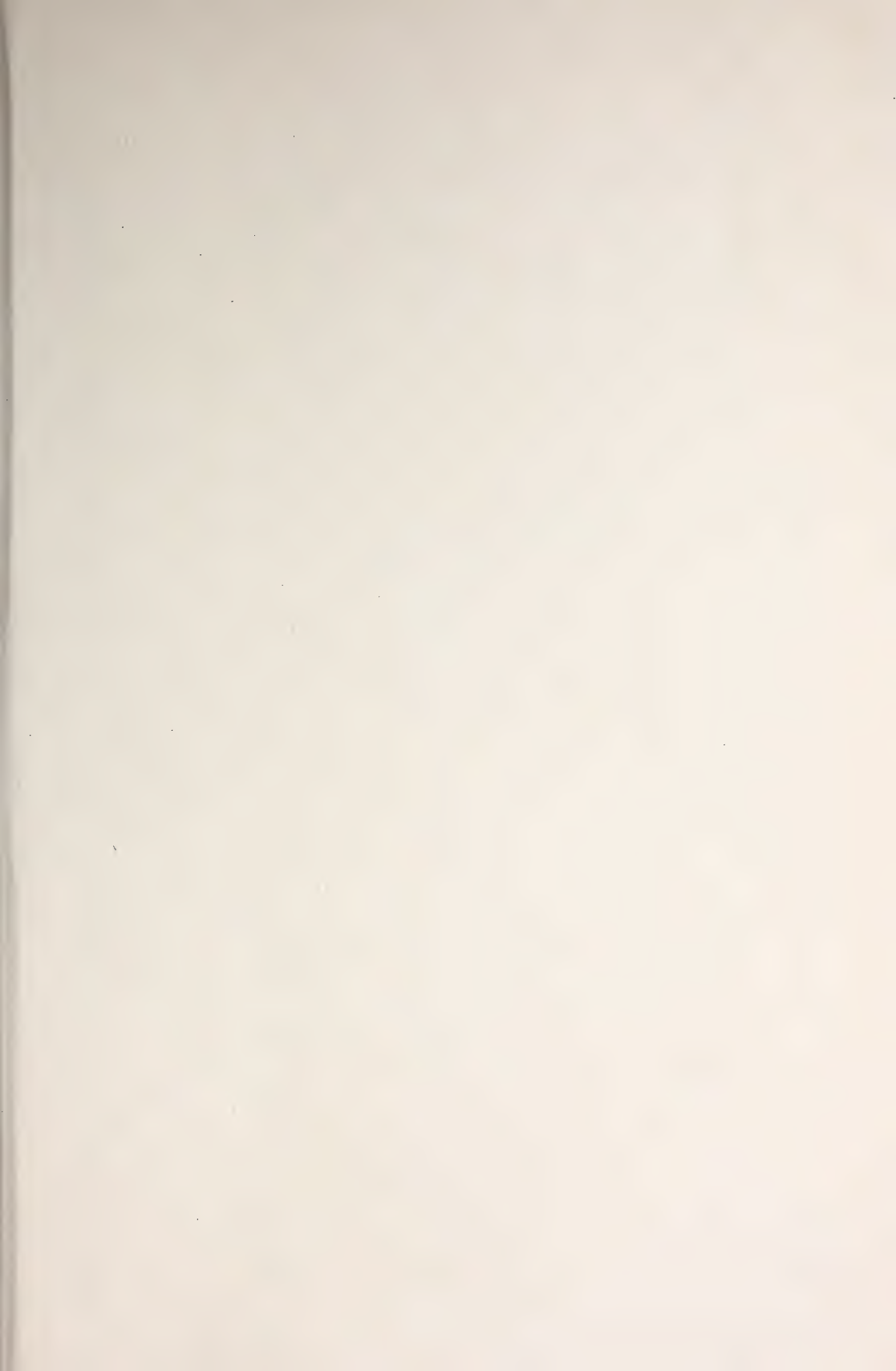
"The evil that men do lives after them,
While the good is oft interred with their bones."

Oh no, rather the converse of this sentiment is true—the good survives, while the evil is forgotten. Happily, whatever of evil existed in our friend's nature was so infinitesimal as not to be remembered. Good citizen, kind neighbor, loving husband; farewell, farewell. Thou art gone; in all the years that remain to us, we shall miss and mourn for thee, but as to thy future we are not concerned. Whether it be to sleep in the gloom of eternal night or to hail the dawn of a brighter existence beyond the grave, we instinctively know it is the best that mortal man can receive. Inspired by the hope and faith that animates all Christian hearts, we believe that by and by in a world where suffering and sorrow are unknown, and brightness and joy abide always, we shall meet our friend again.

Mr. Frink read the following touching poem:

It seemeth such a little way to me
Across to that dear country, "The Beyond;"
For it hath grown to be
The home of those of whom I am so fond,
They make it seem familiar and most dear,
As journeying friends bring distant regions near;
So close it lies, that when my sight is clear,
I think I almost see the gleaming strand;
I know, I feel those who are gone from me
Are near enough sometimes to touch my hand.
I often think but for our veiled eyes,
We'd find that heaven round about us lies.
I love this world, yet I shall love to go
And meet the friends who wait for me, I know;
I never stand above a bier and see
The seal of death set on some well-loved face,
But I recall the dear ones who will welcome me
When I shall cross the intervening space.

The casual observer may think it strange that, in a History like this, there should be so much space devoted to any one man, but there have been few occurrences in Jefferson county that have awakened deeper feeling than the untimely death of Mr. Dimick, and an extended account seems called for.





MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN ORCHARD.

MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN ORCHARD.

BENJAMIN ORCHARD, long a resident of Houndsfield, owning a fine farm on road 49, corner of 59, was the son of John Orchard, who was born in Devonshire, England, where he died at the age of 80 years. Benjamin emigrated to America in 1829, and in 1832 located in Houndsfield. He was a successful farmer, and married Armenia, eldest daughter of Rev. Enoch and Anor (Hazen) Barnes. Their children were Matilda, now wife of De-Estang Moore, of Watertown; Sarah, married to John D. McMullin, of East Houndsfield; Elsie, wife of Marcellus Reed, of Chicago, Ill.; Richard, Benjamin, Jr., Julia A., wife of Myron Holden, of Sackets Harbor; Martha A., married to J. W. Brockway; Effie E., wife of Dyer Harris, of Watertown; Darius, Ada R., married to Emmet Holden, of Kansas; she died on February 22, 1892, and Ida M., wife of Jas. B. Phillips.

Benjamin Orchard was a steady-going, methodical farmer. He had advanced ideas about agriculture, for he was reared in England, where agriculture had reached its highest development.

ARMENIA BARNES was the eldest child of Rev. Enoch and Anor (Hazen) Barnes, and born in the Thomas Settlement, in Houndsfield, October 3, 1821. She had the benefits of the common school of the town, completing her education at the Methodist Seminary at Cazenovia, N. Y. Returning home she married Benjamin Orchard, June 7, 1838. Their children are given above. Mrs. Orchard is spending her mature years in Sackets Harbor, where she has a fine dwelling on Main street, and is surrounded by loving and sympathetic grandchildren, who are only too glad to minister to her wants.

REV. ENOCH BARNES.

Was one of the earliest Methodist preachers in the Black River country. His father, Rev. Asah Barnes, was also a minister, well remembered at Little Falls and along the Mohawk Valley as a most fearless and devoted preacher of the word of God, the contemporary of the Rev. Lorenzo Dow, who made Elder Barnes' house his home while upon his journeyings up and down the central part of the State—a man of rude and uncultured manners, but possessed of a power over men, through the persuasive influence of his eloquence, that roused thousands to the forsaking of sinful ways, and to following Him, who Himself was a preacher, and “spake as never man spake.”

Enoch Barnes married Miss Anor Hazen soon after he was licensed to preach. He first began as an exhorter, when a mere lad, doubtless tutored more or less by his father, and when scarcely 21 was accepted into the Methodist itinerancy, and began that singularly devoted Christian life, which earned him a place among the foremost preachers of

his day. There must have been some peculiar strain of eloquence in this family, for one of Elder Barnes' nephews was that Rev. Dr. Haddock, murdered at Sioux City, Iowa, by the whisky men, after he had been for years one of the most eloquent Methodist preachers in the whole West. Elder Barnes' eldest child was born at Little Falls in 1814. Soon afterwards he removed to the Black River country, and located upon a piece of land in Jericho, a precinct of Houndsfield, where he reared a numerous family, all of whom are deceased, except his eldest daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Orchard, who has removed from Camp's Mills to her residence in Sackets Harbor. It was in 1811 that he joined the Methodist itinerancy. His first visit to Jefferson county was as a drafted man to participate in the battle of Sackets Harbor.

Without attempting to follow Elder Barnes through all his itineracy, it will be enough to say that he was faithful in the discharge of every ministerial duty. There came a time when the great question of Christian fellowship with slave-holders began to agitate the Methodist Church, and Elder Barnes, who had Revolutionary blood in his veins, resolved to secede from any ministerial relation with a church which countenanced slavery, even by implication. He left, with great reluctance, the organization in which he had been so long an honored minister, and retired to his farm in Jericho. It was not many years before the M. E. Church took the same ground he had advocated, and declared itself as unwilling to longer maintain Christian fellowship with owners of slaves, and then began the two distinct organizations of that great church, a Northern and Southern, the separation continuing until this day.

Elder Barnes had one peculiarly eloquent and able son, William Hazen Thomas Barnes, who was also a preacher. He lost his life in the Texan army, where he held the rank of Chaplain, in one of the battles with the Mexicans previous to the admission of that State into the Union. This young man was a protege of Hon. Eldridge G. Merick, of Clayton, who sent him to college. Having retired from the Methodist itineracy, Elder Barnes thenceforth affiliated himself with the Seventh-Day Baptists, which denomination he served for nearly twenty-five years, both in New Jersey and the State of New York. In 1842 he removed to Sackets Harbor, and though he preached more or less after that, the real activity of his ministerial life was closed. The Seventh-Day Baptist Church at Sulphur Springs he served more or less for many years, for it was near his old Jericho home, and was also the neighborhood where three of his sisters had lived, and in the near-by graveyard reposed his aged mother, Mrs. Sally Barnes. Having come to Houndsfield to reside, in the year 1822, he was at his death one of the oldest inhabitants of the

town, certainly one of the most respected. He died in Sackets Harbor, in 1877.

Elder Barnes was a man of peculiarly simple and unpretending manner. But his personal convictions were always strong. When he believed a thing he gave it its complete logical sequence. Believing human slavery to be a sin against God and man, he declined to fellowship with any church or body of men who held the converse to be

true. He could not stifle his convictions. If he could not preach the complete doctrine of universal Christianity, as applied to all men his blessed Master died to save, both black and white, he could not preach at all. He was a Garrison Abolitionist, one who believed that the Federal constitution, when it failed to protect the poor black man from brutality and chains, was indeed a "league with Hell." Thus believing, he so preached, and so lived.

THE PETTIT FAMILY.

HEMAN PETTIT, who, in the list of early settlers, is erroneously written Pellet, one of the first settlers of Watertown, came from Washington county, N. Y., in March, 1800, and settled near Burrville. His grandfather, Samuel Pettit, came from England to this country, and settled on the west end of Long Island. Heman married Martha Selfredge, of Salem, Washington county, N. Y. In 1800, hearing of the opening up of the Black River country and its great milling facilities, and he being a millwright by trade, this couple migrated to Watertown, where he helped build most of the mills about Burrville, and many in Watertown. Their eldest child, Susanna, was born June 8, 1800, and is supposed to be the first female child born in Watertown. She married James Douglas, and became the mother of James Chester Douglas, of Pillar Point; John Pettit Douglas, of Theresa (president of the Standard Publishing Company), and Norval Eliada Douglas, of Auburn, N. Y. Mrs. Heman Pettit was one of the founders of the First Presbyterian Society of Watertown.

In the year 1803 Heman Pettit moved with his family to Sackets Harbor, where he planned for the construction of mills, wharves and warehouses. About the close of the War of 1812 he moved to what is now historical Jewettsville, where he purchased land and made a homestead, in which he lived until his death. Mrs. Martha Pettit was also one of the first persons to help organize the Presbyterian Society of Sackets Harbor. Hon. Eliada Pettit, their eldest son, was born in 1803, and in youth became a teacher. He took up navigation, for which he had a particular adaption, owning and commanding his own vessels. He moved to Wayne county, N. Y., from which place he was elected to the State Legislature, in 1847.

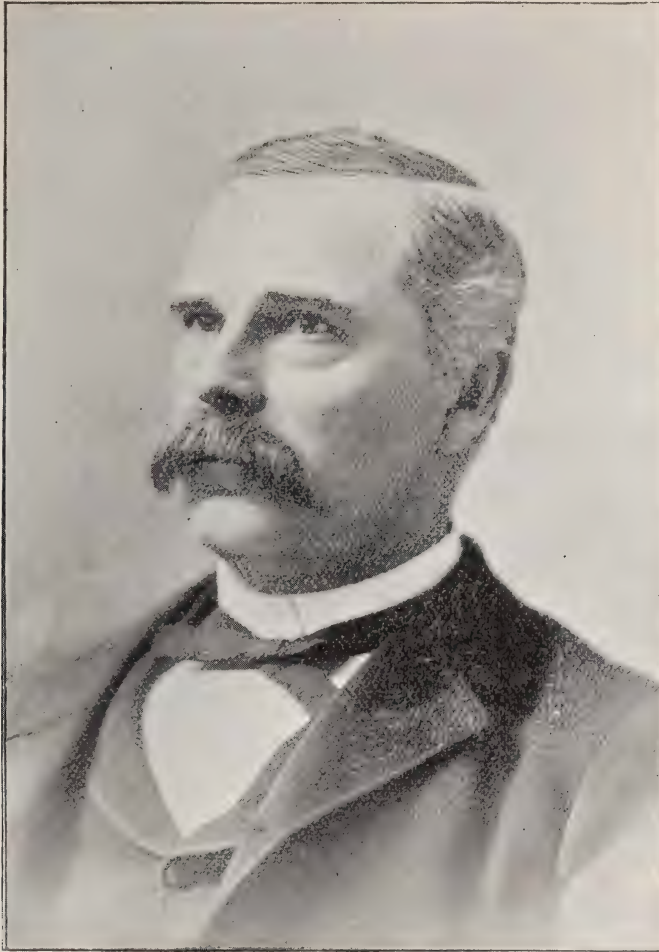
WILLIAM SELFREDGE PETTIT, second son of Heman and Martha Pettit, was born at Sackets Harbor, March 1, 1805. He secured a substantial education. The business of his choice was agriculture, and he became a prosperous and progressive farmer. It is not often in these days of change that a man lives in one place his allotted time—three score and ten. He was married twice. By his first marriage he had one son. His second wife was Mary Catherine Stevenson, born in Nottinghamshire, England. By his second mar-

riage there are three children, who survive him: Elizabeth A., Martha L. and John S. Early in life he became a member of the Presbyterian Church at Sackets Harbor, and lived the consistent life of a Christian, as did his wife.

JOHN PETTIT was born at Sackets Harbor July 24, 1807. He was educated at Watertown, and studied law with one of the Jefferson county judges. In 1830 he located at Troy, Ohio, where he remained one year teaching school and studying his profession; from there he removed to Lafayette, Indiana, where he made a permanent settlement, in May, 1831. He was a member of the Indiana Legislature, in 1836; U. S. District Attorney for that State under the Van Buren administration; a Representative in Congress for six years; a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1851; a United States Senator for three years; a Judge of Tippecanoe Circuit Court for two years, and in 1859 President Buchanan appointed him Chief Justice of the Territory of Kansas, in which capacity he served until its admission as a State, 1861, when he returned to Lafayette, where he served four years as City Attorney, and two years as Mayor. In 1870 he was elected Judge of the Indiana Supreme Court for a term of six years. When his term of office expired, January 1, 1877, he resumed the practice of law, which he continued until his death, June 19, 1887.

CHESTER D. WARD, a citizen of the town of Houndsfield, was born in Massachusetts, in 1845, the son of Moses L. and Demidecy (Scott) Ward, who came into the Black River country, in 1833, from Oneida county, and settled upon a farm on the road from Watertown to Smithville, about two miles south of Stowell's Corners. They reared seven children, Chester D., the subject of this sketch, was born upon the homestead, and had the benefits of the common school of the town. He has always been a farmer, and most of the time upon the farm first located by his parents. In 1875 he married Miss Sophronia Lee, and they have had one child born to them, Sarah Frances. Mr. Ward is a successful farmer, and enjoys the confidence of his fellow citizens. He is now serving his second term as highway commissioner of the town of Houndsfield.

HON. HENRY J. LANE



Was born in Sackets Harbor, February 27, 1841. He was educated at the common schools of his native town, and began to teach school at the early age of 17, and so continued from 1858 to 1862. Since that time he has been engaged in merchandise at Sackets Harbor, where his business has grown into large proportions for a village of that size. He has always been a Republican, casting his first vote in 1862 for the candidates of that party, with which he has been most thoroughly identified up to the present time. For many years he has been chairman of the Republican Committee of his town, and a member of the Republican County Committee.

He was elected town clerk of the town

of Houndsfield at the age of 21 years, holding the office for three years; was justice of the peace two years; assessor for the town three years; president of the village of Sackets Harbor six years; supervisor of the town of Houndsfield during 1885, 1886, 1887 and 1888; was frequently chosen a delegate from Jefferson county to the Republican State Convention; was elected Member of Assembly from first district of Jefferson county in November, 1888, and in the session commencing January 1, 1889, was appointed on the Committees of Commerce and Navigation, Public Health and Public Education; was re-elected to the Assembly in the years 1889 and 1890, serving three terms in succession; was first chair-

man of the new committee of the Assembly on Forestry and Public Lands, created in 1890. At the close of his third term in the Legislature he returned to his home, again taking charge of his mercantile business, which, with the aid of his large acquaintance, has rapidly increased in volume.

Mr. Lane formed the acquaintance of Miss Rosaltha S. Payne, daughter of Worden and Rhoda Payne, of the town of Houndsfield, which resulted in matrimony on August 14, 1862. Six children have been added to their family record, three of whom died in infancy. His first born son, H. H. Lane, was born July 14, 1863. He lives in Sackets Harbor and takes charge of his father's growing business. His daughter, Rose F., assumed control of her father's correspondence when he entered upon his term in the Legislature, and has since had charge

of the same. His only other living child, a son, was born on the eve of the election of Garfield and Arthur, and was named by his parents after those noted officials—Arthur Garfield Lane.

The parents of Mr. Lane, Charles and Fanny Lane, were natives of England, coming to America in early life. They were united in matrimony in the city of Kingston, Canada.

Mr. Lane may be called a self-made man. He has earned the promotion which has come to him, not by the aid of rich relatives or influential friends, but by his perseverance and indomitable push. He has always been loyal to his town, which appears to have lacked men of his character, who, instead of submitting to the fate that comes, try to make "fate," and to make it right.

HON. THEODORE CANFIELD.

JOHN M. CANFIELD, son of John, was born in Sharon, Conn., December 22, 1775, and came to Jefferson county in 1810. He wedded with Fanny Harvey, of Stamford, Conn., and they had 11 children, namely: Jane H., John, William F., Richard M., Laura, Fanny C., Frederick W., Annis A., Harriet, Sarah D. and Theodore.

Theodore Canfield was born in the historic village of Sackets Harbor, March 6, 1823, and here he commenced a career in the hardware trade which was continued with enviable success until his retirement in 1868. Mr. Canfield was also prominent in municipal affairs, and for his known integrity and fitness for the position was chosen the town's representative in the board of supervisors in 1859, and again in 1869, '70, '71 and '72, holding the honorable position of chairman of that board for two years. In 1866 he was the successful candidate of his party for member of Assembly. For 18 years he was an influential director of the Carthage, Watertown & Sackets Harbor Railroad, and for eight years served as vice-president of that corporation. On the 12th of September, 1848, Mr. Canfield wedded with Annie, daughter of John Little, a lady of refined and domestic tastes.

His influence upon the business concerns of Houndsfield has been important and beneficent. He is conservative in management, and his habits of thought, as well as his business education, alike inspire him to demand a strict accountability in all matters relating to public affairs. He believes, as did the founders of the government, that a public office is a public trust, never to be perverted, as with Tweed, to a means for enriching the officeholder at the expense of the people. He is a mild, but at the same time, a very determined man. He is a strong friend, and ever on the side of churches, schools and temperance.

In the progress of every frontier town, from its early settlement to a later permanent growth there are usually found some men who maintain an equable and continuous course, and become the ones whose integrity is never questioned, and whose word is always as good as a bond. Such an one was Mr. Canfield, whom the writer remembers away back in the fifties, the same just and honorable man he is to-day—equipoised, discriminating, fair and just.

A. JUDSON HORTON.

A. JUDSON HORTON, eldest son of C. Van Ranst and Emeline E. (Dickerson) Horton, was born at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., March 13, 1850. His parents removed to Point Salubrious when he was quite young, and where they continued to reside until he was 11 years of age. In 1861 he went to live with an aunt, where he remained until after the death of his father, in 1862, when he returned home to his mother in Chaumont. November 19, 1863, he, together with his youngest sister, Eva (now Mrs. J. S. Pettit, of Sackets Harbor), went to live with Hon. Jay Dimick, of Houndsfield, remaining there until 21 years of age. After attaining his majority he went to Missouri, and upon his return, February 22, 1872, was married to Ellen L. Maxon, youngest daughter of Hon. Benjamin Maxon, of Houndsfield. They took up their abode with her father and worked his farm. Two years later, in 1874, his wife and her father died within a short time of each other. At the earnest request of his mother-in-law, he continued to stay with her on the farm until her death, in 1891. February 19, 1882, he was again married to Mary Ladd, by whom he has three children: Hannah Ellen, Gilbert Van Ranst and Kenneth Field, aged respectively 11, 9 and 6 years.



Thos. Comfield

NEWMAN HOLLEY POTTER,

Who was a gallant soldier in Company K, 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, was born in Houndsfield in 1829, the son of Anson and Abby (Fall) Potter. Mr. Potter, Sr., came from Massachusetts, and his wife from Connecticut, both from good New England stock. They came into Jefferson county in 1808, locating at Stoel's Corners. They were married in 1826, and reared five children, all of whom are now (1895) living: Walter W.; who married Delila, daughter of Daniel Bennett, of Houndsfield; Newman H., Lorentine C., who married Chauncey W., son of Col. Bates, of Houndsfield, they now residing at Crocker, Iowa; Lydia M., who married Harrison E. Spaulsury, of Leonidas, Mich., and Anson A., of Syracuse, N. Y., who has never married. Anson Potter, the

Goodrich, of Houndsfield, and they had three children born to them when the husband and father volunteered to go and be shot at for the princely reward of eight dollars per month, payable in greenbacks, worth all the way from 50 to 80 cents on the dollar. Mr. Potter served with his company and regiment through the whole term of their two-year enlistment, sharing in all the battles in which the 35th participated, from the first skirmishing at Fredericksburg to Antietam. He was never in the hospital a single day, and that gallant regiment never stacked arms without his being with them from beginning to end.

On leaving the army he returned to his original avocation, farming, and has gone right along in that business until he is now the proprietor of the farm first located by his grandfather, John Potter, who married a sister of Charles Holloway, of Houndsfield. Mr. Potter has now five children, all of whom are married, and he is about ready to give up the hardships of farming and take a little rest after a life of unusual activity and endeavor.

Mr. Potter, in his early manhood, taught district school, and in the days when teaching a common school in Jefferson county was no idle pastime. The larger boys occasionally amused themselves by throwing the teacher out of doors, and one of the schools Mr. Potter engaged to teach had witnessed the dismissal of two teachers before he was (owing to similar treatment) engaged. As a result, a good deal of curiosity existed as to how long the new instructor would hold his place. The second day after he took charge four or five of the biggest boys purposely infringed the rules so as to dump "the teacher out doors," as they termed it. Potter was comparatively small in body, but he made up in muscle for what he lacked in flesh, and when the boys formed in line of battle and moved to the attack, amid the intense excitement of the school, it looked as though an easy victory was at hand for them. But they counted without their host, for, quick as a cat, Potter sprang forward and knocked down the foremost, and in quick time had them all sprawling on the floor, and before they were aware, he had seized them one by one and pulled and rolled them out of the door. Looking quietly round, Potter calmly said: "The next class will take their places." It is needless to add that there was no more trouble in that school during the winter.

The company with which Mr. Potter served was a peculiar one. Col. Lord and Captain Camp got it together in Brownville and Houndsfield. It was composed mostly of young men, some of the recruits being barely eligible. But it gradually developed into a very reliable fighting company.

This company was a part of the gallant 35th, whose service called for participation in every line of pickets from the Potomac to the Rappahannock, and it never failed to respond to every call.



NEWMAN HOLLEY POTTER.

father of this family, and his amiable companion, were people highly respected by all who knew them. He died in 1883 in his 79th year, after a long life of honorable and successful effort. His farm, where he lived so many years, was located on the Military Road between Sackets Harbor and Brownville. His widow survived him nearly nine years, dying in 1891.

Newman H., the subject of this sketch, had the benefit of the common schools of Houndsfield, completing his education at the Watertown Institute. He worked upon his father's farm in summer and attended school in winter. In his 32d year he joined the 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry in 1861, being one of the first to enlist. He had previously married Miss Harriet E. Goodrich, daughter of Major

FAMILY SKETCHES.

DR. SAMUEL GUTHRIE.—One of the most unique characters that ever rose to prominence in Jefferson county was Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of Sackets Harbor, the discoverer of chloroform. He was born in Brimfield, Mass., in 1782, his father being a physician. He began to practice medicine soon after reaching his majority, removing to Smyrna, N. Y. During the War of 1812, he held the position of examining surgeon in the army. While at Smyrna he had paid considerable attention to the manufacture of gunpowder, and after coming to Jewettsville, one mile east of Sackets Harbor, he manufactured gunpowder in a small way. He was a great experimenter, often receiving painful injuries as a result of his carelessness. But he must have had an inventive and highly intelligent mind, for his experiments resulted in two great discoveries—chloroform, now the standard anæsthetic in medicine, and the principle of percussion, as applied to the firing of guns. Years ago there was no means known for alleviating the pain of an operation in surgery, and the percentage of deaths under operations was very much in excess of the present time. During the Civil War there were over a million fluid pounds of chloroform used in the Union Army, and the benefits it conferred upon poor wounded men are almost beyond description.

The application of the principle of communicating fire to the charges of a gun loaded with powder, by simple percussion, was first applied in the village of Sackets Harbor, preceding all other similar efforts. Dr. Guthrie was the inventor, but he never realized a dollar in money from his discovery. His fulminating powder, igniting by a slight blow, was the beginning from which have sprung all the later high explosives, used in all countries, and of inestimable value.

After a life of great usefulness, Dr. Guthrie died at the home of his daughter in Jewettsville, near Sackets Harbor, October 19, 1848.

HON. JOHN R. BENNETT, now a prominent judge residing in Janesville, Wisconsin, is a native of Houndsfield, and studied law in Sackets Harbor under Burnham. His parents were farmers, and the Judge's father, Daniel Bennett, long supported them by burning charcoal, then the only fuel used by blacksmiths. The boy John had only fair advantages in the way of schooling, yet he possessed remarkable ability, which soon raised him to eminence, and he now occupies a position of much responsibility.

MERRICK M. BATES was born in the town of Brimfield, Mass., July 10, 1801. In the spring of 1801 his father, Samuel Bates, in company with Aaron Blodgett, came from Massachusetts and purchased 285 acres of land in the southeast corner of Houndsfield. Erecting a log house and making some slight improvements, he returned to Massachusetts

in the fall, and in December, 1802, returned with his family. Upon the breaking out of the War of 1812, he enlisted in Capt. Camp's artillery company, and served gallantly at Sackets Harbor. He died in 1813. The death of his father threw many responsibilities upon young Merrick, he being the eldest son and the main dependence of his widowed mother. His early life was one of toil, and but slight aid was received by him from the district school, but whatever ability was possessed by him, obtained strength by improved opportunity. In military matters Mr. Bates was quite prominent. He was colonel of the 21st regiment of New York Light Artillery, and was a strict disciplinarian and an able officer. In 1816 he married Miss Abigail Stool, daughter of Mr. Osline Stool, by whom he had 10 children, eight of whom are now living. Mrs. Bates was all that is expressed in the terms, "amiable and intelligent." The attachment between husband and wife but strengthened with time; they lived in harmony and labored in unison, and when she closed her eyes upon this world, in July, 1846, it was in a full faith in a higher existence. Mrs. John Winslow now residing in Watertown, was the daughter of Merick M. Bates.

IRA HALL.—Samuel Hall, father of the subject of this sketch, came from Connecticut with his family, to Madison county, N. Y., in 1798, and purchased a small farm, being a man of very limited means. Upon this farm he resided until his death, which occurred in 1841. Ira lived with his father until he was 27 years of age. He received the advantages of an academic education, which he made practically useful, teaching for 10 years. He was married April 3, 1827, to Miss Sophia Fort, and in that year located in Houndsfield, where he purchased 109 acres of land, now a part of one of the best in town. Mr. Hall was a successful farmer. By a long life of integrity, he secured the love and esteem of his fellow-townsmen. He filled the office of justice of the peace for 12 years; that of postmaster for 28 years, and that of assessor for three years. In 1831 his wife died, and in the spring of 1832 he married Maudina Swift, of St. Lawrence county. By his first wife he had two children, and by his second wife he had eight. Mr. Hall is buried in the Sulphur Springs burying-ground.

JOSHUA CROUCH was one of the writer's earliest friends. He was a prosperous farmer near the Sulphur Springs, in Houndsfield, where he reared a large family, having married for his first wife, Miss Mary Resseguie, who was descended from an old and distinguished French family. The Resseguiés were also related to the Bonticous, a name well known in France as well as in the early settlements of this country. Mr. Crouch's ancestors were of English descent, coming to

America in 1632, and settling in Hebron, Connecticut. Mr. Crouch and his wife had born to them eight children: Esther, who died in infancy, Daniel, Cynthia (who married Sylvanus Tyler), Hannah (who married E. D. Maxon), Wm. Harrison, Samuel, John and Emily. This last named, the youngest child, is more particularly the subject of this sketch, being the sole survivor of this once numerous and well-known family. She married Martin P. Lawrence in 1849, and they have reared four children: Everett D., William G., Mary Inez, and Susan Emily, who died in infancy. They reside upon a part of the original Joshua Crouch farm, which once embraced 214 acres, though Mr. Crouch at one time paid taxes upon 500 acres of land in Houndsfield. He was one of those designated as "minute-men" during the threatened attack upon Sackets Harbor, and on hearing the guns he started for the fight, but reached the town only in time to see the British in full retreat. The Grange Hall for Houndsfield, is near Mrs. Lawrence's home, and she is an influential and industrious member of that organization. Her children are about her, an abiding comfort and solace, for they are dutiful and affectionate. Miss Mary, the only surviving daughter, is an expert telegraph operator, having had charge for several years of an important station upon the R. W. & O. Railroad.

APPLETON MCKEE, a native of Hartford, Conn., located in the town of Adams, in 1803, where he engaged in farming, and so continued until his death, in 1831, aged 74 years. His wife was Mercy Hill, and of their nine children, Alvin was born in Connecticut, and removed to Adams with his father. In 1841 he located in Houndsfield, where he died at the age of 77 years. In 1830 he married Mary, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Edwards) Allen, of Johnstown, Fulton county, and they had six children, viz: Corrilla, Levi, Elisha, Phila, Harrison and Oscar.

The latter was born in Houndsfield, in 1846. He married Frank R., daughter of Ephraim P. and Elizabeth (Dimick) Morseman, and their children are Appleton G., Nellie I. and Teall. He still resides on the homestead farm, from which his mother died in 1890. Oscar R. McKee served in Co. C., 186th N. Y. Volunteers, until the close of the war.

FREDERICK M. LIVERMORE, long a resident of Houndsfield, was the son of Elisha and Mercy (Benjamin) Livermore, who came into Houndsfield from Litchfield, N. Y., about 1808. They took up land, and began farming, rearing four children: Julia A., who married Lewis Livermore; Frederick M., William and George. Frederick M., the subject of this sketch, was born in Houndsfield, in 1824. He had the common school advantages, and completed his education at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute at Watertown. He taught school for several terms in winter, working on the farm

summers. In 1847 he married Miss Mary A. Frost, daughter of Orra Frost, of Omar. They reared three children: George, Mary, who married L. G. Ives, and Miss Ida. Mr. Livermore may be classed as having been a farmer from his youth up. He purchased the farm on the State road from Watertown to Sackets Harbor, in 1857, and it has since been his home. His wife is still alive to share his earthly pilgrimage. He has held several town offices, and is one of the best known and most respected citizens of Houndsfield, a universal favorite. Mr. Livermore was commissioned by Gov. Silas Wright to be Captain in the 189th Regiment of State Militia, November 4, 1846.

NATHAN LADD, long a resident of the southern part of Houndsfield, came into the Black River country in 1811, from Bridgewater, though he was born in Coventry, Conn. He located upon the farm still held in the family, on the road from Stoell's Corners to Smithville. After locating the land (102 acres), and putting in one crop of wheat, he returned to Bridgewater, and brought on his parents. He married Betsey Edick, and they reared four children: Eliphalet, Brayton, Matilda C. and Mary E. Matilda married Isaac B. Fults. Eliphalet married Charlotte Spaulding, of Onondaga county.

Nathan Ladd died in 1877, living to be 90 years of age. He was a much respected citizen, laboring diligently to support a growing family. The farm he took up was part of the original Houndsfield tract, and was purchased from Col. Elisha Camp, the agent. The old homestead is now occupied by Miss Mary E. Ladd, a lady much respected, who owns one-half of the land, the other portion belonging to the son of her brother Eliphalet—who was one of the writer's school and playmates in youth. They are the nearest neighbors to Hon. Jay Dimick, who met his untimely death in trying to free his horses from his burning barn, late in December, 1894.

HON. BENJAMIN MAXON, for many years one of the most prominent and capable farmers of Houndsfield, came into Jefferson county about 1828, from Brookfield, Madison county, N. Y., settling on the farm he occupied so many years. He was born in 1800, and had married, before coming to Jefferson county, Miss Lucy Ives, and they brought two children with them, Sophia, now the widow of Hon. Jay Dimick, of Houndsfield, and Rufus L., now residing on a part of the old homestead. Mr. Maxon was a large man physically—a very successful man—much above most of his contemporaries in ability, force of character and natural capacity. His wife died in 1845, and he married, for his second wife, Miss Hannah Gilbert, by whom he had two children, both of whom are now deceased. Mr. Maxon died in 1874, in his 74th year. No man in the town was more respected. He was Member of Assembly from the first Assembly district of the

county, and was supervisor of his town. In religious belief he was a Seventh Day Baptist, and his exemplary life shed lustre upon his profession.

RUFUS L. MAXON, son of the above, was born in 1828, and had the benefit of the common schools, completing his education at the DeRuyter (Madison county) Academy, and at the Troy Polytechnic, where he learned surveying, which he practices more or less. But he is by occupation a farmer. He married Miss Azelia Warren, by whom he had three children. She died in 1871. In 1873 he married Mrs. Sarah Hall, who had three children by her former husband. Mr. Maxon owns a part of the farm originally settled by his father, and is a successful man and an honored citizen.

DAVID S. DICKERSON was admitted to the Jefferson County Medical Society in 1836. He was born in January, 1808; granted a diploma by the Medical Society of the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Fairfield, December 25, 1826, and July 26, 1828, he received a license to practice medicine and surgery from the Herkimer County Medical Society. He located at Rice's Corners, in Houndsfield, and died there August 19, 1845. His death was the result of an operation performed upon himself for the cure of stricture of the urethra, caused by an injury received in the saddle. By his early death the community was deprived of a bright, conscientious and energetic citizen and physician. The profession lost from its ranks one to whose example and career they could point with honest pride.

LEBBEUS F. ALLEN, a native of the town of Houndsfield, was born in 1831, and was the son of Leonard and Eunice (Knowlton) Allen. Leonard Allen came into the Black River country with his parents, settling upon the farm now owned by Lebbeus F., his son. Leonard's wife was the first white child born in the town of Brownville. They reared six children: Eleanor, who married Albert Allen; Jane, who married William Fisk; Lucy, who married Charles A. Ostrander; Phoebe, who married Safford E. Field; Lebbeus F., who married Miss Meroe Warren. Lebbeus F. and his wife have had four children born to them, one of which died in infancy. Those living are; Leonard L., of Watertown, who married Stella Brimmer; T. Warren, of New York city, who married Bertha Marr; and Frank W., of New York city.

Mr. Allen was justice of the peace of the town of Houndsfield for 10 years. He enjoys the respect and confidence of his neighbors. The farm which he owns, and upon which he was born, has never been out of the Allen family. It was originally purchased by Mr. Allen's grandfather from Col. Elisha Camp, who was agent for Houndsfield, the original proprietor.

Mr. Allen has been always closely identified with all interests pertaining to the community in which he has spent his life-time,

foremost in church and educational work, and sacrificing much time, labor and money for the public good. In the school district in which he resides, is one of the best made and furnished district school houses in the county. It was built after his designs and under his supervision. The community's pleasant little church also owes much of the beauty of its interior to his labors. He has been a director in the Jefferson County Patrons' Fire Relief Association for the past 15 years, and foremost in the business of the Association. He has also had the settlement of several estates to care for. He was nominated for supervisor of his town several years ago on the Republican ticket, but lacked a few votes of election.

EPHRAIM P. MORSEMAN, who was one of the earliest instructors the author of this History remembers with grateful affection, was born March 11, 1809, at the village of Henderson, N. Y. He commenced teaching in 1827. In 1830 he married Betsey Dimick, the youngest sister of Hon. Jay Dimick, of Houndsfield. He continued his vocation as a teacher in the common schools for nearly 20 years; after that he became a partner with Alex. Salisbury in merchantile operations at Theresa, N. Y. Here he also taught the village school, having some of the distinguished Flower family as his pupils, also Mary Foote Lull, whose father had then lately died. Removing to the West he remained there only a year, when he returned and purchased a small farm not far from Sackets Harbor, where he raised garden seed and fruits, to supply the garrison at Madison Barracks. He has been superintendent of the schools for Houndsfield, justice of the peace and assessor. He purchased Moorland, a dairy farm of only a few acres, which he has increased, until now it contains 260 acres. Upon this farm he resided until he and his wife celebrated their golden wedding, on June 6, 1880. She died in 1882. He then left the farm in possession of his son. In 1887 he married Margaret, widow of Dr. Ferguson, of Mogadore, Ohio, when he again took up his residence at Moorland. In 1893, Margaret, his wife, died, which caused Mr. Morseman to again leave the farm, and he is now living with his daughter, Mrs. Stearns. There he is passing into the sere and yellow leaf, though in full possession of all his faculties; in his 85th year, he is a remarkably well preserved man, good for several years yet of enjoyable life.

AMOS MOORE, born in 1796, was the son of Veranus Moore, Sr., one of the earliest settlers of Houndsfield, where he resided for many years, in the extreme southeastern portion of the town. Amos received his farm of 72 acres as a gift from his father, when yet a young man. He married Miss Harriet Smith (Barnes), and they began house-keeping on the road leading from Rice's to the Reed Settlement, above the beaver meadow in Houndsfield. There they lived many years, but had no children. They adopted a little girl, to whom they gave their

own name, and when she had reached womanhood she married John Alexander. They raised two children. Amos, the boy (born June 2, 1844), lived with his grandparents (the Moores), after the death of his mother, which occurred in his eleventh year. His father died two years after his mother, and young Amos remained with his grandparents until he married Miss Amanda Smith, in 1873. They have reared four children, William H., Ida May, Harriet E., and Laura Etta. These children are very promising, and are being well educated. By his grandfather's will, Amos Alexander inherited the Amos Moore homestead, where he now resides. He is a respected and honorable citizen, and has a neat farm. Amos Moore died in 1874; Harriet, his wife, died in 1882.

ORVILLE W. BAKER, a native and a long resident of Houndsfield, was born in 1827, the son of John and Rocksenia (Weed) Baker, who were born in this State, and came to the farm they lived upon for so many years, near Stoell's Corners, where Mr. Baker died, in 1880. Mrs. Baker died in 1891. Orville W. had the benefit of the common schools of Houndsfield, and graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1849. He taught school nine winters, and worked upon the farm summers. In 1852 he married Miss Olive Reed, daughter of Garret Reed, of Sackets Harbor. Mr. Baker has always been a farmer, except when he was teaching. He has been justice of the peace for 16 years, and served as railroad commissioner for Houndsfield for several years, and was secretary, for 13 years, of the Jefferson County Patrons' Fire Relief Association. Mr. Baker is an extremely modest and reticent man, but he has so many sterling qualities that he enjoys the entire respect and confidence of all his neighbors and acquaintances. He, too, is one of the descendants of that primeval stock who have left durable traces of their ability and integrity.

ELIJAH FIELD came into the Black River country from Woodstock, Vt., in 1806, settling on a farm in Field's Settlement. Himself and wife reared 12 children, nine boys and three girls. Spafford Field was one of these sons, born in 1790, in Vermont, and came to Watertown with his parents. He, also, was a farmer during his whole life. He married Mary Resseguie, by whom he had one daughter. The mother died in 1813. Spafford Field died in 1870, aged 80 years, having married Miss Alice Moore in 1817, and they reared only one child. This wife died in 1859. In 1861 he married Mrs. Mary Becker for his third wife. She died in 1873.

SAFFORD E. FIELD, a son of Spafford, was born in Houndsfield, upon the farm where he resided for 60 years. He had the benefit of the common schools of that period, but completed his scholastic education at a school in Sackets Harbor. He was a teacher for one term, when he took up the duties of his father's farm, and continued as such until his marriage, which took place in 1850, he

marrying Miss Phoebe Allen, daughter of Leonard Allen, of Houndsfield. They have reared one child, and adopted another. Mrs. Field is still living to cheer her husband's life. Mr. Field was postmaster during one term at East Houndsfield. He joined the Republican party at its organization, and has never voted for the candidates of any other party, though he has never been a politician. In 1889 he removed to the city of Watertown, where he now resides, at No. 36 TenEyck street.

BERNARD EVELEIGH was of English descent, born January 17, 1813. When 21 he came to Sackets Harbor and became an apprentice to the carpenters' trade. In 1840 he married Miss Lydia Champion. One child was born to them (Mrs. A. M. Marsh, of Houndsfield). In 1861 he began hotel keeping, continuing therein four years only, when he returned to his old business, adding lumber dealing and contracting to carpentering. He was an energetic, successful citizen, and died in 1894, possessed of considerable means. His first wife died in 1880, and in 1882 he married Mrs. Amos Membership.

SHERIDAN GRANT MARTIN, a young resident of Sackets Harbor, is the son of Josiah and Keziah (Vincent) Martin, who were residents of Upshur county, West Va. There Sheridan Grant was born in 1864. He had the benefit of the common schools of that section. He lived there until 1884, when he emigrated to Kansas. Remaining there two years, he came to Sackets Harbor in 1887. In June, 1893, he married Miss Flora May Holden, and they have one dear little baby, Winifred Inez. Mr. Martin intends to be a farmer and poultry raiser, and to make Sackets Harbor his permanent home.

DANIEL REED was a native of Connecticut. He came to Sackets Harbor in 1800, when three years of age, and served on a gunboat in the War of 1812. He died in the town of Houndsfield in 1880, aged 83 years. He married Jane Sterritt, who was born in Sackets Harbor, and they reared four children, George M., Robert C., Susan and Charles C.

CHARLES C. REED married Amanda M., daughter of James and Catharine (Frazier) Thum, of Sackets Harbor, and he is now a captain of a sailing vessel, in which business he has been engaged 50 years. Charles Reed served in the late war in Co. G, 116th N. Y. Vols.

MYRON HOLDEN, son of Timothy, was born in Houndsfield, where he now resides. He married Julia A., daughter of Benjamin and Armenia (Barnes) Orchard, and their children are Flora M., Aurilla A. and Benjamin M. Enoch Barnes, the maternal grandfather of Mrs. Julia A. Holden, served in the War of 1812, and drew a pension.

JOSIAH MCWAYNE came to Houndsfield from Massachusetts before 1800, among the first settlers, and remained until his death, in 1868, aged 88 years. He married Phebe Abbott, who died in 1859, aged 75 years.

Their children were Delonzo, Delos A., Samuel, Uranius, Justus, Alexander and Kimball D. The latter was born in this town, and here remained until his death in 1844, aged 36 years. He married Betsey Wallace, of this town and their children were Phebe A., Charlotte, Justus W., Elizabeth and Jay D.

JAY D. McWAYNE married Sarah, daughter of Lewis and Lucinda (Baker) Wallsworth, and they had three children—Eva and Arthur (deceased), and Ella. He served as first lieutenant in the late war in Co. K., 35th N. Y. Vols. He also organized Co. B, 186th N. Y. Vols., of which he was captain and served as recruiting officer. Justus W. McWayne married Helen L., daughter of Archibald and Sarah (Holden) Campbell, and they had one son, Archie Campbell.

RUSSELL SPICER was born in Houndsfield, He married Aurilla, daughter of Eli and Polly Spicer, who died in 1863, aged 54 years. Their children were Hannibal, Dianna, Gilbert, Rosaltha, Edwin, Emma, Estelle and Ivan L.

IVAN L. SPICER, born in this town, married Mrs. Elizabeth Spicer, daughter of Barton and Rachel (Misner) White, and they have one daughter, Luella G. They reside on a farm on road 60. Mr. Spicer served in Co. H, 10th N. Y. H. A., three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. David Spicer, father of Russell, married Betsey Rockwell. He served in the battle of Sackets Harbor in the War of 1812, and was one of the first settlers of this town, where his home was until his death.

DAVID McKEE married Mary Lawrence, of West Chazy, Clinton county, and their children are Mary H., Frank E., and Wilbur L. Wilbur L. married Arabella G. Coventry, of Utica, and they have one daughter, Julia G., and reside at Sackets Harbor. David McKee is an iron founder, and has been for many years a respected citizen.

EDWIN C. KNOWLTON was born in Brownville, and was twice married. His first wife, Mary S. McQuain, of Sackets Harbor, bore him two children, Hattie and Corry M. His second marriage was with Mrs. Fidelia R. (Manchester) Colburn, of Otsego county. He resides at Sackets Harbor, where he is engaged as engineer at the United States barracks, and is also a practical and consulting engineer for steamboats and railroads.

BENNIE F. WRIGHT is a resident of Brownville, to which town he removed in 1889. Mr. Wright served in Co. H, N. Y. Heavy Artillery, three years, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war. He participated in the battles of Bermuda Front and Petersburg, and was taken prisoner at the latter place and confined in Libby prison.

WILLIAM McLAUGHLIN married Sarah A. Lewis, and his children are William J., Anna B. and Kate P. He served in the late war in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Volunteers, and participated in the battles of Second Bull Run, Slaughter Mountain, Culpepper, Warrenton and White Sulphur Springs.

RICHARD M. EARL, a native of Sackets Harbor, where he now resides, married Lucy, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Jackson) Boulton, and his children are Richard H. and Charles S. Mr. Earl served as captain of a lake vessel, which plied between Oswego and Chicago for many years. He was for a long time proprietor of the Earl House at Sackets Harbor.

JOEL KNIGHT was born in Vermont, and came to this county, locating in Watertown in 1821, later removing to this town, where he remained many years, finally settling in the town of Alexandria where he died in 1847, aged 75 years. He married Hannah Ayres, of Vermont, and of their 10 children, Randall Knight was born in Vermont and came to Houndsfield in 1822. He has been twice married. By his first wife, Avilla Galloway, he had three children, Hiram, Edward and Emma. His second marriage was with Rosetta Olmstead.

EDWARD KNIGHT married Luthera, daughter of John and Sarah (Pilmore) Sargent, and is on a farm which he has occupied for over 30 years. They have two children, Elma M. and Mary E.

WILLIAM PORTER was born in the village of Sackets Harbor, April 12, 1822. He married Caroline A., daughter of Ashby and Dolly S. (Robbins) Smith, of Houndsfield, and their children are William H., now a resident of Walula, Washington; George A., a grocer of Osage, Iowa; Edward F., of Portland, Oregon; Fred B., Ida A., Albert S. and Mary A. He served as night watchman in the custom-house at Sackets Harbor, and was appointed inspector of construction at Madison Barracks in 1880. He is a carpenter and still resides at Sackets Harbor.

THEODORE WASHBURN married Jeanette, daughter of Albert and Mary (Davis) Rice, of Adams, and he has two children, Albert and Arthur, and resides in this town on the farm where he was born. Silas R. Washburn was born and reared in this town, where he married Esther, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lane) Stoodley, by whom he has two children, William W. and Homer T.

HENRY J. GRAHAM was born in this town. He married Mrs. Martha Gifford, of Three Mile Bay, daughter of Asa Chapman, and they have had three children, Grant G. (deceased), Nellie and Maggie, and reside on a farm. Mr. Graham served in Co. I, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, nearly three years, and was honorably discharged. He participated in the battles of Cole Harbor and Petersburg, was with Sheridan in the campaign of 1864, and was at the front at the time of Lee's surrender.

CAPTAIN JAMES M. TRACY was born in this town, where he married Elmina, daughter of Aaron and Susan (Perkins) Wheat, by whom he has four children, viz.: Elizabeth H., James M., Howard N. and John R. He was a captain on the lakes for 35 years, and is now retired, at the age of 65 years.

RICHARD MEEKS, who served in the Revolutionary War three years, was born in Albany county, where he died. He married Jamima Nelson, and among their children was a son named Edward, who settled on a farm in the town of Henderson in 1835. He died in Canada, aged 66 years. He married Harriet Cook, and they had nine children, viz.: Dennison, Martha, Joel, Champlin, Lewis, Amelia, Moses and Nelson.

NELSON MEAKS married Geraldine, daughter of Matthew D. and Hannah (Davis) Wright, and their children were Jesse, Glenna and Pearl. Mr. Meeks served in Co. B, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, until the close of the war. He is a farmer in this town.

ALBERT METCALF entered the naval service in 1866, as custodian of the naval property at Sackets Harbor, and still retains that position.

JOHN GRAHAM, proprietor of the Graham House, at Sackets Harbor, is a native of that village, and was born in 1831. He sailed the lakes for 42 years, and has commanded five different vessels. In April, 1874, he became proprietor of the well-known Eveleigh House, near the historic battle ground, changing the name to the Graham House. His son, Harley B. Graham, is the clerk.

PHILANDER B. CLEVELAND, one of the esteemed and oldest citizens of Houndsfield, died very suddenly at his late residence on the Sackets Harbor road, a few miles from Watertown, February 23, 1895. He was in his 72d year. Philander B. Cleveland was born in the town of Rutland, being a son of Harvey Cleveland and grandson of Isaac Cleveland, both early settlers of this county. Isaac Cleveland was a Revolutionary soldier and was born in Connecticut, whence he removed to Rutland, finally locating in Houndsfield, where he died, aged 80 years. His son Harvey was born in Connecticut and served in the War of 1812. He came to Jefferson county among the early settlers, and finally located in Houndsfield, where he died in 1887, aged 80 years, the same age as his father. Philander B. lived 63 years on the farm where he died. He was married 47 years ago to Mercy Richardson. Besides his wife, the following children survive him: Merritt A. Cleveland, of Brockport; Milo L. Cleveland and Stephen R. Cleveland, of Watertown, and Miss Flora Cleveland, of Houndsfield.

In bringing to a close our imperfect and very much shortened account of the town of Houndsfield, the author of this History feels that he has scarcely done the dear old town justice. History should be regarded very much like a panorama. You sit and look at it as it is unrolled, and patiently listen to explanations of the lecturer as he points out the more interesting or celebrated points; but the hearer's mind may not be altogether absorbed by what he hears. He thinks of the things omitted—perhaps of his father's mansion, which stood upon the banks of the

stream the glib lecturer talks about, but that home is not apparent. It was the most important thing in the whole panorama to him, for it was the home of his childhood. In that way the reader must look upon history—not as a work entering into all the minute details of biography or of personal incident—but as selecting the most important matters and dwelling upon them—not denying that there is very much unsaid, and many most worthy names omitted.

There is a representative of one distinguished family yet living in Sackets Harbor (the Morris family).

LEWIS MORRIS, born in Morrisania, now a part of the present city of New York, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and served in the Revolutionary war. Among his children was Jacob, who removed to Otsego county, town of Morris, which town took its name from him, and where he died, aged 82 years. He was a brigadier-general under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and served as State senator four years. He married, first, Mary C. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., and their children were Mary, Sarah, Catharine, Lewis Lee, Richard, John Cox, Jacob W., William A., James V. and Charles V. He married, second, Mrs. Sophia Pringle, and by her he had one son, William A. P., now of Madison, Wis. Charles Valentine Morris was born in the town of Morris, Otsego county, May 4, 1802. On January 1, 1818, he entered the U. S. navy as a midshipman, and after serving three cruises resigned in 1826, in consequence of having yellow fever while doing lieutenant's duty. In 1841 his old shipmates induced him to return to the navy, and he entered it as master-mate. In six months after he was examined by Commodore M. C. Perry, president of the board, and promoted as master, and ordered to duty in the navy yard. In 1853 his grade was placed on the reserved list by an act of Congress. January 1, 1861, he came on to Washington from Michigan, and offered his services, which offer was refused by the Hon. M. Toucey, then Secretary of the Navy. He came on again April 15, 1861, and his services were accepted, and he was immediately ordered to duty by the Hon. Gilbert Wells, Secretary of the Navy. He was ordered to command the steamer Mt. Vernon, by Admiral Dahlgren, May 24, 1861, and took the late Col. Ellsworth and six companies of his command down to Alexandria; afterwards was sent down to the Rappahannock and other places. He was ordered by Admiral Dahlgren down the Potomac with a marine guard to take possession of the steamer Forbes, which he accomplished, placing the sea officers in irons and bringing her up to the yard. Mr. Morris married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Elizur and Caroline (Harrison) Mosely, of Oneida county, by whom he had children as follows: Mosely (deceased), Caroline E., Joshua S., Thomas B. and Virginia, the last named of whom resides in the village of Sackets Harbor.

LE RAY.

LE RAY received its name from James Le-Ray de Chaumont, the proprietor, and was formed from Brownville, February 17, 1806. Antwerp was taken off in 1810, a part of Wilna in 1813, and Philadelphia and a part of Alexandria in 1821. It is an interior town, east of the center of the county, and lies nearly in the form of an equilateral triangle, of which the western boundary is a north and south line against the towns of Orleans and Pamela, the northeast side joining Theresa and Philadelphia, and the southeast border being formed partially by Wilna, but principally by the Black river, which is its main boundary water course. The next stream in size is Indian river, which enters from Philadelphia, flows in a southwesterly course to within one mile of Evans Mills, then turns sharply towards the north and returns to Philadelphia, after a meander of nearly five miles in LeRay. Pleasant creek, rising in the southeast, turns the mill's-wheels at Le-Raysville, Slocumville, Churchill's, Henry's, and Evans Mills, then, having received the waters of West creek, passes on towards Indian river, which it joins at the point where the latter turns its course northward. Gardner's creek falls into the Indian river from the eastward above the bend. Several very small streams take their rise in the northwest and flow thence through Pamela into Perch lake. The surface of the town is level or gently rolling, and the soil is principally a clayey loam. A strip of sand, known as the "pine plains," once covered with pine, extends along Black river into Wilna.

A small part of LeRay was included in the Chassanis tract, its north line running from Great Bend north, 87° west, and being also the south line of LeRay's purchase, which embraced four-fifths of the present town.

In the summer of 1802, Benjamin Brown, a brother of General Brown, commenced the erection of a saw-mill on Pleasant creek, in the present village of LeRaysville. The party left Brownville, April 17, to cut a road through to this point, led by Jacob Brown, who preceded with a compass to mark the line, and after a few miles returned, leaving word that he would send on teams with provisions. From the difficulties of the route, these supplies did not arrive till the second day, when the parties had reached their destination, half famished. In July, Mrs. B. Brown arrived, the first woman in the settlement, and in the fall the mill was completed. At the raising, men were summoned from great distances. These occasional re-unions for mutual aid, afforded in these primitive times the only opportunities which they enjoyed for exchanging the news, comparing progress, and speculating on the probabilities of the future, nor could 30 or 40 men in the prime of life, and many of them accustomed to the stimulus of ardent spirits, allow those meetings to pass without a frolic. Our

chronicler relates that on these occasions "the party was feasted upon a fine buck, that, when dressed, weighed 228 pounds." This game was very common at that period.

The first town meeting was held March 3, 1807, at the house of Abial Shurtliff, and at this meeting the following were elected to manage the municipal affairs of the town: James Shurtliff, supervisor; Thomas Ward, town clerk; Ruel Kimball, John B. Bossuot, and Richardson Avery, assessors; Daniel Child, Daniel Sterling, and Lyman Holbrook, commissioners of highways; and Thomas Thurston, constable and collector.

The following is the list of supervisors from 1807 to 1853. For the remainder of the names see pp. 337-344: 1807-15, James Shurtliff; 1816, Ruel Kimball; 1817, Ethni Evans; 1818, Alvin Herrick; 1819-25, Horatio Orvis; 1826, William Palmer; 1827-29, John McComber; 1830, Stephen D. Sloan; 1831, J. McComber; 1832, S. D. Sloan; 1833-35, Lybeus Hastings; 1836, Ira A. Smith; 1837, S. D. Sloan; 1838, Daniel D. Sloan; 1839-40, Joel Haworth; 1841-42, Elisha Potter; 1843, L. Hastings; 1844-45, Hez. L. Granger; 1846-47, Alfred Veber; 1848-49, Joseph Boyer; 1850, William G. Comstock; 1851, Joseph Boyer; 1852-53, Alonzo M. Van Ostrand.

The veteran historian, Dr. Hough, seldom indulged in anything romantic or imaginative. In his account of LeRay, he says:

"The silken cord which binds two willing hearts, will sometimes chafe and irritate, as happened in this town more than half a century since, when a lady of many advantages, having wedded a Frenchman accustomed to the rough fare of common life, had found the hut of the backwoodsman a poor place for the enjoyment of life's comforts; in short, got sick of her bargain, and sent for a magistrate to come and untie "the knot." As this request required deliberation and council, the justice invited one or two of his neighbors to accompany him, and remembering the scripture, that "wine maketh the heart glad," took with him a bottle of port, and repaired to the dwelling, with the design of negotiating the question, and, if possible, of settling it by mutual compromise. The ills of single life were contrasted with the discomforts of marriage in such a light as to produce conviction in preference of the latter, and the parties having consented to re-marriage, were again pledged for life, and the umpires returned home with an empty bottle, and a consciousness of having merited the blessing upon peace-makers. The current of wedded life thenceforth flowed quiet and uniform till old age, and the parties have but recently been separated by the hand of death."

Scattered settlements had begun in various parts of the present town of LeRay in 1803-4, among whom were Joseph Child and sons, Daniel, Samuel and Moses; Benj. Kirkbride,

Thos. Ward and others. Wm. Cooper settled at a very early day, resided till his death, January 11, 1851. Dr. Horatio Orvis was the first practicing physician who located in town about 1808. Roswell Woodruff settled in 1804, about six miles from Watertown, in the direction of Evans Mills, where he purchased a large farm, and resided till his death.

The first general agent from abroad, sent by Mr. LeRay to look after his lands, was M. Pierre Joulin, the cure of Chaumont, in France, who was one of the faithful few who would not take the constitutional oath, and was sent to America by Mr. LeRay, to save him from the guillotine, and to have a fair prospect for providing the means for a comfortable subsistence. Joulin was loved and respected by all who knew him, and after the troubles in France had subsided, he returned.

Moss Kent was early appointed to the agency of lands, and continued in that capacity several years, living in Mr. LeRay's family until that gentleman departed for Europe, remaining afterwards with his son Vincent, who settled up his father's estate.

In 1806 Dr. Bawdry, another Frenchman, was sent by Mr. LeRay to select the site of a home for his own residence, and to superintend its erection. He probably selected a site in LeRay because it was nearly central in Mr. LeRay's possessions; but the selection was admirable.

It is near the edge of what was then a noble pine forest, in the midst of a native growth of timber, which was judiciously thinned out, and the premises adorned with every appendage that wealth could supply. To this elegant chateau Mr. LeRay came to reside in 1808 with his family, and began a very liberal and judicious system of settling his lands, by building mills at convenient and central localities, building bridges and opening roads.

For a more complete and interesting reference to Mr. LeRay's elegant mansion and grounds at LeRayville, the reader is referred to Mr. Joseph Fayel's reminiscences of this distinguished gentleman, p. 334.

LeRayville continued to be the seat of the land office until about 1835, when it was removed to Carthage, since which LeRayville has lost much of its importance.

The Pine Plains, a very interesting feature, due to geological causes, extend into this town from Wilna, and were, when the country was first explored, covered with a most valuable growth of pine timber. Immense quantities have been cut off, and fires have run over more or less of the tract every few years since 1804, so that between the two agencies they have been mostly stripped of their timber, leaving a light, barren, sandy soil, of little value. Perhaps the most destructive fire that has occurred on these plains was in July, 1849, but running fires have occurred in almost every season of extreme drouth. With the exception of these sand plains, the town is fertile and well cultivated.

Like several adjoining towns, it is underlaid by vast quantities of water limestone, which was once manufactured to a considerable extent at one or two places.

Guillaume Coupert, better known in LeRay as William Cooper, or "French Cooper," was one of the comers in 1803. He was born in Normandy, France, June 24, 1773, and about 20 years later fled from his native country to escape conscription. He went to Newfoundland, was there taken prisoner, and carried to Halifax, whence he escaped and went to Connecticut, where he remained for some time. In 1798 or '99 he located in Pamelia, and in 1803 settled in LeRay, west of the village of LeRayville. He became a large land-owner, and died there January 11, 1851. In 1804 Roswell Woodruff settled at Sanfords Corners. He afterward sold his property there and removed to New Hartford, Oneida county, where he died. Benjamin Kirkbride also settled in 1804, about a mile southeast from Evans' Mills.

Among the earliest pioneers in LeRay were Michael Coffeen, Ruel Kimball, James Anthony, Capt. Richardson Avery, William Barber, S. Brownell, Alfred Comins, Eli Davis, Sylvanus Evans, Amos Broughton, David Burhans, Perley Fuller, Oliver Fuller, William H. Granger, Peter Hoover, Thomas Huston, John Huston (a weaver), William Huston, Isaac Ingerson, Silas Ward, Lee Woodward, Francis Traveller, Joseph Taggart, Reuben Treat, Elisha Steele, Abiel Shurtliff, Elisha Scofield, Alvah Scofield, Amaziah Parker, Solomon Parker, Barnhart Minick, Elias Minick, Arnold Miller, Alanson Lyon, Thomas Hurlburt, Joel W. Hurlburt, Lyman Holbrook and Iva Holbrook. Others among the list of early settlers in the town were Alvin Clark, David M. Caldwell, Dr. Horatio Orvis (LeRay's first physician), Willard Barrett, Fred H. Bellinger, Adam P. Bellinger, Peter Bellinger, Levi Butterfield, Asa Barnes, David M. Caldwell, Jotham Goodale, Alfred Vebber, Alvin Herrick, Fayette Herrick, Solomon Hawkins, John Ingerson, Ansel Winslow, Gilbert Taylor, Stephen D. Sloan, Edwin Hungerford, Peter Slack, Jesse Smith, Samuel Stewart, John V. and Patrick S. Stewart, Levi Reed, Wm. Palmer, Isaac Palmer, Joseph J. Petrie, Oliver Pierce, Abraham Jewett, Ezekiel Jewett, James J. Murphy, Heman Millard, John Macomber, Stephen Macomber, Chauncey Morse, Samuel C. Kanady, Sylvester Kelsey, Beni Henry, Elom Henry, Stephen and Nathan Ingerson, Andrew Roberts, Ezra Ingerson and Olsey Roberts.

In 1890 LeRay had a population of 2,565. The town is located in the second school district of Jefferson county, and in 1888 had 18 school districts, in which 20 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more. There were 476 scholars attending school, and the aggregate days' attendance during the year was 41,651. The total value of school buildings and sites was \$5,640, while the assessed valuation of all the districts was \$1,468,588. The

whole amount raised for school purposes was \$4,186.78, of which \$2,165.16 was received by local tax.

SCHOOLS.

No authentic account has been obtained of schools in LeRay previous to the year 1815, though there is no doubt that teaching commenced in the town several years earlier. At that time a school was taught in a small building, which stood on the site of the residence of C. P. Granger, in Evans Mills. In 1816 or 1817 the teacher of that school was Mrs. Treat, widow of Reuben Treat, one of the early settlers of the town. The first school district established was that embracing the Jewett neighborhood, first settled by Roswell Woodruff; the second district was at Elder Matthew Wilkie's, in the west part of the town; the third at Evans Mills; the fourth at Ingerson Corners, and the fifth at LeRaysville.

The number of districts is 18; number of schools 19; there being both a primary and high school in district No. 3 (Evans Mills). Male teachers are quite generally employed in winter, and females for the summer term. In district No. 3 a salary of \$85 per month was at one time paid to male teachers, but from that figure the remuneration fell to \$60, then to \$50, and now ranges from \$40 to \$50. Females in that district receive about \$20 per school month of 20 days. In other districts male teachers receive \$25 to \$35 per month; females, about \$2.50 per week, and their board among the various families. The school house at Evans Mills was erected in 1875, at a total cost of about \$2,300. The house in district 7, embracing a part of Evans Mills district, is valued at about \$1,000. The value of the school buildings in the other districts range from these figures downwards to less than \$100.

AGRICULTURAL.

If the town of LeRay lay in Illinois or Wisconsin, it would be termed a rolling prairie, unusually well watered, and interspersed with belts of timber. It is not broken into abrupt hills, like portions of Theresa, Philadelphia and Antwerp, and it is comparatively free from rocky wastes and ledges. Leaving out of consideration the unproductive pine plains upon its southeastern side, it is a township of excellent and fertile land, especially adapted, like the greater portion of Jefferson county, to purposes of grazing, and is, like its sister towns, devoted by its farmers to the production of butter and cheese, but more especially and extensively the latter, in which the product of more than 3,000 milch cows is consumed. Home-made cheese is almost entirely unknown, but more than nine-tenths of that article of food is made in factories. A large amount of butter is made in LeRay—all by the hand process, without the aid of factories.

The agriculturists of LeRay have reason to be proud of their town, as having been the one named for Monsieur LeRay de Chaumont,

the president of the New York State Agricultural Society, the first president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society, and also one of the most prominent movers in the formation of the Otsego County Agricultural Society, the first county organization of the kind in the State, that of Jefferson being the second. Vincent LeRay de Chaumont, Roswell Woodruff, and other residents of the town were also prominently identified with the early organization for the promotion of the interests of agriculture in Northern New York.

MASONIC.

"PISGAH LODGE, No. 720," was chartered June 13, 1872, with 24 charter members. The first officers were Wesley Rulison, W. M.; E. H. Cobb, S. W.; H. S. Morris, J. W.; C. G. Schuyler, S. D.; W. N. Priest, J. D.; S. T. Potter, Treasurer; J. Boyer, Secretary; H. D. Merritt, Tyler.

The lodge meetings are held at their hall in the village of Evans Mills.

More than 50 years ago (1826) the "Hermion Lodge" was instituted, with William Palmer, Worshipful Master. The lodge went down and the charter was surrendered during the period of the anti-Masonic excitement.

THE CHURCHES OF LERAY.

LERAY PRESBYTERIAN.—On January 13, 1814, a meeting was held at the house of Elisha Scofield, at Ingerson's Corners, for the purpose of organizing a Congregational church society. This was the first attempt made for the organization of any religious society in the town of LeRay. The following named persons were then organized into a visible church: Elisha Scofield, Abigail, his wife, Ruel Kimball, Hannah, his wife, Gersham Mattoon, Nancy, his wife, Ezra Sayer, Elizabeth S., his wife, Widow Mattoon, Mrs. Cheeseman, afterwards the wife of Joseph Tuttle, Abner Cheeseman and Hannah Parker. Ruel Kimball was elected to the deaconate, and was chosen standing moderator and clerk.

Up to 1820 there had been no stated minister in charge. Regular meetings were conducted by Deacon Kimball, with exhortation and prayer. Occasionally, Rev. Mr. Dutton would attend and administer the Lord's Supper. The place of meeting was for some time at Ingerson's Corners, but when a frame school-house was built at Evans Mill the church was moved to that building.

During the ministry of Rev. Ruel Kimball the place of worship was changed from the old frame to the new stone school-house, then just completed. Soon after the coming of the Rev. Charles G. Finney, a great season of revival commenced, and protracted meetings were held by him for several weeks.

From the close of Mr. Finney's pastorate to 1831 the church was ministered to by special supplies, and during this interval (in 1826) a handsome and commodious stone house of worship was erected on a lot dona-

ted by Judge Evans, the same on which the present church stands. The cost of the edifice was \$2,600. Mr. LeRay and several others were very active and energetic in the erection of this edifice, giving liberally in money and labor to accomplish it. The contribution of Mr. LeRay was \$200.

The new church on Church street, Evans Mills, the present place of worship, was erected during the pastorate of Rev. R. G. Keyes, and dedicated in June, 1869. The membership of the church is about 75. Rev. C. I. Hastings is the present pastor.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH OF LE RAY was organized by Elder Maltby, in 1814, two miles south of Evans Mills, and was removed to that village in 1818. A corporate society was formed in November, 1823, with Ethni Evans, Asa Hall, Levi Read, John McComber, Stephen D. Sloan and Chauncey Morse as trustees. A stone church edifice was commenced and brought near completion, when it was partially destroyed by fire. The walls, however, remained but little injured, and were used in the rebuilding, in which the society was materially assisted by donations, the chief of which was from Mr. LeRay. The building then erected is the present house of worship of the society. It is located in the south part of the village, on Main street, and is now also used by the Episcopalians, who do not support a regular rector, but are served from Antwerp.

THE FRIENDS' MEETING.—The LeRay Monthly Meeting of Friends was organized in 1816. The meeting-house, a solid but plain and unpretending stone structure, was built in 1816, and having since that time received at least one new roof, with a modest projection and cornice, stands as good as when first completed, about a mile northwest from LeRayville, on the road to Evans Mills. The Friends have also a small meeting-house at LeRayville.

In this, as in other Quaker communities, the rising generation show a disinclination to conform to the ancient usages of the sect, and as a result the numerical strength of this peculiar people is slowly but steadily diminishing.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH IN LE RAY was organized March 12, 1825. Among its earliest members are found the names of Elder Eli Denio, Edmund Allen, Elisha Allen, Ebenezer Duntun, Fayette Herrick, James Rogers and others, well known in this part of the county. The church is now in a prosperous condition. Its place of worship is the Union church, at Sanfords Corners.

THE M. E. CHURCH AT EVANS MILLS.—The organization of this church dates back to November 20, 1824, the first trustees being Henry Churchill, Parker Chase, John Y. Stewart, Daniel Smith, P. S. Stuart, James Ward, Wilson Pennock, Elijah Smith and William Taggart. Their first house of worship was a small stone building, which stood about two miles from Evans Mills on the road to LeRayville. Some time after,

being superseded by the new edifice, this was sold to the Methodists of Philadelphia. The present edifice at Evans Mills was erected at a cost of about \$3,000, on a lot donated by Judge Evans. It was commenced in 1832, and advanced so that meetings were held in the basement in the fall of that year. It was dedicated in the summer of 1833. Rev. A. C. Danforth is the present pastor.

The church has a Sabbath-school, with an average attendance about 60. A class of about 25 members, belonging to this charge, worship in the school-house at LeRayville.

THE M. E. CHURCH AT SANFORDS CORNERS.—A Methodist class has existed at this place for more than half a century; Sanfords Corners having been one of the oldest preaching places on LeRay circuit, and the location of its first parsonage. In 1847 and 1849 efforts were made to remove the location of the parsonage to Black River village; that place having given name to the circuit and become its geographical centre.

THE UNION CHURCH EDIFICE AT SANFORDS CORNERS was erected by a union composed of Universalist, Methodist and Christian societies, each owning a quarter interest, and certain liberal-spirited citizens of the vicinity, who furnished the remainder of the necessary funds, and held the other one-fourth interest. The edifice was dedicated in 1853, jointly by the three denominations. The house has since been used by the above-named congregations as a place of worship.

ST. MARY'S (CATHOLIC) CHURCH.—Services were held in various dwellings at Evans Mills and vicinity, by Rev. Father Guth and other priests of the Catholic Church, soon after 1840. The present church building at Evans Mills was erected in 1847, on a lot of a quarter of an acre, purchased of Joseph Boyer for \$80. It is a stone structure, about 40 by 60 feet in dimensions, and cost about \$2,500. The trustees at that time were Jas. Kinney, Francis Bichet and Augustus Grap-pot. The worshippers included about 30 families. The resident priest is Rev. Father O'Brien.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The first Episcopal service at Evans Mills was held in the spring of 1871, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Theodore Babcock, of Watertown. At that time there were but three communicants, namely, Mr. R. E. Granger, Mrs. L. E. Jones and Mrs. William S. Cooper. During the following summer, services were held fortnightly by Rev. H. V. Gardner, rector at Antwerp. In the winter of 1871-2, Rev. Leigh Brown, rector of Trinity Church, Watertown, established here a mission, assisted by Rev. Mr. Bonham, an evangelist. Since that time, T. H. Brown, rector of St. Paul's Church, at Antwerp, has officiated as rector. The church now numbers 50 communicants.

THE FREE METHODIST CHURCH of Black River, was organized in 1873, and a church built soon afterward. Rev. L. H. Robinson

was the first pastor. It is embraced in the Black River and Watertown circuit. The first trustees were: Josiah Johnson, J. C. Kennedy and David Dexter. The present pastor is Rev. E. N. Jinks, who is superintendent of the Sunday-school; and the present trustees of the church are: Erwin Dexter, Joseph Croan and Thomas Lester.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Black River was organized in 1821, and is one of the oldest in the county. There was a church previously in Rutland Hollow which was burned. The present trustees are: H. C. Dexter, R. D. Gibbs, M. V. Scofield and A. C. Middleton. The present pastor is Charles M. Smith, and George A. Pohl is superintendent of the Sunday-school.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery at Evans Mills was donated by Ethni Evans. The present Main street, when it was laid out, cut the old graveyard in two. The remains of the southeastern part were removed to the opposite side. Subsequently they were transferred to the present old cemetery. A few years ago a number of prominent citizens purchased another tract of land adjoining the old burying ground, have laid it out into lots, and have given it the name of Maple Grove Cemetery.

THE QUAKER BURIAL-GROUND.—The first place of interment used by the society of Friends in LeRay, was in the lot adjacent to their meeting-house, and here members of the Childs family and others of the earliest Quaker settlers were interred. This, however, has ceased to be used, another cemetery ground having been established by the society on land taken from the farm of Stephen Boberts, a short distance southwest from LeRaysville, on the road to Black River village.

EVANS MILLS CEMETERY.—On May 19, 1840, Aaron Root and Betsey, his wife, conveyed by deed to S. D. Sloan, William Palmer, Lybeus Hastings and Elisha Steele, Jr., as trustees, a fraction over two acres of land, for use as a public burying-ground. This was a part of his farm on the west side of the village. The first interment in this ground was that of a child of Philander Miller, who died by drowning; the second was that of Mr. Root.

This was the commencement of the present cemetery. The ground was enlarged by the addition of some 60 square rods of land in October, 1866, by Joseph D. Grinnell and others.

On June 29, 1869, a meeting was held at Evans Mills for the purpose of forming a cemetery association, which was done, and Adolphus M. Cook, Samuel S. Potter, Alexander Kanady, Rezot Tozer, Randall Barnes and Wayne Stewart were elected its trustees; and it was at the same time "resolved that the trustees of the old burying-ground be requested to convey their right to the trustees of this Association," in accordance with which resolution Messrs. Sloan, Palmer,

Hastings and Steele, the old trustees, did on the following day convey the ground laid out in 1840 to the trustees of the Association. On the 13th of July following, DeWitt C. Grinnell and Joseph D. Grinnell conveyed to the same trustees a piece of land (area not stated) on the northeast end of the cemetery, for the purpose of enlargement, and they also quit-claimed the tract added in 1866. The Association was incorporated under the general law, and consisted of Anthony Peck, C. P. Granger, S. S. Potter, James A. Pierce, James D. Grinnell, Wolcott Steele, Randall Barnes, Alexander Kanady, and 14 other original members.

Adjoining the old cemetery, an organization known as the Maple Grove Cemetery, has been established, and they have made substantial improvements.

THE HOOVER BURIAL-GROUND is located about two miles north of Evans Mills, and was originally a part of the farm of Peter Hoover. The first burial was that of J. Adam Walradt, who died February 27, 1831. While living he had expressed a strong desire that he might be interred in that vicinity rather than at Evans Mills, and, after his death, this spot was selected by his friends as being the most appropriate. Mr. Hoover's permission was easily obtained, and after a few more burials had been made there, he sold the spot—a quarter acre—to Alfred Vebber, Isaac Walradt and Alexander H. Van Brockelin, as trustees, for a public burial-place. In this ground there have been many burials; among them being that of Peter Hoover's son, Simon P. Hoover, who was cruelly murdered on March 4, 1876, near the house of Alfred Vebber, by Francis Grappot, who, after conviction of the crime, took his own life in the jail at Watertown.

THE CATHOLIC CEMETERY, belonging to the congregation of St. Mary's Church at Evan's Mills, is located one and three-quarters miles southwest of that village, on the Watertown road. It is a ground of about two acres, purchased by the society from Isaac Kellar for \$200. It was laid out in 1857, and the first burial within it was that of Mrs. Champaign. It is a good and convenient ground, well inclosed, and the improvements are fine.

SANFORD CORNERS BURIAL-GROUND.—This cemetery site, a plot of about four acres, was donated by LeRay de Chaumont to school district No. 1, about the year 1812. The first interments in it are believed to have been those of Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff, grandparents of the late N. M. Woodruff, of Watertown. Adjoining this, another cemetery plot was laid out a few years since by Isaac T. Fuller, on land purchased by him from the farm of Charles Ryder. This was a private enterprise; but burial-lots were sold by the proprietor to such as desired to become purchasers. These two cemeteries are divided by a partition-fence. The location is adjacent to the Union Church at Sanfords Corners.

LERAYSVILLE (p. o.) is a small hamlet in the southeastern part of the town. It contains a store, blacksmith shop, shoe shop, a Friends' meeting-house, and about 15 or 20 dwellings. The first settlement was made here in 1801 by Benjamin Brown, a brother of Gen. Jacob Brown. Mr. Brown erected mills on Pleasant creek, across which he constructed a dam. He spent the winter of 1801-02 in Brownville with his brother, and in the spring returned to his purchase, where he erected a log cabin, in which, in the July following, he established his newly-made bride, the first white woman to set foot in the present town of LeRay.

The first public house in LeRaysville was opened in 1810. The first store was opened by Mr. LeRay, and was conducted for the proprietor by Mr. Devereaux. The first physician of the village was Dr. Horatio Orvis, who settled here in 1808, and continued in practice for many years. The post-office was established in the spring of 1818, upon the first opening of the mail route from Denmark to Wilna, via this village. Samuel C. Kanady was the first postmaster, and held the office until his death, in 1835. LeRaysville is now a mere hamlet, not even a tavern being kept. One store, a Friend's meeting-house and a shop or two are about all to be found there.

One mile north of LeRaysville, on Pleasant creek, is a locality known as Slocumville. Settlement was commenced here in 1819 by one Desjardines, whom LeRay had sent from France for the purpose of erecting a powder-mill. This enterprise was short-lived. A grist-mill was also built here about the same time, and was said to have contained the first burr-stones brought to LeRay, they having been sent from France for this especial purpose. The first miller was a Frenchman named Bidrot. A brick house was erected here, one of the first dwellings of that material in Jefferson county. The powder-mill was subsequently converted into a potato starch factory.

SANFORDS CORNERS is a postoffice and station on the R., W. & O. Railroad, in the southwestern part of the town, about five miles from Watertown. It contains a church, store, large cheese factory, several shops, and about 50 inhabitants. The first settlement was commenced here in 1804, by Roswell Woodruff. The hamlet was known as "Jewett's Corners," "Jewett's School-House," and "Capt. Jewett's," from Ezekiel Jewett, who purchased the farm of Woodruff, and became, in that particular, his successor. Mr. Sanford, in whose honor the place was named, erected here a stone building, with the intention of opening a store, but this was never done. The postoffice was established in 1828. This hamlet claims the honor of having the first school-house in the town of LeRay. But, it is somewhat remarkable to note the "first school-houses," "first births," etc., that crop out in so many localities, each claimant being persistent.

OFFICERS OF THE TOWN OF LERAY.

F. E. Croissant, Supervisor; Fred H. Rice, Town Clerk; Louis Symonet, Henry G. Price, Louis E. Kepler, Assessors; Albert W. Hadsall, Frank Fortune, Wm. D. Christian, Edwin G. Lawrence, Justices of the Peace; Henry L. Lawton, Commissioner of Highways; Joel Timmerman, Collector.

EVANS MILLS.

EVANS MILLS is a pleasant village, situated at the junction of West and Pleasant creeks, the latter affording a very limited water-power. It owes its name to Ethni Evans, a millwright, from Hinsdale, New Hampshire, who came into the country in the employment of Jacob Brown, about 1802, and July 9, 1804, purchased of LeRay a tract of 192 acres, for \$577. He died in 1832, aged 62 years. About 1805 or 1806, mills were commenced, and in 1809 the place contained but a saw and grist-mill and a small tavern. The first merchant and inn-keeper at the village was Jenison Clark.

In June, 1812, the inhabitants of Evans Mills commenced the erection of a block-house, for protection against Indian massacre, but the alarm subsided before the body of the house was finished, and it was never used. Several families from the Mohawk had settled here, and the traditions they possessed of savage warfare, of which some had been witnesses, doubtless originated the alarm.

A postoffice was established here about 1823-24, which, in 1846, was changed to Evansville, and in 1851, to the original name of Evans Mills. William Palmer was the first postmaster. There are here churches of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist and Catholic orders. The village is three miles from LeRaysville, seven from Sterlingville and Philadelphia, 10 from Theresa, 12 from Stone Mills, 13 from LaFargeville, three from Pamela Corners, 11 from Brownville, 10 from Watertown, six from Black River village and 12 from Carthage. The R., W. & O. R. R. system passes through the village.

One of the first physicians in the village was Dr. Ira Smith, who continued in practice many years. There have been located here a fulling-mill, tannery, a spinning-wheel manufactory, and several other enterprises, which have been discontinued.

Evans Mills became an incorporated village in 1874, the incorporation being ratified by a vote of 54 to 49, at a legal meeting held September 7, in that year. The territory embraced in the corporation was 720.44 acres. A. M. Cook was elected president of the corporation, and George Ivers, B. M. Strong and Bowen Root, trustees. The last named declined to serve, and William M. Reese was appointed in his place. But notwithstanding that the incorporation was legally accomplished, and the officers properly elected and qualified, the organization never went into effect. An adverse feeling sprang up, a new meeting

was called, at which the vote of ratification was rescinded, and the village was shorn of the dignity of incorporation, in which condition it has since remained. The advent of the railroad in 1854 increased the commercial importance of the village by furnishing means of transportation for the products of the agricultural district surrounding.

From the earliest completion of the railroad, Evans Mills has been an important shipping point. But, of course, after the road was completed to Theresa, the travel and freight from that direction did not longer seek the Mills as a point for shipment. But the fine agricultural section surrounding Evans Mills has always made it a place where a large amount of freight has been handled. LeRaysville, the Slocum Settlement, and the country north to Chaufy's Corners, as well as the farms upon the Indian river and a large part of Pamela naturally seek Evans Mills as its railroad center. The R., W. & O. R. R. system affords every facility to travel, as well as freight. And that much may be said in relation to all the stations of that excellent system.

BUSINESS OF EVANS MILLS.

Whitney House, W. M. Whitney, proprietor.
 Daniel Walrath, cheese factory.
 C. D. Moore, general blacksmithing and repairing.
 Alex. Gouneau, blacksmith.
 M. M. Bishop, grocer.
 Frank M. Peck, grocer.
 The Central Hotel, C. H. Reamer.
 Croissant & Lawton, coal and lumber.
 Tozer & Davenport, grist-mill.
 A. E. Helmer, groceries, paints, etc. Mr. Helmer is also the postmaster.
 Peter Farmer, the old Hoover Hotel.
 Vincent Evans, restaurant and groceries.
 L. E. Jones, physician and surgeon.
 Robert A. Smith, physician and surgeon.
 William D. Christian, justice of the peace.
 A. M. & C. R. Cook, dry goods and the usual supplies of a country store.
 J. H. Steinhelber, dry goods, groceries, etc.
 Wesley Rulison, groceries, paints, hardware.
 E. O. Hungerford, hardware and stoves.
 W. P. Casse, grocery and fruits.
 Paul B. Clark, harness and repairing.
 Patrick Commins, blacksmith.
 J. H. Miller, station and express agent.

BLACK RIVER.

BLACK RIVER is an incorporated village in the towns of LeRay and Rutland, being divided by Black River, which is spanned at this point by a fine iron bridge, built in 1875. The LeRay portion of this village was embraced in a tract of 150 acres, purchased about 1818 by Christopher Poor from Alexander LeRay, as agent for the Chassanis tract; this purchase covering all the water power of the north side, which was Mr. Poor's chief inducement in making the selection of this spot. He had been an early

settler in Rutland, whence he removed to his new purchase in LeRay on Christmas day, 1829. During the preceding summer he had, with some assistance from other residents of the place, built the first bridge across the river at the point where it is crossed by the present iron bridge. The first grist-mill was built about 1836 by A. Horton. It became the property of Christopher and Peter Poor, and was destroyed by fire about 1842-43. The first saw-mill was built at the time of the construction of the dam, in 1831, and was destroyed by fire at the time the grist-mill was burned. A second mill was built a short distance below the first, and was also destroyed with the grist-mill. It was re-built, and was carried away by the flood which destroyed the first iron bridge. In 1848 a planing-mill and wood-working shop was erected, which was afterwards converted into a chair factory, and still later into a box factory. A machine shop, located upon the lower side of the iron bridge, was carried on for several years by Isaac and Joseph Howe, who sold to Thomas Mathews, who used the building as a joiner's shop. It was subsequently used as a store-house. The first merchant on the LeRay side of the river was Robert H. Van Shoick, who opened a store about 1832. The building afterwards became the property of P. Thurston, who converted it into a hotel about 1848, the first public house in the village. S. L. Mott opened a store here in 1852, which became the property of Matthew Poor, in 1866. The village is a station on the Utica division of the R., W. & O. Railroad, which follows the course of Black River through the town of Rutland.

The village of Black River was incorporated in 1891. The present officers are Geo. C. Hazelton, president; E. M. Dexter, clerk; M. M. McGruer, treasurer; Josiah Burring-ton, J. Austin Hubbard and George Wolcott, trustees; A. W. Hadsall, justice of the peace.

The village is divided by Black river. The greater part of the business section lies in the town of LeRay, and in proportion to its size it is the busiest village in the county. The chairs manufactured there have an extensive reputation, and the pulp and paper industry is of considerable importance. The people are refined and courteous to strangers. The village is lighted by electricity, the power being furnished by the Empire Wood Pulp Company.

On February 20, 1890, the village was visited by a most disastrous fire, in which \$50,000 worth of property was destroyed, including the following buildings: Poor's opera-house and block, Parkinson's store, Whipple & Hadsell's store, postoffice, Arthur House, F. H. Dillenbeck's block, two dwellings, D. H. Scott & Son's block, A. W. McDowell's store, John Burke's dwelling and Odd Fellows' hall. The fire was stopped by the use of the pulp mill pump and hose, which saved the Black River Bending company's factory.

The fraternal societies of the village of Black River are as follows:

RIVERSIDE LODGE No. 334, I. O. O. F., was organized October 11, 1872. The officers are as follows: William Gracey, N. G.; M. M. McGruer, V. G.; Fred E. Whipple, R. S.; Charles Chamberlain, P. S.; P. V. Poor, Treasurer; William Reeves, Warden; Titus Fitzgerald, Conductor; V. H. Scott, Chaplain. The lodge consists of 100 members.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS was organized in November, 1893, with 40 members. The names of the officers are as follows: Fred E. Whipple, C. D. H. C. R.; H. M. Williams, C. R.; William G. Racey, V. C. R.; John McComber, R. S.; Benjamin Reese, F. S.; James Smith, J. W.; William Gray, S. W.; George Risley, S. B.; J. Freeman, J. B.

CRESCENT LODGE, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH, No. 114, Mrs. D. H. Hunt, N. G.

CHARLES R. GLASS POST, G. A. R.; Samuel P. Mix, Commander.

BLACK RIVER HOSE Co. No. 1, was organized about three years since, and consists of 20 members. The village is supplied with a system of water mains with 10 hydrants and 1,200 feet of hose. Water is obtained from the river by means of six pumps when used. This improvement and protection from fire was put in after the disastrous fire of February 20, 1890, when the greater part of the business portion was destroyed, with an estimated loss of \$50,000.

THE BLACK RIVER CEMETERY ASSOCIATION consists of George C. Hazelton, president; H. C. Dexter, F. E. Whipple, C. Poor, George H. Scott, P. V. Poor, Orville Cumins and D. H. Scott, trustees.

BLACK RIVER UNION FREE SCHOOL was organized by uniting of districts No. 8 of LeRay, and No. 14, of Rutland, in the spring of 1893. It is divided into three departments with four teachers. P. S. Slater is the principal; Miss Jennie Pettis, Miss Kate Carpenter and Miss Mary Dempsey, assistants. The school occupies two buildings, one on each side of the river.

The school board is composed as follows: H. U. McAfee, President; C. J. Sweet, Clerk; J. A. Hubbard, Julius Poor and Henry C. Dexter, Trustees.

BUSINESS OF BLACK RIVER.

The following are the names of the business people of Black River:

George T. Davenport, proprietor of the Davenport House.

P. B. Mereness, carriage painter.

Butts & Baldwin, bakery.

Mrs. Nettie B. Hull, millinery.

J. C. Murray, general blacksmith.

Wolcott & Moffett, meat market.

John Gould, proprietor of the Jefferson House.

George A. Pohl, flour and feed store.

B. A. Dexter, undertaker and funeral director.

Matthew Poor, druggist.

C. Walker, proprietor Revere House.

F. H. Dillenbeck, dealer in hardware.

Mrs. L. H. Cartter, milliner.

Nettie B. Hull, milliner.

Philander Birdsall, restaurant.

D. A. Merriam, groceries.

M. A. Parkinson, postmaster and telephone operator, also of the firm of M. Parkinson & Son.

C. J. Mereness, editor and publisher of the Black River Press, established Feb. 8, 1894.

The Wolcott Company, manufacturers of sash and blinds, A. M. Childs, president.

H. Remington & Son, manufacturers of wood pulp.

McAfee & Hubbard, general store.

The Jefferson County Paper Co., manufacturers of manilla paper.

C. J. Sweet, station agent, also town clerk of Rutland.

M. Poor, lime-stone quarry.

Dr. George E. Sylvester, physician and surgeon.

Dr. L. E. Gardner, physician and surgeon.

M. M. McGruer, dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots, shoes, notions, etc.

W. S. Wilcox & Son, undertakers, manufacturers of and dealers in furniture of all kinds.

Black River Bending Company, manufacturers of bent chair-stock, chairs, cradles and lawn settees. P. V. Poor, president; M. B. Scofield, vice-president; G. K. Oaks, secretary-treasurer and manager. Established in 1860 and incorporated in 1889.

J. S. Graves, dealer in coal and pulp wood.

C. A. Carpenter, dealer in all kinds of groceries, fruits, canned goods, etc.

A. D. Clark, machinist and manufacturer of Woodruff force pump, also dealer in mill supplies.

Black River Wood Pulp Co., Henry Ball, president; W. O. Ball, secretary and treasurer; Thomas J. Barker, superintendent.

The Empire Wood Pulp Co., manufacturers of mechanical wood pulp, Christopher Poor, president; George C. Hazelton, secretary and treasurer; S. D. Gibbs, manager.

H. C. Dexter Chair Co., manufacturers of fancy chairs and rockers.

CAMP MEETINGS.—The vicinity of Felt's Mills has been for many years a camp-meeting ground. At first the location was upon the Rutland side, in a fine forest grove. For some reason, unknown to the writer, that site was abandoned after many years of use, and the present site secured on the LeRay side of the Black river, where extensive improvements have been made, with many cottages, comprising a commodious, pleasant and popular resort for the Methodist denomination. It is extensively utilized at the proper season, and eminent preachers often fill the pulpit there. Just why the Methodist is the only denomination that authorizes these summer camp-meetings has never been definitely understood by the writer, nor is the reason apparent.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

FRED E. CROISSANT, the supervisor from the town of LeRay, was the son of James and Eleanor (Manigold) Croissant, who came into LeRay in 1828, from the east of France, settling at LeRayville. Mr. Croissant came to this country under the auspices of Mr. LeRay. Fred E. had the benefit of the common schools at that time, receiving some instruction in the higher schools of Watertown. He was his father's assistant on the farm summers, attending school winters, and when 19 began to teach a district school, which he continued for several winters. In 1872 he became an employe of the R., W. & O. R. R., and was long in their employ. He has been station agent and telegraph operator at Evans Mills. He was elected supervisor of LeRay in 1877, and has served continuously since, being now in his 18th year of service. Mr. Croissant is a very popular man, one who has made friends by being himself friendly. He enjoys the entire confidence of the people of LeRay, as is evidenced by his continuance upon the Board for a length of time never before equalled in Jefferson county. He has been justice of the peace nine years.

CYRUS C. PHELPS.—The village of LeRayville was once a thriving and prosperous settlement, and through the enterprise and industry of one manufacturer, William Phelps, gave promise of being a considerable town. But when it was left to one side by the railroad, its prosperity waned. For more than a generation, however, the perseverance and energy of Mr. Phelps made it a point of considerable importance in the lumber and furniture business. William Phelps married Eliza Brown, the cousin of Lysander H. Brown, so well known in the county, and related to the Browns of Brownville. The result of this union was three sons and one daughter. The eldest son and daughter died in infancy. The second son was Cyrus C. Phelps, the subject of this sketch, born March 5, 1820, at LeRayville. After a very thorough education in the village school, he went to Hartford, Conn., to take a college course. His father's business became involved, and young Phelps was called from school to assist in the management of the store; furniture manufacturing and lumbering, being then extensively prosecuted.

Cyrus married Jane, daughter of Benjamin McOmber. They had four children, William E., who was one of the old 35th Regiment boys in the war, and afterwards one of the officers of the noted Poughkeepsie Business College; Eliza, who married Col. D. M. Evans; Benjamin F. and Mary Annette.

Mr. Phelps taught the village school and served as town treasurer and justice of the peace. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted and served in the 186th Regiment

N. Y. Vols. At the close of the war he removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he was engaged as an accountant and bookkeeper with one of the largest woolen manufacturers in that city. In 1885 he removed to the West, and died in Minneapolis, Minn., July 7, 1894.

Mr. Phelps was a man of singular equanimity, genial, social, and quiet in his disposition. He was a man of wide reading and great intelligence, but exceedingly diffident, so that only those who were intimately acquainted with him could know of his intellectual ability. His solid character, sterling integrity and faithfulness to duty gained for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

SIMEON DEXTER came to Black River from Orange, Mass., soon after his brother David, and engaged with him in the manufacture of chairs. He later went to Watertown and became one of the firm of Dexter & Herrick. Soon after, on account of his health, he retired to his farm near Black River, since which time he has never been actively engaged in any business, but has an interest in the H. C. Dexter Chair Company. Simeon married Marie Hardy, of Sandford, Conn., and they had three children, who reached maturity: Henry, Charles and Fanny—the last two are deceased, and Henry conducts the business. Edward M. Dexter, bookkeeper, is the only representative of his father's (Samuel's) family, he having come from the East in 1885.

The Dexter family are of English descent, and have been long known in connection with the industries of Black River.

DAVID DEXTER, the originator of the oldest manufactory in the village of Black River, came to that place from Athol, Mass., in 1839, and commenced the manufacture of chairs and rockers. He made that place his residence until his death, at the age of 82. His children are: Daniel B., who died at the age of 10; Everette, who died at Black River in March, 1893, aged 56; and David E., who is the sole surviving child, and now conducts the business. David E. married Mary D. Pierce, daughter of Mr. E. O. Pierce, of Black River. The chair factory was burned in 1865, but rebuilt, and at the present time gives employment to from 75 to 100 hands. It is now, and has been for many years, the leading industry at Black River.

E. O. HUNGERFORD, a merchant at Evans Mills for many years, was the son of an unique and popular and much respected citizen, Mr. Edwin Hungerford, who was one of the early settlers, though not the earliest. He died in 1891, in his 82d year, a character well appreciated and greatly missed. His first wife was a Miss Farrell. Their children were Mrs. Mary Barney, Mrs. Sarah Briant and Elbert Hungerford. By his second wife, Miss Laurie M. Haskins, who died in 1863, aged 45 years,

they had born to them: E. O. Hungerford, Mrs. Alice A. Morris, Ella G. Hungerford, Mrs. L. I. Clifford and Arthur E. Hungerford. It will thus be seen that Edwin left a numerous progeny. One of his sons, E. O. Hungerford, was born in LeRay, and has followed the business of a merchant until he is known to all the people of the town. Naturally, his trade is mostly with the farmers. He married Miss Anna M. Cook, in 1872. He is now 53 years of age, vigorous in mind and body, and has been in business since 1864. By trade he is a tinsmith, and that branch has developed into his present business of hardware, stoves, tin-ware and agricultural implements. He has been successful.

ADOLPHUS M. COOK, one of the oldest merchants in Evans Mills, was born in Albany, N. Y. After a long and successful business life as a merchant, he died in Evans Mills August 11, 1889. He was married to Miss Malissa A. Smith, who was born in Evans Mills, March 7, 1825. They reared nine children. Mr. Cook commenced his mercantile business in Evans Mills in October, 1847. He left a name for business integrity and commercial rating scarcely second to any in the county. Two of his sons, Adolphus W. and Charles R., succeeded to their father's business, commencing in September, 1889. They have proved themselves successful and enterprising business men.

ALVA SCOFIELD came from Saratoga county, where he was born at an early date. He was a veteran of the War of 1812, having been at the battle of Sackets Harbor and assisted in drawing the timber for the old ship. He married Hannah, daughter of William Burdick, of Dutchess county, and seven children were born to them, six of whom survive. Amos, their son, is a resident of Black River, where he has held minor offices in the town. He is 66 years of age. He married Mary Beardsley, of Oneida county, and their only son, Myron, is foreman of the Black River Bending works. Myron married Miss Nettie Morrison.

EPHRAIM J. PIERCE has been a resident of Black River 55 years. He was born in Vermont in 1821. He married Euphemie, daughter of Elias Woodward, of Rutland. Two children were the result of their union, Mary D., wife of David E. Dexter, of Black River; and Carrie, wife of Willard A. Gray. Mr. Pierce has been a carpenter. He enlisted in 1862, and served as a private and artificer in the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, and was discharged in April, 1864. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

JAMES COREY was born on a farm on road 103, where he now resides. He acquired a good common school education, and worked on the farm for his father until he attained his majority. He carried on the farm with his father until the latter's death in 1880. He married, in 1860, Lizzie, daugh-

ter of John Layng, and they have had three sons, viz: Sidney, Charles and Peleg, all of whom reside with their parents in this town.

WILLARD BACON attended the common schools and worked on his father's farm until he was 21 years old. He then leased the farm for a term of years. He has been twice married, first, to Nancy Watts, of Orleans, by whom he had one son, Clinton. For his second wife he married Mrs. Jane Watts, of Herkimer county, who had one son, Wellington, by her first husband. They have a daughter, Ida C., and reside near the old homestead.

PHILIP A. JABAS remained at home until he attained the age of 28 years, when he married Mary A., daughter of John Smith, of Watertown, in 1879, and they have two children, Agnes L. and Edith E. Mrs. Philip A. Jabas's father was born in Halifax, N. S., in 1810, and her mother in Coldingham, Scotland, in 1811. They were married in New York city in 1836, and had lived together 50 years.

BENJAMIN S. PORTER, at the age of 18 years, married Harriet, daughter of Aaron Poor, of Black River village, and they had one son and two daughters: Francis, Carrie and Jennie. Mrs. Porter died in 1868, and in 1872 Benjamin S. married his second wife, Angeline, daughter of Joseph Ford. They are living on the homestead on road 103, which Mr. Porter purchased when he was 19 years old.

JOHN M. HAAP immigrated from Wurtemberg, Germany, in 1831, and located in this town on road 31. In 1832 he married Dorothy Haap, who came with him from Germany in 1831. In 1836 they bought the farm on road 34, now owned by their son, Frederick. They had born to them four sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM H. REESE resided at home until he was 14 years of age, attending school winters, which he did for three years, giving all his earnings to his parents. Soon after this occurred the death of his father, when he was obliged to return home and take charge of the farm, assisting his mother in the care of the family. He was much given to traffic, and his mother's chief anxiety was was lest he would trade off everything she had. But he was a successful trader, and succeeded in securing for his mother a good home. In 1864, at the age of 20 years, he married Maria, daughter of Lawrence L. Timmerman, of Pamela, and they commenced their wedded life with the extensive capital of 20 cents. With this he started out in his speculative career, and for three years was a farmer and dealer in cattle, sheep and horses. At the end of this time he leased his farms and removed to Evans Mills, where he became a general dealer, and in 1888, at the age of 45 years, owned 540 acres of land, with a beautiful new residence in the village. Mr. and Mrs. Reese have one daughter, Eva M., who was born May 14, 1866, and has

been educated in the schools of her native town, and at the Ives Seminary at Antwerp.

LAWRENCE SCOTT was born at Little Falls, Herkimer county, in 1811, where he married, in 1835, Betsey Frank, who was born in France. They located in this county in 1842. Mr. Scott died in 1892. Of their six children, Nelson R. was born in Herkimer county in 1840. In 1862 he enlisted with the Union army and served three years. In 1866 he married Helen Lyon, by whom he has one son, Melvin L., who lives at home with his parents. Mr. Scott is a farmer on road 39.

MILTON W. DOXTATER was the son of Jacob and Catharine Doxtater, and he resides upon the homestead settled by his father.

GEORGE A. FISK was born in Randolph, Vt., in 1841, and was a resident of that State until 1861, when he removed to Albany, and enlisted in Company G, 22d N. Y. Vols., in the first call for 75,000 men, and served two years. He re-enlisted in Company A, 2d N. Y. Veteran Cavalry, at Saratoga Springs. He was in 12 general engagements during his first term of service, and escaped without a wound. During his cavalry service he was wounded twice. At the close of the war he visited his old home in Vermont, and shortly after removed to this county, finally locating in LeRay. In 1870 he married Caroline, daughter of Curtis W. Cory, of this town, and they have two children, George M. and Lottie C.

A. W. HADSALL, son of Solomon, was born in the town of Champion, January 14, 1835. He married Louisa, daughter of Asahel and Caroline Sheldon, and located on the old homestead, which he occupied until 1880, when he removed to Alexandria Bay and ran the St. Lawrence Hotel for two years, when he located in Black River village, in the town of LeRay, where he is now a justice of the peace. He was supervisor of the town of Champion in 1870-71, has been one of the board of trade since the organization of that body, was railroad commissioner for Champion from 1871 till 1880, and has been assessor of LeRay since 1886.

PHILIP HELMER was born in the town of Fairfield, Herkimer county, N. Y., August 21, 1825. At the age of 13 he moved with his parents to LeRay, where he was married in 1847 to Betsey C., daughter of Peter Hoover. Their union was blessed with one son, Albert E., born December 18, 1860, near Evans Mills, to which village he removed with his parents when 11 years old, and there he has since resided. He attended the public schools until 16 years of age. He then engaged as clerk for Wesley Rulison, serving in that capacity one year. He again entered school, and attended until April 3, 1881, when he engaged with J. P. Steinhilber, with whom he remained four years, when he bought the entire stock of general merchandise from his employer, and engaged in business for himself. On the 30th of September, 1890, he married Frances A., youngest

daughter of Leonard L. and Susan (Martin) Peck, of Evans' Mills, and they have one daughter, Gertrude Mildred, born December 19, 1892. Their second child, Albert E., died November 22, 1894, aged nearly seven months. Mr. A. E. Helmer was town clerk of the town of LeRay for 10 years; was his party's candidate for Member of Assembly for the county of Jefferson in 1892; is a member of the Jeffersonian Club in Watertown, and was for a number of years a vice-president of that organization; was a delegate to the State Convention in 1888, which nominated D. B. Hill for Governor. On the 22d of June, 1893, he was appointed postmaster at Evans Mills, which position he now holds. Mr. Helmer is largely interested in farming and dairying, and in the manufacture of cheese; is one of the proprietors of the Sunny Side Cheese Factory, one of the best factories in the county. He is in all respects a wholesome man, whom it is a pleasure to know.

PHILIP HELMER, father of Albert E., died April 7, 1887. His wife still survives him, and lives with her son in Evans Mills. Mr. Helmer's great-grandfather emigrated to this country from Holland, and settled in Herkimer county. His maternal great-grandmother was a native of Switzerland.

J. P. STEINHILBER is the son of Bernard and Mary Steinhilber, who emigrated to America about the year 1835. His father was a native of Wertenberg, and his mother a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany. They came directly to Jefferson county, soon thereafter, locating in the town of LeRay, where they were united in marriage, and lived during the remainder of their lives, which ended in his father's death in September, 1880, at the age of 69 years, and with the death of his mother, in March, 1891, at the age of 80 years. J. P. Steinhilber was born on a farm about one mile southeast of Evans Mills, and remained with his parents during his boyhood, dividing his time in assisting at farm work and in attending the district school. His schooling was limited to one term each year during the winter season, until about 18 years old, when he sought to gain a little additional knowledge in attending other schools for a while, after which he procured a position as clerk in a dry goods store in Watertown, N. Y., and in 1871 returned to Evans Mills and engaged in the mercantile business, associating himself with Wesley Rulison, under the firm name of Rulison & Steinhilber, which they continued for three years, when a mutual dissolution was effected, Mr. Steinhilber continuing the business for a number of years thereafter. Latterly he has been devoting a part of his attention to farm interests, while the greater part of his time and attention have been given to his store, where he is still engaged. Mr. Steinhilber is a very favorable illustration of the merging, in the second generation, of foreign blood into the genuine American fibre, in morals, personal integrity, and in patriotic sentiment. He is a wholesome man.

THE CASSE FAMILY



COL. ALFRED J. CASSE.

WILLIAM CASSE, father of COLONEL ALFRED J. CASSE, the subject of this sketch, came to this country from France about the year 1835, and settled at Evans Mills. In 1839, he married Marguerite Grappott, the daughter of Augustus Grappott, also a native of France, and a sister of John B. Grappott, a well-known citizen of Cape Vincent. William Casse was a man of much culture, having had a liberal education before coming to this country. Here he taught painting, drawing and languages; and was a teacher for some time in Proctor's Academy at Evans Mills. He was also a tutor in the old French families settled near Evans Mills, including that of Joseph Boyer and the Delafolies. Prominent among his pupils were the late Mrs. Howell Benton and Joseph

Boyer, Jr. Mr. Casse continued to reside at Evans Mills until his death in 1887. Of his marriage there were five children born, William P., Alfred J., Augustus, Clara and John B., two of them only surviving. The widow now resides in the old homestead at Evans Mills. The elder Casse was a patriotic citizen, and when the War of the Union broke out he readily consented that those of his sons who were old enough, should enter the military service. William P., enlisted in C Company, 10th N.Y. Heavy Artillery, under Captain Byron B. Taggart, and served with his regiment until the close of the war, making an excellent record as a soldier, and was mustered out with his regiment, receiving an honorable discharge. Augustus, although only 18 years of age, in the fall of 1864,

enlisted in Company G, 20th N. Y. Cavalry. He served until the muster out of his regiment, performing his duty faithfully, but contracted disease while in the service from which he died in 1869. Clara, the only daughter, married Alfred Hemstreet, of Michigan, and died in 1885. John B., continued to reside at the homestead until his death about 1885, having nearly reached his majority.

Colonel Alfred J. Casse, one of the two surviving members of this interesting family, has fully sustained the family's good name and has "justified the honors he has gained." He enlisted in C Battery, 1st Light Artillery, in the summer of 1861, in those early days of the war when patriotism alone prompted the young men of the country to fight for the preservation of the Union. He patriotically served as a soldier until honorably discharged for disability, his health failing in consequence of exposure in the arduous campaigns of second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He returned to his home the last of February, 1863, and remained there recruiting his health until the summer of 1863, when he entered into the active work of recruiting for the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, raising part of a company, and was mustered into the military service as second lieutenant of Company G. In July following he was promoted to be first lieutenant, and in the following winter was commissioned captain of L Company, and assigned to duty under General R. S. McKingsie as aide-de-camp, and later as ordnance officer; and continued on staff duty from that time until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the military service, leaving an honorable record.

Captain Casse remained at home about one year after being mustered out of the military service, and then went to New York and engaged in commercial life with the firm of J. C. Wemple & Co., with which firm he remained until about 1880, when he established the house of Casse, Lackey & Co., manufacturers and importers of window shades and window-shade material. About three years ago he formed a joint stock company, known as the Pinney, Casse, & Lackey Co., No. 273 Canal and 31 Howard streets, New York city, of which corporation he became vice-president, and is acting in that capacity at the present time. Colonel Casse's business career has been a successful one, due in a large degree to his energy and ability as a business man. Dur-

ing his career he never forgot the training he received in the military service, and about 1866 he was commissioned commissary on the brigade staff of General Bradley Winslow, with the rank of Major in the National Guard of the State. About a year later he was appointed to the command of the 35th Regiment, National Guard. He immediately proceeded to re-organize the regiment, reducing the same to a battalion of four companies, and receiving a commission as Lieutenant-Colonel. Under the efficient and soldierly direction of Colonel Casse, the 35th Battalion became an important factor in the National Guard, and was noted for its good discipline and efficiency. During the time the Colonel was in command of 35th Battalion, he took an active interest in securing an appropriation by the Legislature for the building of the present armory in the city of Watertown, a structure that is at once an ornament to the city, and of great value to the present organization of the National Guard. Colonel Casse is entitled to much credit for his zeal in this matter. He was noted for his liberality in the maintenance of his command, and especially for organizing and furnishing, from his own means, the instruments for the 35th Battalion band. In 1882, the demands of his business were such that he felt necessitated to resign his commission in the National Guard. His resignation was accepted at headquarters with much reluctance, and he left the service with a record of being a most able and brilliant officer, and with the highest encomiums bestowed upon him by his superiors.

The Colonel bears his years lightly, and is at the present time active and energetic in the prosecution of business. His career is one that reflects credit upon himself, his family, and upon Jefferson county, where he is well known. He was married in 1882, and has a son nine years old, who is apparently "a chip of the old block," being a military cadet, and inheriting in a large measure the military spirit of his father.

Colonel Casse is a charter member of Lafayette Post No. 140, of the G. A. R. of New York city—a Post that numbers among its members some of the most distinguished soldiers of the country. The photograph accompanying this sketch represents the Colonel in the uniform of the Post, and on his knee is seated his beloved son Jamie, mentioned above.

LORRAINE.

PREPARED BY MRS. E. J. CLARK.

THE town of Lorraine was taken from Mexico, by an act passed March 24, 1804. It first bore the name of Malta, but was afterwards changed to Lorraine, for the alleged reason that there was a town in Saratoga county named Malta, and it was confusing that two towns should have the same name. Lorraine is about six miles square, and its southern boundary is Oswego county. It also borders on the towns of Adams, Rodman, Worth and Ellisburgh.

Its surface is much broken by hills, and natural drainage is afforded through the deep gulfs and channels which traverse the town. Its soil is underlaid with slate or shale, whose layers are alternately hard and soft, and which yield readily to the agencies of frost and atmospheric action. The gulfs of Lorraine afford some of the grandest and most picturesque scenery to be found in Northern New York; their breadth varies from four to ten rods, and their depth from one to three hundred feet. Their sides in some places are thickly covered with trees and shrubs of different varieties, while in others only bare rocks and cliffs are seen. They are known as the North and South Gulfs. They have caused great inconvenience to the inhabitants, and great expense in the construction of bridges, and where it was found impossible to bridge these chasms, miles of extra travel have been the result. Narrow streams wind at their base, and their tributaries afford, at certain seasons of the year, a fairly good water-power. Standing upon the brink of some of these precipices, and gazing down into the yawning chasms, in a silence unbroken, save by the ripple of a tiny waterfall or the solitary note of a lone bird, the beholder is awed and amazed by their grandeur, while the ever-changeable beauty of the foliage, from summer's deepest green to the varied tints of autumn, with here and there a ray of sunlight struggling through their gloom, the effect is indescribable. Ere the settlers invaded this region it was the home of the wolf, the panther and the black bear; and here the wild deer roamed unmolested. The sly fox, the industrious beaver and the muskrat were here, and during the early settlements bounties were offered for their capture, affording the expert trapper a source of revenue, both in the payment of bounties and in their valuable furs, which found a ready market.

Numerous accidents have occurred among these rocks and cliffs at different times in the history of the town. At one point where the narrow road leads down a steep hill, is a chasm on one side over a hundred feet in depth. In 1876 a man named Henry Wright, with his team and high load, was, by the breaking of a neck-york, precipitated over this bank, and, strange to relate, although

seriously injured and rendered unconscious by the fall, he escaped with his life, and still lives at the age of 80 years. His team escaped serious injury. In February, 1894, a young son of W. B. Randall, while playing with other boys, was buried beneath an avalanche of snow from an over-hanging cliff. His more fortunate associates escaped by grasping trees or catching hold of projecting objects, or possibly were fleet enough to escape the coming danger, while this one lad was buried many feet beneath the snow and ice. An alarm was immediately given, but before he could be rescued life was extinct.

The first settlement in the town was made in 1802, by James McKee and Elijah Fox. The following winter and spring several families, among whom were Comfort Stancliff, Benjamin Gates, John Alger and others, moved in. A man named Cutler built the first mills in 1804. The first locations were made along the line of the State road running from Rome to Brownville. These farms were easy of access, and were soon settled. The first mail-carrier was Simeon Parkhurst, and Benjamin Gates was the first postmaster. Much of the land at this period sold for \$2 and \$3 per acre.

Some excitement was produced about this time by a rumor that iron ore had been found on lot No. 7, but, upon examination, it was found to be black oxide of manganese, common to swamps in this section. The first town meeting, legally named, was held March 5, 1805, at the house of John Alger, and the following officers were elected: Asa Brown, supervisor; William Hosford, clerk; Clark Allen, Ormond Butler and Warner Flower, assessors; O. Butler, constable and collector; William Hunter and C. Allen, poormasters; William Hosford, Michael Frost and Asa Sweet, commissioners of highways; William Lamphear, Joseph Case, Elijah Fox, fence viewers; James McKee and John Griswold, poundmasters. The supervisors were: 1805-6, Asa Brown; 1807, Clark Allen; 1814, Elihu Gillet; 1815-24, Clark Allen; 1825-29, John Boyden; 1830-31, Jared Gleason; 1832-35, J. Boyden; 1836-37, Loren Bushnell; 1838-39, Elisha Allen; 1840, L. Bushnell; 1841, E. Allen; 1842-43, James Gifford; 1844, J. Boyden; 1845, E. Allen; 1846, J. Boyden; 1847, David J. Redway; 1848-51, Moses Brown; 1852, James Gifford; 1853, Willard W. Huson. On pages 337-44, will be found a continuation of this list from 1854 to 1894, a period of 40 years.

Spafford's Gazette, of 1813, tells us that in 1810 there were three religious societies (Congregational, Baptist and Methodist), six school-houses, two grist-mills, and four saw-mills. The houses were mostly built of logs, only about 30 being framed. The same

author says, in 1820, that there were 3,356 acres of improved land. There were then six saw-mills, two grist-mills, one fulling-mill, one carding machine, one distillery and one ashery.

Much patriotism was displayed by the inhabitants of Lorraine in the War of 1812, as the following letter will show. Soon after the declaration of war General Brown received this document:

LORRAINE, July 21, 1812.

DEAR SIR—Believing our country in danger, and feeling a willingness to defend the same, 60 men assembled and made choice of Joseph Wilcox as captain; James Perry, lieutenant; Ebenezer Brown, Jr., ensign. This is therefore to desire your honor to furnish us with arms and ammunition, while you may have the assurance we shall be ready on any invasion of Jefferson county, at a moment's warning, to defend the same. The above-named men met at the house of John Alger, on the 16th inst., and may be considered "Silver Grays," that is, men who are exempt by law from military duty. We wish you, Sir, to forward the arms to this place as soon as possible; and be assured we are, with respect,

Your humble servants,

JOSEPH WILCOX, Captain,
JAMES PERRY, Lieutenant,
E. BROWN, JR., Ensign.

This company marched to the defense of Sackets Harbor, but did not arrive until after the engagement was over.

A pair of stocks were once erected near the residence of John Alger, for the purpose of administering punishment to those found guilty of breaking the laws. Some contend that this salutary means of justice was never used, while others are positive that one man was fastened to these beams and a certain number of lashes laid upon his back for the crime of theft, but that soon after they were taken down. It is also said that the timbers used in the construction of these stocks are still in existence.

The principal village of Lorraine, long and familiarly known as "The Huddle," is justly entitled to a more dignified or modern appellation. Its location is one of the most picturesque among the many charming ones afforded by the scenery of the town. In its centre, far down at the base of its rocky banks, flows a stream which affords sufficient power to propel the machinery upon its banks. A permanent iron bridge spans the chasm, and on either side is heard the hum of active industry, for the inhabitants are all alive, and if there were any drones in the hive the writer failed to see them on a recent visit. Many of the dwellings are new and of modern architecture, while here and there is seen a reminder of more primitive days. A comfortable and well-kept hotel, in a convenient locality, affords rest to the weary traveller and an air of rural comfort and contentment, refreshing to find, pervades the little hamlet.

Lorraine has two postoffices, one at Lorraine village and one at Winona. There are also three saw-mills and two grist-mills. There are five cheese factories in the town, one in the village of Lorraine, with 400 cows; Maple Grove factory has 400 cows; Pitkin factory has 250 cows. The Winona factory, in the

southern part of the town, has 400 cows; Stone factory, at Haight's Corners, has 200 cows.

Among the farmers of Lorraine are: Henry M. Brown, G. R. Purdy, H. P. Fassett, W. W. Emmons, Eugene Allen, Henry Bailey, W. B. Crandall, George A. Fox, W. B. Randall, Aaron Brown, L. P. James, J. Carpenter, M. Saunders, George Caulkins, S. A. Wise, E. Cross, O. C. Tucker, L. P. Fox, Caleb Bailey, Erwin Pitkin, George Hitchcock.

CHURCHES OF LORRAINE.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH of Lorraine was organized in 1806. Rev. Amos Lamson was the first pastor. They have a church and a parsonage valued at \$3,000. Its present membership is 100. The present pastor is Rev. D. T. White.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Lorraine, when first organized, was connected with the Ellisburgh circuit until 1853, when it was established as a charge by itself. The membership at Lorraine is 82 in full connection, and 14 probationers; total number of members, 96. Trustees: S. A. Grimshaw, D. B. Wise, Clinton Grimshaw, Henry Grimshaw, George Talcott, L. F. Caulkins, Charles Pitkins, L. P. Fox, L. S. Pitkins.

LORRAINE CEMETERY.

THE LORRAINE RURAL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION of the village of Lorraine, was formed in 1852. The present officers are: President, S. A. Grimshaw; vice-president, Daniel B. Wise; secretary, Philo M. Brown; treasurer, William R. Steele, with nine trustees.

BUSINESS OF LORRAINE.

George F. Grow, hotel.
Joseph Grimshaw, general store.
C. L. Tucker, general store and postmaster.
W. R. Grow, extensive egg dealer.
C. D. Grimshaw, general store.
A. C. Reed, insurance agent and undertaker.
The physicians are William C. Fawdry and M. L. Overton.
O. C. Tucker, dealer in live stock.
J. D. Grow, hardware merchant.
H. A. Cross, grist-mill and grocery.
Mrs. N. McComber, variety store.
Edward Clark, A. W. Harrington and F. D. Spicer, blacksmiths.
E. D. Bellinger, painter.
E. Bellinger, wagon shop.
A. Wagoner, cheese-box factory.
J. L. Shelmerdine, flour and feed store.
O. L. Shelmerdine, carriages and farming implements.

C. C. Moore's store was burned December 13, 1893, rebuilt in 1894, and is now occupied by its owner.

SCHOOLS.—In common with all the other towns of the county, Lorraine possessed early in its history, fair schools, and they have been well utilized by the children up to the present time.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

ELIJAH FOX, Jr., was born in 1780, and came to Lorraine in 1802. He built the first log-house on the farm now owned and occupied by his son, George A. Fox. Among other early settlers in the town was Allen Pitkins, who came in 1803. He is said to have been a man of great perseverance. He served in the War of 1812, and died in Lorraine in 1847. Joel Caulkins came to Lorraine from Litchfield, Conn., in 1805. He reared a large family, and many of his descendants still survive him, who are wealthy and influential members of society.

AARON BROWN was born in Connecticut in 1785, and removed to Adams in 1806. Soon afterward he moved to Lorraine, and purchased the land now occupied by Lorraine village. There he built a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a distillery and kept a general store. He was the father of Moses Brown, who died in 1853. Allena B., his only daughter, still survives him at an advanced age. She is a widow, and resides in Lorraine. Her husband, John Fletcher Bishop, was a talented Baptist clergyman, who won much renown. He was pastor of several prominent churches, and met with good success as an evangelist. He died in 1859. Their eldest son, Judson W. Bishop, was the first to enlist in the late war of the rebellion, and the last to be mustered out at its close.

ASA TARBLE was one of four brothers, Amos, Asa, Joy and Abijah, who were for many years residents of Lorraine. About 1828, Asa removed to Adams village, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was by trade a stone mason, and the foundation of many a substantial structure in Adams was the work of his hands, and he is remembered as an honest and industrious citizen. He was a firm believer in the doctrine of Universal Salvation, and was a most zeal-

ous defender of the same. He was a man well versed in the Scriptures and ever able to offer what seemed to him convincing proofs of his favorite theme. A son and daughter still survive him, who reside in Adams.

DEACON OSIAS BARTON came to Lorraine in 1807. He located on a farm of 100 acres on the road leading to Pierrepont Manor. He married Miss Sally Lamson. They reared a family of nine children, and he was one of the original members who organized the Baptist church at Lorraine village in 1805. He was a justice of the peace in 1805; fought at the battle of Sackets Harbor, and also at the contest at the mouth of Sandy Creek. He was for many years a respected citizen, dying in 1850. His son, Hubert J. Barton, has been a resident of Watertown since 1851.

JOHN LAMSON was born in Randolph, Vermont, and came to Lorraine in 1806. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died in 1808. His son, Job Lamson, a well-known farmer of Lorraine, was elected member of Assembly in 1843, and served with credit. He died in 1857. His sister, Miss Sally Lamson, taught the first school in Lorraine. The old farm is still in possession of a member of the family.

HARVEY HUBBARD, once a resident of Lorraine, is still living at the advanced age of 92 years. He was one of the 80 men who helped to carry the cable from Sandy Creek to Sackets Harbor.

JOSEPH GRIMSHAW came to Lorraine about 1835, and engaged in farming. He was the father of eight sons, among whom were Henry L., Joseph, Stephen, Clinton M. and Charles D., who resides in Lorraine. Two of his sons removed to Minnesota. Charles D. is the present supervisor of Lorraine, and his sketch may be found with those of the board of supervisors.

LYME.

ORIGINALLY the town of Lyme embraced the present towns of Lyme and Cape Vincent, together with the adjacent islands and so much of the present town of Clayton as lies west of the original boundary of Penet Square. It was erected from Brownville by an act of the 6th of March, 1818. It was named by Eber Kelsey, who was the pioneer settler of Cape Vincent, who came to this county from Lyme, Connecticut.

The first town meeting was held on the 3rd of March, 1818, three days previous to the signing of the act which made it a town, though it was known that the act had passed the Legislature some time before. At that meeting Richard M. Esselstyn was elected supervisor; John Dayan, clerk; John B. Esselstyn, Luther Britton and Benjamin Estes, assessors; R. M. Esselstyn, James M.

Craw and Benjamin T. Bliss, school commissioners; J. B. Esselstyn and L. Britton, overseers of the poor; John M. Tremper, Eber Kelsey and Thaddeus Smith, fence viewers and pound-masters; Elnathan Judd, John Dayan and Joseph Rider, highway commissioners; Alexander Gaige and Daniel Robbins, constables.

Up to, and including 1853, the supervisors were; Richard M. Esselstyn, 1818-22; John B. Esselstyn, 1823; William Ainsworth, 1824; John B. Esselstyn, at a special election in September to fill a vacancy pro tem; Willard Ainsworth, 1825-32; Otis P. Starkey, 1833; Jere Carrier, 1834-35; Minot Ingalls, 1836; Isaac Wells, 1837; Philip P. Gaige, 1838; Roswell T. Lee, 1839; Philip P. Gaige, 1840; Timothy Dewey, 1841; William Carlisle, 1842; Alexander Copely, 1843;

William O. Howard, 1844; Theophilus Peugnet, 1845; Isaac Wells, 1846-47; A. Copely, 1848; P. P. Gaige, 1849; Henry Cline, 1850; Ezra B. Easterly, 1851; David Ryder, 1852; William Carlisle, 1853. For lists from 1854 to 1894, see pages 337 to 344.

Jonas Smith and Henry A. Delemater were the first settlers in the town. They came from Ulster county, New York, as agents for LeRay, with several others, among whom were Timothy Soper, with his brothers James and David R., M. Esselstyn and Peter Pratt. They came in a boat by way of Oswego, in 1801, sailing into Chaumont Bay, named on old maps "Nivernois" bay, after the Duke de Nivernois, a French nobleman. It was also called "Hungry Bay." They ascended Chaumont Bay about two and a half miles and began a settlement on the north bank of the stream, at what is now known as "Old Town Spring." They built a double log house for a store and dwelling, and also a frame building, but the location was found to be inconvenient and unhealthy, and it was abandoned. In 1803 they established themselves where the present village of Chaumont stands, which was surveyed into a town-plot the same season. During that year Smith & Delemater erected a saw-mill on the site of the Copely mill; a warehouse was built, and Luther Britton opened the first tavern where the Elliott House stood, and later occupied the old Coffeen House, a stone structure which is yet standing on the north side of the bay, in a good state of preservation. Afterward Samuel Britton opened a tavern, but finally removed to the shore of the St. Lawrence river, opposite Linda's island. Before settling in Chaumont he traded the lot on which the court-house in Watertown now stands for a barrel of whisky.

Several families from Ulster county located here at this time, and for a year or two the settlement flourished; but in 1806 Smith & Delemater failed, lake fevers were prevalent, several deaths took place, and the growth of the village received a check. The first death was that of Timothy Soper, who was drowned in 1802. In 1805 a vessel was begun by a New Yorker by the name of Jones, who died before it was finished. Nancy Smith opened a school that year, being the first teacher in Chaumont. Delemater cleared the first land on Point Salubrious, so named by LeRay because of its freedom from malaria, in 1802, on a farm afterward owned by Harry Horton, who settled there in 1810. The first actual settler on the Point was James Horton, in 1806. Its freedom from sickness and the importance of its fishing interests, promoted its rapid settlement. By 1805 Daniel and John Tremper had settled on the Point and Henry Thomas had opened a store of goods at Chaumont. Other early settlers on the Point were Silas Taft, Stephen Fisher, David and Joseph Rider.

For several years Sackets Harbor was depended upon for milling, and because of the

difficulty and danger in passing Pillar Point in rough weather, boats were sometimes delayed several days, in many instances causing great distress from want of flour and meal. On one occasion a boat was driven ashore on Pillar Point when returning from Sackets to Point Salubrious with several grists for different families, it being usual to join together when milling was to be done; and to keep from starving the crew were obliged to heat flat stones on which to bake a batter of flour, mixed with lake water without salt, into something resembling pan-cakes.

The first Fourth-of-July celebration ever held in Jefferson county took place at Chaumont, at which about 200 people assembled. The national salute was fired from an anvil, and there was no lack of refreshments, the great rendezvous for the day being Britton's tavern.

At the breaking out of the War of 1812, there were but few families in the settlement, and by the advice of General Jacob Brown, a block-house was erected on the north shore of the bay, near the old Coffeen House. Luther Britton managed to create a stampede among the settlers on Point Salubrious, which, at that time, was by far the largest settlement, and they hastily left their homes to avail themselves of the protection of the block-house, and, incidentally, of course, of the comforts of Britton's tavern. Mrs. Harry Horton, however, utterly refused to avail herself of the protection of the block house, and after staying a few days away from her home at Point Salubrious, went resolutely back, saying that if she had to be killed she would rather die on Point Salubrious than in a block-house. Finally a detachment of British soldiers came and assured the people that if they would tear down their block-house their property should be respected, which they at once proceeded to do; and so ended the fortification at Chaumont. The timber of which the block-house was built, or a part of it, was made into a raft and floated to Point Salubrious and erected into a school-house. The old Charles McPherson store was also built of it, and in a cooper-shop built by H. S. Pomeroy, and now owned by De LaCour Pomeroy, of Chaumont, is a huge door-post made of a piece of timber from the old block-house, which shows the loop-holes for musketry. The block-house was armed with an old iron gun which was found on the isthmus of Point Peninsula, and purchased by Jonas Smith, of the firm of Delemater & Smith, for two gallons of rum. Elisha Camp, of Sackets Harbor, purchased it afterward for \$8, and it was taken to Ogdensburg and finally captured by the British. Jonas Smith's house, yet standing on Water street, was formerly the residence of Augustus Solar.

Several Quaker families came on with Musgrove Evans in 1818, but a residence of two or three years, during which time several deaths had taken place among them and

much sickness prevailed, served to persuade them of the unhealthiness of the locality, and they abandoned it. In the meantime they had erected a little church, where they held divine worship according to their peculiar forms, their leader or pastor, if he may be so called, being a man by the name of Pryor. The little Quaker church is now the residence of Mr. Frank James.

The settlement on Point Salubrious was the scene of the first exhibition of woman's will as a factor in public matters known in the county. When a road was laid out to the Point, it was calculated to go directly through the center of the Point, having the farms front on the road, with their back boundaries next the shore. The houses already erected stood facing the water, and the road ran around the Point next the shore, the farms, of course, extending from each way back to the center of the Point. Now this very pleasant arrangement was to be entirely changed; and, as their husbands seemed willing, and as they were not, the women concluded to resist the proceedings. Providing themselves with axes and hatchets they turned out, as an old lady informant, who was one of the participants, though but a young girl at the time, quaintly says, "to a man," and as fast as the men opened the new road the women filled it up again with brush and trees which they felled into it, until the men gave up in despair, and the women had their own way, as usual. The road to this day is where they wanted it, and is a monument to woman's will and her ability to effect what she desires. "Oh, my!" said the old lady, laughing "you just ought to have seen how those women made the brush fly."

In 1803 a State road was laid out through the village from Brownville to Port Putnam, on the St. Lawrence, and partially if not quite cut out that year. In 1815 Mr. LeRay was authorized by an act of the Legislature, March 31st, to build a turnpike from Cape Vincent to Perch River, at or near where the State road crossed the same in the town of Brownville. The crossing at Chaumont was by ferry until 1823, when Vincent LeRay and others procured the passage of an act authorizing the construction of a toll-bridge, which was to be completed before the close of 1824. The parties to the contract having failed in its performance, an act was passed in 1849 which authorized the highway commissioners to borrow on the credit of the town a sum not exceeding \$5,000. With this money a substantial stone bridge was built.

That part of Chaumont Bay next to the isthmus which connects Point Peninsula with the main land, became early known as Hungry Bay, and has therefore been confounded with "La Famine," as laid down on old French maps. That they were distinct localities, and named at dates wide apart and from entirely different circumstances, is very probable. Late researches have fully settled the question as to the loca-

tion of "La Famine," or the Bay of Famine, of the French maps. That was undoubtedly at the mouth of Salmon river, and its occasion was the expedition of De la Barre, who was Governor of Canada from 1682 to 1685, against the Six Nations in 1684. When the expedition reached Salmon river it was so enfeebled by sickness and reduced by death, and without provisions, that the Indian tribes were fully aware of its condition, and it had to be abandoned.

The name of "Hungry Bay" originated from an entirely different circumstance, which occurred in 1777, 93 years later. When Colonel Barry St. Leger reached Oswego, after his signal failure to capture Fort Stanwix, he embarked at once for Montreal, leaving his command to follow as best they might. The command, on its way to attack Fort Stanwix, had stopped for several days at Deer, now Carleton Island, from which place it embarked in two or three small vessels and a large number of batteaux, for Oswego. On the return of the army, after its defeat, the expedition re-embarked for Montreal, but were overtaken by a terrific storm and scattered. Several of the batteaux were driven across the isthmus which connects Point Peninsula with the main land, into the upper part of Chaumont Bay; many of the soldiers were drowned, their boats were rendered useless, their stores were nearly all lost, and they had no knowledge of where they were, nor of which way to go to reach the St. Lawrence river. Finally the few survivors were discovered by a party of Indians, who gave them food, and after they had buried their valuables, among which was a military chest or two, the Indians piloted them to the river near Carleton Island, which they reached, to their great relief, and thence they went on to Montreal. It is but a few years since a gentleman from Brockville made several unsuccessful attempts to locate the spot where the military chests were buried, having in his possession minute directions written by his grandfather, who was one of the party; but so changed was everything that he failed to locate the spot. It is less than 30 years since the wrecks of the batteaux were plainly visible. That there must have been visitors at least on Point Salubrious previous to the settlement there by James Horton, in 1806, is evidenced by the fact that Mrs. Horton dug up a couple of steel spear-heads and a sheep-bell; the latter is now in possession of her grand-daughter, Miss Mary Ryder, of Chaumont. These articles were found more than 80 years ago. The bell is roughly made of heavy sheet-iron, brazen with brass or copper to give it sound, and riveted in the style of the old-time sheep and cow-bells, familiar to the people of two generations. The query is: Who buried them on Point Salubrious so long before 1806 that the spear-heads were well nigh eaten up by rust when found?

An important industry at Chaumont is the quarrying of building stone. The compact

blue lime-stone taken from the quarries there is found to be superior to all others for canal work, and it has no superior for building purposes. It is distinctively classified by Professor Hall as "The Black River Lime-stone;" but in the classification of Professor Emmons, it is designated as "Isle La Motte Marble," being found in the same geological strata with that particular lime-stone, and analogous to it in structure. It is a clearly defined mass of greyish-blue stone, lying between the birds-eye lime-stone, which forms the surface rock, and the Trenton lime-stone beneath. Its fossils are clearly distinct from the strata either above or below it, among which occur several beautifully marked corals. A superior lime is also burned here, which is to become, at no distant day, a very valuable business. At this writing it is understood that the quarrying business will be carried on by an incorporated company, who will materially increase the output and add largely to the efficiency of a business heretofore too much scattered among smaller firms.

The fishing interests of the town were at one time superior to any other. About the year 1816, and for many years thereafter, not less than 10,000 barrels of herring, otherwise known as "ciscoes," were caught yearly, aside from large quantities of whitefish, pike, pickerel, mascollonge and bass. Now, owing to various causes, the fishing industry has dwindled away to almost nothing.

THE FIRST SCHOOL

In the town was started by Nancy Smith, in 1805, in a log-house on the south side of the bay. This was the only school until one was begun on Point Salubrious, in the school-house constructed of the timbers of the block-house, rafted there for the purpose, as related elsewhere. The cause of education has been by no means neglected, and both Chaumont and Three Mile Bay have fine school buildings and an able corps of teachers in each, who have brought their respective schools to a high degree of perfection.

CHURCHES.

As already stated, the first church organization in the town was that of Quakers. The next was that of the Baptists, formed on Point Salubrious, by Elder Joseph Maltby, September 25, 1816, at which time 26 persons united. This society disbanded in 1838, and the First Baptist church and society was formed at Three Mile Bay on the 6th of March, 1839, and in 1840 they erected a church edifice at a cost of \$2,500. Isaac Wells, Roswell Herrick, Henry Powers, Epenetus Cline, Nathaniel Wells, Richard Guile and Charles Wilcox were trustees.

As early as 1827 a Free Communion Baptist church was formed at Three Mile Bay, by Elder Amasa Dodge, of which organization no records are to be found; but on the 6th of July, 1841, a Free Will Baptist church was formed by Elder Dodge, and on December 18, 1843, a society was formed, with

Charles Leonard, Rufus H. Bartlett, Henry Leonard, William Northrup and Charles Caswell trustees. This society built a church the next year at a cost of about \$1,000. A Baptist organization was started on Point Peninsula in 1824, as a branch to the Point Salubrious Society; but it did not long maintain a separate existence. The present Baptist Church at Three Mile Bay is in a flourishing condition.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Presbyterian Church of Chaumont was organized in the year 1831. The meeting for this purpose was held in the village school-house September 22, 1831. Rev. John Sessions and the Rev. George L. Boardman were present to represent the Presbytery of Watertown. Some 18 persons were enrolled, of whom no less than 11 bore the name McPherson. The first elders appointed were William McPherson and Elam Clark.

It was not until some 10 years later that a house of worship was erected, the Rev. J. A. Canfield being pastor of the church, and S. Massey, William McPherson, R. Mills and P. Beason being elders. The present pastor is the Rev. William W. Cleveland. He was born in Windham, Conn., in 1832; was educated at Hamilton College and Union Theological Seminary, New York city. He has occupied, previous to his installation in Chaumont, the pastoral office variously at Southampton, L. I., Eaton, Madison county, and Forestport, Oneida county, New York.

The present church is an unusually tasteful and pleasant building. A good parsonage also is owned by the congregation. The present elders are Morris J. Carey and Charles McPherson.

METHODIST.—The first society of this denomination was organized in 1834, on Point Peninsula, and was supplied with preaching from Cape Vincent for several years. The territory now embraced in the Three Mile Bay charge was formerly included in the Cape Vincent circuit.

The church at Three Mile Bay was organized in 1838, with five members. In 1845 a church edifice was erected. The society on Point Peninsula had no church building until 1880, when one was erected at a cost of \$2,800. In 1877, D. W. Aylesworth organized a society at Chaumont, and erected a church at a cost of \$5,000. The trustees are: R. E. Horton, A. Vandewalker, E. A. Hayes, I. O. Banks and E. Jaquay.

There was a Universalist organization perfected in 1850, but the preaching was irregular; no place of worship was ever erected, and finally the society went down.

SHIPBUILDING.

It is not now necessary to enter into particulars regarding this, formerly one of the great industries of the town. It was carried on at Chaumont, Three Mile Bay and on Point Peninsula, though the largest share was done at Three Mile Bay, where Asa Wilcox built the greatest proportion of vessels. The

tonnage of the vessels constructed by him from 1835 to 1852 amounted to 6,410 tons. Between 1832 and 1837 several vessels were built on Point Peninsula. At Chaumont, vessels aggregating nearly 3,000 tons have been built, but of late years the industry in all these places has nearly or quite died out.

SOCIETIES.

MASONIC.—Lodge No. 172, F. & A. M., was instituted January 30, 1850, with 11 members. It is now in a flourishing condition, has a large and healthy membership. Its meetings are held on the first and third Mondays. Its present officers are: J. Shephard, W. M.; Wm. Foster, S. W.; Geo. Herick, J. W.; W. J. Linnell, Sec'y; Chris. Getman, Treas.; D. W. Fisher, S. D.; Frank Lucas, J. D.; E. Goves, Marshal; Chauncey Simmons, Chaplain; Jno. Wilson, Tyler.

E. V. MATHEW POST, G. A. R., No. 441, Three Mile Bay, organized January 2, 1884, meets first and third Thursdays. This is one of the best posts in the county. Its present officers are: Commander, R. E. Horton; S. V., J. W. Wilcox; J. V., Orville Fish; Q. M., O. F. Hentzie; Adjutant, Theo. Lake; Off. Day, C. Spicer; Q. M. Serg't, Gid Chapman; Com. Serg't, M. Wells; Chaplain, M. J. Carey. The post has a membership of 59. The following is a complete list of the old soldiers, G. A. R. Post at Chaumont, now living: W. W. Enos, R. E. Horton, Duane Hilts, Marshall Blodgett, J. W. Johnson, George Fisher, Hiram Wallace, John Fredenburg, David Ault, J. M. Horton, W. D. Horton, D. W. Fisher, R. I. Horton, James Myers, James Lynts, E. Govro, M. J. Knapp, Dorus Herkimer, S. W. Schermerhorn, I. O. Banks, Jacob Arnold, Warren Morehouse, John Wilson, Geo. P. Swindt, M. J. Carey, Peter Fry, O. Harris, D. H. Lindsley, Charles Lingenfelter, John Northup, S. B. Collins, T. D. Mayhew, J. P. Rector, Wm. Graves, Lester Angel, C. Spicer, James Buchanan, O. F. Hentze, J. M. Wilcox, M. Hayes, Theo. Lake, John Combs, Orvil Fish, David Mount, Gardner Smith, V. R. Faulkner, Chas. Rickitt, Merrit Wells, Gilbert Chapman, A. C. Pennock, E. B. Moore, Dorr Horton, Abram Roof.

FORESTERS.—Court Chaumont, No. 895, organized September 21, 1894, meets second and fourth Mondays. The officers are: W. S. Daniels, C. D. H. C. R.; A. Daniels, C. R.; J. M. Donoghue, V. C. R.; Geo. W. Babcock, F. S.; F. Dunham, R. S.; E. Jaquay, Treasurer. Three Mile Bay has also a flourishing court of Foresters.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—Chaumont Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 844, has a membership of 78, and is also in a flourishing condition. There is also a flourishing lodge at Three Mile Bay, but space forbids giving a list of officers. They are both doing a good work.

The present regulations and course of study of the Chaumont Graded School were adopted in 1881. It is divided into four depart-

ments: Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School.

Under the current regulations the present teachers are: Principal, W. J. Linnell; Intermediate, Mrs. W. J. Linnell; Primary, Miss Della Govro; Assistant, Miss Harriette Knapp.

HOTELS.

Of these Chaumont has two, the Peck House and the National. The first is an old and well-known stand, and has a wide reputation. It is conducted by Mr. L. Crouse, who is well and favorably known to the travelling public far and near. He is a first-class landlord, in that his guests are carefully cared for and made to feel at home. The cuisine is excellent and well served; good rooms, good beds, and in fact all that goes to make up a pleasant stopping place for the tired traveler. Extensive stabling, where the horse is well cared for, is one of the features of the house.

The National Hotel is in charge of B. J. Saxe, and is a fine house. It was not originally erected for a hotel, but is the Wilcox residence transformed into a public house, and a very attractive one. Those who claim to be authority on the question say that mine host Saxe keeps one of the best houses in the county. At all events Chaumont has no lack of hotels.

SEED HOUSE.

For several years the seed house at Chaumont has been a prominent business interest of the place. From comparatively small beginnings it has grown into an extensive and far-reaching business, affording many opportunities to farmers for profitable crops, and furnishing employment to many people.

In the successful inauguration and building up of their now extensive business, Rogers Bros. have become as well known to the seed trade as any of the Northern New York growers, and not only well known, but favorably, their grades being equal to the best, and their standing in market not surpassed. It is not at all necessary to enter into any minute description of their establishment, it being in arrangement very much like all others of the kind, but well suited to its needs.

BUSINESS OF CHAUMONT.

W. W. Enos, dealer in hay.

Copley Bros., manufacturers of lime, lumber, butter, cheese, hay and grain. They are extensive farmers and produce dealers.

Childs McPherson, grocer and druggist and village undertaker.

The Peck House, Louis Crouse, proprietor.

The National Hotel, B. J. Faxe, proprietor.

D. J. Pennock, livery stable.

Wm. Clement, livery stable.

Aaron Vrougham & Son, blacksmith.

Capt. Frank Phelps, builder and owner of vessels. He also has a saw-mill.

Jacob Lowrey, blacksmith.

Capt. D. C. Reed, wagon-making and repairing.

The Adams-DuFow Company, managers and proprietors of extensive quarries about Chaumont.

W. O. Thompson, architect and builder.

H. W. Jewett, M. D., physician and surgeon.

A. A. Getman, M. D., physician and surgeon.

O. J. LaFontain, M. D., physician and surgeon.

A. J. Dillenbeck, dealer in coal, farming implements, wagons and sleighs.

I. O. Banks, dealer in coal and hay.

D. C. Wheeler, dry goods, boots, shoes and clothing.

G. F. Swind, harness ware.

Rogers Bros., seed growers.

A. J. Shepard, groceries and bakery.

E. Jaquay, merchandise and drugs.

A. L. Byam, clothing, boots, shoes, hats, caps, gent's furnishings. He is also postmaster.

George Bros., hardware, stoves and agricultural implements.

Walter N. Van Doren, groceries, etc.

A. L. Byam, postmaster.

J. J. Dillenbeck, coal dealer.

Moses Knapp & Son, house painters.

Prof. W. J. Linnell, principal of the Union School.

Freeman Perrie, meat market.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF CHAUMONT VILLAGE.

Schuyler Schemerhorn, President; Austin Rogers, J. J. Dillenbeck and Richard Barron, Trustees.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Edward B. Johnson, Supervisor; Edward Tucker, Town Clerk; A. A. Daniels, Justice of the Peace; John Barrows, Justice of the Peace; Daniel Holbrook, Justice of the Peace; Lewis C. Phelps, Justice of the Peace; R. E. Horton, Myron Barnes and Eugene Fry, Assessors; D. C. Reed, Frank L. Collins and J. Grant Miller, Commissioners of Highways.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF THREE MILE BAY.

C. W. McKinstry, general store.

Will Stewart, general store.

Jno. Schuyler, groceries, notions, gent's furnishings.

A. D. Curtis, furniture.

Jno. Taylor, harness, etc.

W. W. Tucker, harness, etc.

W. Lucas, H. Dick and Geo. Spratt, blacksmiths.

Henderson Feed, planing-mill, sash, doors, blinds, etc.

C. E. Lewis, saw-mill.

Andrew Lucas, wagon shop.

Miss Calhoun, millinery.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

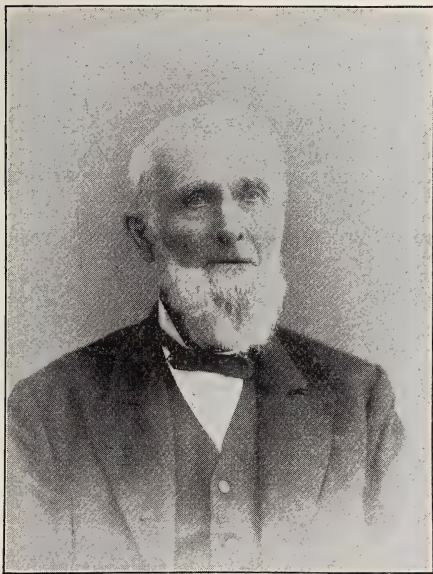
GAYLORD ENOS was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1801, and moved to Depauville in 1824. He married Minerva Sperry, to whom were born seven children—four sons and three daughters. In the early and almost wilderness days, the raising of children was decidedly a labor of love, and manly toil was the watchword of the time. Mr. Enos was a man of pronounced convictions, great strength of character, and an active and public-spirited citizen. He was a Whig in politics up to the birth of the Republican party, and ever afterwards an ardent supporter of the party of Lincoln and Seward. He was devotedly loyal to the cause of the war, and gave two sons to the service—one dying in the conflict. Col. Wallace W. Enos made an excellent record, serving continuously through the great rebellion, as a reference to his biography published elsewhere in this History will show. [See page 84.] Mrs. Mary Copley, wife of Hiram Copley, of Chaumont, is a daughter of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Enos was a liberal supporter of schools and churches, and their strong advocate, but he never formally united with any church society. His religious views were, however, along the line of the Universalist Church, and yet he was a broad-minded citizen, deeply impressed with the majesty of life. He was a farmer and made a success in his favorite pursuit, for he took an honest pride in his calling. He brought up and educated his

family to move in the best society, and enabled his children to take good and useful positions in life. His simple record was one of life-long probity of character and usefulness. Rugged in his personality, positive in his views, and commanding in his citizenship, he lived and died a fine type of an independent American farmer, such stock as brings strong and useful elements into the individuality of succeeding generations. His was a laborious and self-denying life, because he had to cut down the forest on his farm, and undergo many of the hardships of a pioneer in the wilderness. He died at Depauville in 1873.

COL. W. W. ENOS is an old-time resident of Chaumont, having been born in the town of Lyme. He was a merchant when the flag of his country was fired upon by rebel conspirators at Fort Sumter in Charleston Harbor, and he left a prosperous business and a store full of goods to enlist as a private soldier, the only man in Jefferson county, as far as the writer knows, who sacrificed as much to take up arms. He served faithfully, earning promotion long before it came, for the colonel of his regiment was too much of an adventurer to place a proper estimate upon a man like Colonel Enos. Upon the plate preceding page 81 of this History, the Colonel's face may be seen, and a fair sketch of his character and service may be read on page 84, written by his fellow soldier and

often tent mate, Col. A. D. Shaw, who has contributed much other interesting material to this work.

JAMES I. HORTON was born at Point Salubrious, in Lyme, 19th of March, 1810. He was the fourth son of James and Martha White Horton. In 1806 his father moved to Chaumont, then a dense forest. He settled permanently on Point Salubrious, being the first white family who ever settled there. Here he was exposed to hardships, causing continued ill health until his death, November 5, 1833. At that time most of the children had married and moved away, and James being the oldest, the burden of the family fell on him. His father had bought 125 acres of timber land, and on account of poor health, had not succeeded in meeting



JAMES I. HORTON.

the payments. James, with the help of his two younger brothers, met those payments, and there never was a happier boy than he when he handed his mother the deed in her own name. January 1, 1839, he married Lucy B., second daughter of the late Isaac and Bethia Snow Hubbard, who moved from South Hadley, Mass., in 1814, to Chaumont, working at ship-building and at the carpenter's trade. In the winter of 1849-50 he and A. L. Hazelton built the wood work on the town bridge across Chaumont river. In 1852 he bought the old stone grist-mill at Chaumont, which was burned a few years since. At one time he did quite an extensive trade in shipping flour east until poor health compelled him to seek a warmer climate for himself and wife. He united with the Presby-

terian church at Chaumont in early life, and in 1840 was made ruling elder for life, which office he held until he removed to Hammon-ton, N. J., in March, 1866. That same year he was elected to the same office at Hammon-ton, a position he still holds.

Two children were born to them, T. Kimball and Ella I. Kimball, a lad of 16 years, was clerk for Sterling & Mosher, at Watertown when the last call for volunteers came. After much persuasion on his side, he at last gained his father's consent to his enlisting. His mother was visiting in the West. He enlisted, joined the Union army in August, 1864, but his days of service were short. His mother returned from the West in time to reach City Point, Va., to close his eyes. He died October 6, 1864. She brought his remains home and he was buried in the village cemetery at Brownville.

Mrs. Horton died March 3, 1883, at Hammon-ton, N. J., after a long illness. When death came, her eyes were raised above, as though she saw into the Golden City. Her last words were: "Glory, glory, glory," and thus she crossed over to "rest in the shade beyond the river."

James I. Horton's mother was a niece of old Stephen Van Ransselaer, "The Patroon," of Albany, New York.

The Horton family was one of the largest in numbers that has ever inhabited Lyme. They were mostly farmers, though the name was also found connected more or less with trade and mechanism. Many of the family are dead or moved away to other localities.

HON. WILLIAM DEWEY.

ONE of the most prominent and useful citizens of Jefferson county in his prime was William Dewey, so long a resident on Ashland farm, near Three Mile Bay. He was a son of Timothy Dewey, for a time a resident of Watertown, who was the original purchaser of the large tract of land above named, which descended at his death to his son William. This consisted of some 1,400 acres, situate in the town of Lyme, and covering a low-lying stretch of land, liable to overflows during the spring and fall. The father was a builder of much prominence, and was the first engineer of the Manhattan Gas Company, of New York City. He was held in high esteem by the promoters of that pioneer company, and he received a silver snuff box in recognition of his services in connection with its early history and development.

William Dewey was educated as an engineer, and also was admitted to the bar in Watertown—studying with Frederick Emerson, but never practiced. He was deeply interested in the first survey of the Rome, & Watertown Railroad, and was at the head of the corps of surveyors who first ran out the line. He gave a great deal of time, and wrote and spoke in support of the enterprise, in season and out of season. To him

more than to any one man, Northern New York was indebted for the inception and success of this useful line of railroad. He expended a large sum of money in making a "big ditch" through Ashland farm—in its day a piece of work of much magnitude. His home at Ashland farm was that of a cultivated gentleman, and for quite a long period a store was kept at that point for the supply of the country round about. This has long been a thing of the past.

William Dewey was a bachelor, and for years owned one of the finest libraries in Jefferson county. He was endowed with rare intellectual gifts, and as a Shakesperian critic had few equals. His readings from this master of English verse were brilliant exhibitions of splendid elocutionary powers, and had he taken the stage as a profession he would undoubtedly have risen to the very first place. He would occasionally give readings from this favorite author for Y. M. C. Associations and literary societies, and always with the most remarkable success. He was a powerful delineator of the matchless Shakespeare's plays, and his wealth of resources in bringing out the different characters was really wonderful. The writer of this brief sketch has had opportunities for hearing some of the world's great Shakesperian readers and actors, but no one of them could compete with William Dewey for versatility and power. To illustrate: in 1858 he gave readings in Washington Hall, and such was the profound impression made by his recitals that every copy of Shakespeare in the book stores was sold the next morning, and one dealer took orders for twenty copies. This incident will illustrate how ably he brought the great scenes before his audience through his elocutionary gifts. Mr. Dewey was three times elected member of Assembly, and was regarded as one of the safest and one of the most useful members. Possessing great natural and cultivated talents, he was lacking in ambitious energy and push, and so seemed to fall short of his opportunities and possibilities. "Inglorious ease" was the stumbling block in his path of life, and while recognized as a man of rare accomplishments, he failed to make his way to positions his ability fitted him to adorn. He was buried near his old home in a grave on his former farm, beside his father, where he requested to be laid away before his death.

A. D. S.

ALEXANDER COPLEY.

A sketch of the pioneer history of Lyme and its early industries would scarcely be complete without a brief notice of him whose name heads this article. He was born upon a farm in Denmark, Lewis county, on September, 10, 1805, where his boyhood was chiefly spent, and where his education was gained in the common log school house of the time, saving one year's instruction at the Lowville Academy. Leaving school, he be-

came, first, a clerk for William K. Butterfield, at Felt's Mills, Jefferson county, and then for Jason Francis; next, he was a partner with Mr. Francis, then bought him out, and finally re-sold to Francis & Butterfield, going into partnership with John Felt and William Coburn in the lumber trade. On the 30th of October, 1833, he married Miss Lucy Kelsey, of Champion, and for a wedding trip they moved upon a tract of 400 acres of land, which Mr. Copley had purchased in the town of Lyme, and there their pioneer life began. Before the close of the next summer, he purchased of Vincent LeRay 2,562 acres of land, and then removing to Chaumont he bought a house, store, saw and grist-mill, and made that his future home. Only three years later he purchased of Governor Morris 16,961 acres of land lying in the towns of Clayton, Brownville and Lyme, and still later he purchased 10,000 acres in Antwerp. Mr. Copley carried on an extensive business in lumbering, quarrying, merchandizing and vessel building. He served his town as its supervisor for eight years, but had no taste for official position. His whole life was one to be chosen as an example to the young man of to-day. He was a man of correct habits in every walk of life. He died at the age of 65 years, in the full maturity of a well-spent manhood. The board of directors of the National Union Bank, of Watertown, of which Mr. Copley was a member, passed the following:

Whereas, Alexander Copley, one of the directors of this bank, and one of the foremost citizens of our county, has, in the maturity of his manhood and in the midst of his usefulness, been removed by death; therefore

Resolved, That in the death of Alexander Copley we have lost a valued associate and friend, this institution one of its ablest and safest officers and advisors, and the community in which he lived a useful, high-minded and honorable man, whose place in society and business will not readily be filled. [For a more extended sketch of Mr. Copley, with fine steel-plate portrait see page 451.]

HIRAM COPLEY is a son of Alexander Copley, and has long been known as a prominent citizen of Chaumont, and connected with many of its largest business interests. In him some of his father's traits are especially prominent, particularly his leniency toward those who are in his debt, but from force of circumstances are temporarily unable to pay. He married Mary, daughter of Gaylord Enos, Esq., of Depauville. They have five children: Carrie, Lucille, Mayme, Allen E. and George W. Upon the two sons the weight of business now rests, and there is no doubt that it will be manfully and successfully sustained.

THOMAS SHAW, one of the pioneer settlers of the town of Lyme, moved into this county from Saratoga county, early in the present century, and took up a tract of land

in what is known now as French Settlement, and here reared a large family. He was a tall and commanding man, of fine physical mould, and possessed rugged and original personal characteristics. He was of Irish-English stock, his ancestors settling in the North of Ireland under Cromwell's rule, and his wife was from Holland. Henry and David, two of their sons, became carpenters, and built many of the early frame dwellings in this county. Henry was a skillful millright and a mechanic of rare gifts. He was the father of Col. Albert D. Shaw, and one of the best of citizens and truest of men. He is buried at Chaumont. Another son, Thomas, was a sub-contractor on the Cape Vincent branch of the R., W. & O. Railroad, and made the cuttings near Rosiere. The contractor ran away with the money drawn to pay the sub-contractor, and this rascality nearly ruined Thomas Shaw. His year's hard work in the rock cuttings was not only lost, but quite a sum which he had to pay to his workmen in addition.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, grandfather of Col. Albert D. Shaw, was a very aged man when his grand-son, Albert, then 18 years of age, paid him his last visit before enlisting, and which proved to be the last time he ever saw his venerable and noble-looking grand-parent. He was blind, and taking his grandson on his knee, he passed his hand over his face and said: "My dear boy, I am so proud you are going to enlist. When I was nine years old I rode and drove a four-horse team through a portion of New Jersey, on Washington's great retreat through that State. I rode 36 hours without stopping, only as the horses were eating and resting. I was the youngest boy in the long baggage train, and when we got to our destination the officer commanding the guard took me to General Washington's headquarters and said: 'General, I wish to show you our little hero,' and he told what I had done, how old I was, and my name. General Washington took me upon his knee, just as I have you, and squeezed me in his arms, saying: 'You are a dear, brave boy, and I am sorry I have no money to give you, but here is my jack-knife, and I thank you for your service. You will be sure to make a good man if you live.' I kept the knife more than twenty years, and then lost it. I wish I had it now to give to you." The old grandfather died in 1862, and is buried at the Warren Settlement burying ground, and the news of his death and burial was received by his grandson just before going into battle in Virginia.

HENRY SHAW was born in Saratoga county, New York, in 1810, and removed to the town of Lyme with his father, Thomas Shaw, some time later. He helped his father clear away the forest trees on the homestead, and afterwards learned the carpenter's trade. He was a very able mechanic, and had his lot been cast in a large city or upon a broader theater, he would have won a high place

among the architects and builders of his day. As it was, he became locally famous for his integrity and ability as a country builder—for any work done under his supervision was sure to be always first-class in every respect. There was no sham about him. He hated deceit in any form, and his word was always as good as his bond. He lived a laborious and true life, and his words and works go to make up that sentiment of public and private character which uplifts communities and enriches the State and nation. He married Sally A. Gardner, a daughter of Revolutionary stock, and two sons blessed this happy union, Colonel Albert D. and David F. The former is well known; the latter died in 1884. He was the general agent of the Isolated Risk Insurance Company of Canada at the time of his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw are buried at Chaumont, along with their son David. The sterling character of Henry Shaw and the devoted, religious zeal of his wife, have left a sweet memory behind them. Truly, the seeds of Christian faith and good living bear fruit in future days.

When Colonel Shaw was Consul at Manchester, England, he said, in an address delivered at the famous "Arts Club" there, (speaking of his father): "My father was a mechanic—a millright and carpenter—and a workman unto the Lord. Had Carlyle's father laid the foundation of a building in stone, and my father reared the superstructure in wood, one of the most perfect of buildings would have been the result. He always did his very best in everything his hands found to do, because he hated shams and loved the honest things of life."

LYMAN ACKERMAN, born at Saratoga, N. Y., in 1787, was long a resident on Pillar Point. He was a brick-layer, and helped to build many of the old blocks and churches in Watertown. But he was best known as a Methodist preacher, having been for 53 years a fearless, earnest standard-bearer in that aggressive and successful organization—a church that seemed, by its simplicity of faith and its earnest denunciation of sin, to be peculiarly adapted to the wants of a people who had to give and receive hard knocks as they struggled for existence. He died at the residence of his son in Three Mile Bay, in 1861, respected and beloved, having preached the gospel without pay, as did his great prototypes John Wesley, Lorenzo Dow, Bishop Asbury, and thousands of others whose memories are fragrant and beloved, and form so great a contrast with the church of to-day and its salaried hierarchy, its surpliced choirs, its lofty edifices, and its expensive environment, really shutting out the very ones to whom our dear Saviour preached, and they "heard him gladly."

BRITELL MINOR, residing on Point Peninsula, is the oldest inhabitant of the town of Lyme. He was born December 28, 1801, in Addison Vermont. With his father, Roe Minor, he came to Jefferson county in 1813,

first locating in Lorraine. The following year the family moved to the town of Henderson, near the village of Smithville, where they resided until 1822, when the removed to Point Peninsula, where the elder Minor "took up" a farm. At that date most of the land on the Peninsula was occupied by squatters, the real owners being unknown, or the title to the same being in dispute. Mr. Minor informs us that there were more inhabitants on the Point at that time than now. Subsequently the land came into the possession of LeRay, and from him the occupants obtained a good title. Roe Minor died in 1835. Britell has lived in the town of Lyme since 1822, with the exception of two years spent in Sackets Harbor during the late rebellion. Although about 93 years old, he is hale and hearty and as vigorous as the ordinary man of 65. His mental faculties are also unimpaired.

DALLAS RYDER is a son of David Ryder, who was a prominent citizen of Lyme, serving as supervisor for two terms. Dallas is the youngest of eight children; he served for 22 months in Co. B, 35th N. Y. Volunteers; he participated in the battles of Manassas Junction, Cedar Mountain, Rappahannock Station, White Sulphur Springs, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He re-enlisted in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry and was promoted to a second lieutenant. He is now a captain on the lakes, and resides at Three Mile Bay.

JOHN TREMPER is the son of John M. Tremper, who was born at Fishkill, N. Y. He was a soldier of the War of 1812. John was born in Chaumont, where he now resides. He is one of its oldest citizens, and was never married.

CHARLES M. EMPEY is a son of Charles Empey, who settled in Lyme in 1835. He married Amelia E. Wells, and their children are Gertrude L. and DeWitt C. They reside on the old homestead farm.

JOHN M. WILCOX is the son of Charles Wilcox, deceased, and grandson of General Sylvanus Wilcox, of Connecticut. John M. served in the 10th N. Y. H. A., Co. M., during the war, and was honorably discharged. He was at Cold Harbor, in front of Petersburg, and with Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. He entered the service as second lieutenant and was promoted to first lieutenant.

JERRY WELLS is a son of Harry Wells, one of the early citizens of Lyme. Jerry married Augusta Cory, and their children are Florence, Harry, Fannie R., Brayton and May. Mr. Wells resides at Three Mile Bay, and is a substantial citizen.

REV. HIMON HOXIE is a son of Colson Hoxie, who was a native of Rhode Island. Himon was born in Albury, Vt., and was ordained in 1848. He has been very active in church work. He resides in Chaumont.

ANDREW J. DILLENBACK is a son of Wm. Dillenback, one of the early settlers of the town of Orleans. Andrew J. was born in Orleans, and in 1858 removed to Chaumont, and is now one of the trustees of the village. He married Kate Cornwell, of Brownville, and they have six children.

CHAS. W. MCKINSTRY is a son of Chas. McKinstry, one of the early settlers of Rodman. Charles W. was born in Rodman, and came to the town in 1858. He married Carrie S. Schuyler. He is a general merchant of Three Mile Bay, and has been in business many years, being postmaster for 14 years. He is a prominent and respected citizen.

JOHN L. SCHUYLER is a son of Daniel J. Schuyler, one of the pioneer merchants of Jefferson county and the first merchant of Three Mile Bay, where he engaged in business with Dr. William Carlisle. John L. has been engaged in business in Three Mile Bay for nearly or quite 40 years, and has always been identified with the best interests of the village.

ORLEANS.

THE difficulty which had existed for several years regarding the holding of town meetings in Brownville, led to the erection of Orleans from that town, April 3, 1821. Its boundaries embraced Penet Square and all north of this and west of a continuation of the line between lots 6 and 7 of Penet Square to the St. Lawrence river. By an act of February 6, 1840, all that part of Clayton north of Orleans, and east of the north and south division line between Clayton and Orleans, extending from the northwest corner of Orleans to the St. Lawrence, was attached to the latter town, together with a part of Wellesley Island and all the smaller islands which would be embraced by a line running from the termination of the aforesaid division line; thence through Eel Bay around the head of Wellesley Island to

the Canadian line. By this act, also, a portion of Alexandria was annexed to Orleans, but in 1842 it was restored to Alexandria.

In the treaty with the Six Nations, held at Fort Stanwix (now Rome), on October 22, 1784, between His Excellency Governor Clinton, Commissioners William Floyd, Ezra L'Hommiedieu, Richard Varick, Samuel Jones, Egbert Benson and Peter Gansevoort, Jr., and the principal chiefs of the Oneidas, occurs the following language: "And further, that the People of the State of New York shall, as a benevolence from the Oneidas to Peter Penet, and in return for services rendered by him to their nation, grant to the same Peter Penet, of the said ceded lands lying to the northward of the Oneida Lake, a tract of 10 miles square, wherever he shall elect the same." This

tract of land was surveyed and patented to Penet's attorney, John Duncan, November 19, 1789, and on July 13, 1790, it was conveyed to John Watson and James Greenleaf, of New York, for five shillings. From that time the lands passed through many hands; and so numerous and so obscure were the conveyances (there being no resident agent), that squatters took advantage of the situation, located wherever they pleased, bought and sold claims, cut the timber, made staves, manufactured potash, and in short, settled the country, none of them having any legal title to the land. This was in 1806.

In 1807, John Wilkes, who owned 8,000 acres of the tract, visited it, and it is believed that he was the first of the owners who ever traversed it; but, unused to forest life, he returned disgusted, and for several years there was no resident agent. In process of time, and after much expensive litigation, John LaFarge, of the firm of Russell and LaFarge, Havre, who had become a large purchaser of these lands, succeeded in establishing his claim, and from that time settlers took claims and made payments with some confidence. The first agent for LaFarge was John W. McNett, who came in 1820, and during the same year, Joseph L. Buskirk and family, James C. McNett, Henry S. and Josiah L. Nash, his son. Previous to this, the permanent settlers of whom we have any reliable account, were Jonas Everett, Brainard Everett, Isaac Niles, James Gloyd, Ebenezer Eddy and Leonard Baldwin; these came in 1817. In 1819, Peter Rhines, Stephen Scovil, Ebenezer and Hamilton Scovil were the chief settlers. R. T. Jerome came in 1823, and during that year, or it may be a year or two later, came Joseph Rhoades, Adolph Pickard, John Monk, Moses Lyman, James Rixford, Nicholas Smith, Thomas Barrett, Caleb Willis, Morris Contreman and William Collins. All these were Revolutionary soldiers. Other early settlers were M. S. Tanner, Henry Heyl, John Tallman, Wm. Whaley, Peter Folts, Lyman Britton, and his sons, George and Otis, Thomas and Abner Evans, Nathan Holloway and David Gregg.

SUPERVISORS.

1822-23, Amos Reed; 1824-26, Wm. H. Angel; 1827, Woodbridge C. George; 1828, Jesse S. Woodward; (Four years could not be procured). 1833, Chesterfield Parsons, at a special meeting; 1834, Wm. Martin; 1835, Peter Dillenback; 1836, C. Parsons; 1837, Daniel C. Rouse; 1838-39, John B. Collins; 1840, C. Parsons; 1841, Peter P. Folts; 1842, James Green; 1843, Edmund M. Eldridge; 1844, Abram J. Smith; 1845, Loren Bushnell; 1846, A. J. Smith; 1847, D. C. Rouse; 1848-49, John N. Rottiers; 1850-53, Hiram Dewey. For a continuation of this list, from 1854 to 1894, see pp. 337-344.

The first village site selected was two miles south of LaFargeville, and named Rixford's Corners, after Sabin Rixford, who squatted there in 1817. A man by the name

of Morton built a store there in 1818, and a distillery and ashery were erected shortly after. It was here that the general business of the town was transacted, but in 1825 the store was burned, and with it the town records up to that time were destroyed.

The most noted and historic landmark in the town of Orleans is the old LaFarge mansion, a mile south of the village. In its day this was a very elaborate structure, in its general appearance much like the chateaux erected by all of the wealthy French settlers in Jefferson and Lewis counties; notably those built by LeRay at Cape Vincent and LeRaysville. The dwelling was richly furnished throughout, and the great land-holding merchant of Harve occupied it in princely style, entertaining royally—whenever he could get any one to entertain. It is notorious, however, that the distinguished Frenchmen, who settled in Cape Vincent, were not on terms of intimacy with LaFarge, nor was he numbered among the distinguished guests who from time to time assembled at the LeRay mansion or the chateau of Joseph Bonaparte. Whether it was a difference politically or socially, the writer does not pretend to say. Most likely the fact that LaFarge had made his wealth in merchandise was the reason why he was not numbered with the elite. The grounds around the mansion were tastefully laid out and walled with cut stone, the whole demesne being arranged regardless of expense. In 1838 the mansion and farm were purchased by Bishop Hughes, and a Catholic Seminary—"St. Vincent de Paul"—was opened under the supervision of Rev. Francis Guth and several assistants. It was intended as a "theological seminary" and a "classical boarding school," but after a trial of two and a half years it was discontinued. To-day the old mansion is fast crumbling to ruins. The rooms were long ago stripped of their elegant adornments, and nights of was-sail and wine drinking with boon companions and femmes de joie, have forever ceased within its halls. Some of the elaborate walls have fallen down, and an air of general decay pervades the ancient domain.

In 1840 LaFarge removed to New York, leaving Dr. John Binse, of Watertown, his agent. He became extensively involved in various heavy financial operations, and was agent for Louis Phillippe after his dethronement, and was his factor in investing funds in American stocks.

OMAR is a pleasant hamlet on Mullin Creek, about a mile and a half from its mouth. It was at one time known as "Mudge's Mills," from the fact that William and Treat Mudge erected the first grist and saw-mill there, in 1820. The first store was opened by Truesdell & Stockholm in 1831. W. A. Gould now operates a general store and is postmaster. M. D. Knight is proprietor of the hotel.

STONE MILLS was at an early day quite a business point. It was at first known as "Collins' Mills," taking its name from the Collins family, who settled there at an early

day. It is within the boundaries of Penet Square, and squatters settled there as early as 1806. The first of those was Robert Frazier, and then Peter Pratt. Then came Samuel and David Ellis, Benajah and Merchant Carter and Robert Bruner. In 1813 a young man was shot and mortally wounded here, under the supposition that he was a spy, but he proved to be a deserter from Sackets Harbor. A small stone grist-mill was built here in 1820 by J. B. Collins and Peter Pratt, and in 1838 a stone school house was built. At this writing John Irvin and M. F. Baxter have general stores, and there are two churches, two blacksmith shops, a saw and grist-mill and a good school.

FISHER'S LANDING, on the main land opposite Thousand Island Park, is at the mouth of Mullet Creek and was at one time a place of considerable resort. Wagner Bros. have a general store there at present.

ORLEANS CORNERS is a hamlet on the U. & B. R. R. Robert Peacock runs the LaFarge House, and E. T. Sargent and F. C. Timmerman have general stores. There is a Lutheran church there.

VILLAGE OF LA FARGEVILLE.

LaFargeville has now a population of between 400 and 500 inhabitants. It is on the Clayton branch of the Utica & Black River railway, seven miles from Clayton, seven miles from Depauville, six miles from Stone Mills, 12 miles from Alexandria Bay and 18 miles from Watertown.

It has largely increased in wealth and business importance during the past few years.

The first settlement was made at LaFargeville by Dr. Reuben Andrus, of Vermont, who built a log mill on Catfish creek within the limits of the present village. The site of the old log mill is readily pointed out to this day, and it gave its name to the village which was long known as "Log Mills." In fact the name clung to it long after the name LaFargeville was adopted, July 4, 1823. Dr. Andrus erected a log house in 1819, and in 1820 Woodbridge C. George opened the first store. In 1823 Horace Cook built the first frame house. The first tavern was built of logs by Alvah Goodwin, in 1820, and the first school-house was built in 1821. In 1825 William Larrabee built a grist-mill for LaFarge, which is a veritable landmark of early days.

Various attempts have been made to establish educational institutions at LaFargeville, but without permanent success. A building was erected in 1851 for the purposes of an academy, but after a struggle for support, which never came, the building and lot were sold to the Methodists for a house of worship. LaFargeville, however, has an excellent school, with an average of 80 pupils, of which Prof. W. S. Herrick is the principal, and Miss Anna Tuft the teacher in the primary department. The school stands high deservedly, and meets with the unqualified approbation of the citizens.

SOCIETIES.

LA FARGEVILLE LODGE, No. 171, F. & A. M.—This lodge was chartered June 21, 1850, as Stone Mills Lodge. Its first officers were: John C. Young, W. M.; James Green, S. W.; Allen Dean, J. W., and it was located at Stone Mills until February, 1867, when it was removed to LaFargeville and the name changed as above. It presents officers are: W. M., Charles H. Ford; S. W., L. S. Strough; J. W., H. O. Rood; Secretary, W. H. Walrath; Treasurer, Geo. Eckert; S. D. M. J. Jerome; J. D., Fred Haller; M., E. J. Wright; Tiler, B. S. Wilder; Sen. M. C., D. H. Lingenfelter; Jun. M. C., J. H. Snyder. The Lodge is flourishing.

FORESTERS.—Court Penet, No. 1180. This court was organized October 8, 1894, and is in a good condition. Its officers are: C. R., W. A. Irvin; P. C. R., Fred Marshall; V. C. R., Will Potter; C. D., E. A. Tallman; S. B., A. D. Getman; J. B., Fred Mitchell; Sen. W., B. Dickerson; Jun. W., Frank Mitchell; Secretary, E. A. Tucker; R. S., S. N. Hoyt; Chap., D. A. Lingenfelter. The court has a membership of 50.

CHURCHES.

Of these there have been several organizations which are no longer in existence. Among these was the First Presbyterian, organized early in 1823, by Rev. William Bliss. A church edifice was erected in 1840, at a cost of \$3,000, but eight years after, the society became a "United Presbyterian and Congregational Society," and finally ceased to exist in 1861. The building finally passed into the hands of the Protestant Methodists.

In 1821 the First Baptist Church of LaFargeville was formed at the house of Thomas Evans, on September 9th. The First Baptist Society was formed June 11, 1836, and a church edifice erected in 1837. The church and Sabbath-school are now in a prosperous condition. Rev. Mr. Baldwin, of Clayton, is the pastor.

A METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH was formed at LaFargeville September 14, 1833, and a society organized Sept. 14, 1852. A society of the same denomination was organized at Omar in 1849. The societies of Omar, LaFargeville and the "Block" united and formed a circuit, and in 1872-73 the house of worship at LaFargeville was remodeled and re-dedicated. The society at LaFargeville has now a good membership, with a prosperous Sabbath-school and societies, and an able pastor in the person of Rev. Mr. Phelps.

In 1839 Lutheran societies were organized at Perch River and Stone Mills, and also at Orleans Corners. The church edifice which was erected at Stone Mills in 1837 was a Union church, being the property, in equal proportions, of the Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans and Christians. The settlers of the town of Orleans gave early attention to the subject of religion, as the numerous church societies which once existed, and those which are yet in existence, amply demon-

strate. A Protestant Methodist Church was organized in LaFargeville in 1869, and in 1872 the society purchased the Union Church building, and later erected a neat parsonage. The society is not large, but is in a flourishing condition. Rev. M. L. Baker is the pastor.

ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH at LaFargeville, was organized in January, 1868. The first Episcopal services ever known to have taken place in the town of Orleans, was on November 13, 1856, in the Lutheran church at Orleans Corners, at which time the holy communion was administered to Margaret P. Hines. The society has now a pleasant church edifice in the village, and is in a healthy condition. Rev. Mr. Kenyon is pastor.

ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH at LaFargeville is a small but neat edifice, sufficient for the needs of the congregation. There has been a Roman Catholic society here for many years, the services performed by priests from Watertown or elsewhere.

HOTELS.

Of these LaFargeville has two. The old hotel, a stone building known as the Orleans House, was built by LaFarge, as near as can be ascertained, about 1828, on the very site of the first log-house ever erected in LaFargeville. It was his residence and land office until his mansion was completed. For many years it was the prominent hotel of the place, and indeed of the country around. It has borne a fair reputation as a hostelry.

The Victor is a new candidate for public favor, recently erected and not yet finished. In this house everything is new, well arranged with all the modern improvements, and when everything is finished according to the designs and plans of its owner and builder, it will be really an ornament to the village.

BUSINESS OF LA FARGEVILLE.

L. L. Jerome, grist-mill.
 Walter Loucks, saw-mill and lumber.
 W. H. Walrath, hardware and general store.
 A. B. Beardsley, dry goods.
 H. W. Eabler, jeweler.
 J. H. Snyder, tinner.
 Haller & Jones, pianos and organs.
 Haller, Jones & Bailey, marble works.
 W. J. Hyer & Co., general store.
 D. H. Lingenfelter, wagon shop.
 D. S. Wilder, blacksmithing.
 L. Hogan, livery stable.
 E. A. Hartman, livery stable.
 F. A. Hoyt, furniture and undertaker.
 C. B. Hill, meat market and general store.
 C. L. Jones and H. B. Potter, physicians and surgeons.
 Mrs. Walrath and Mrs. Bushnell, millinery.
 W. F. Ford, attorney at law.
 Daniel Delancy, dry goods and carpets.
 Wright & Snell, general store.
 W. G. Ford, store and meat market.

B. J. & L. Strough and E. J. Tolman, grain, hay, etc.

Fred Schair, boots and shoes.

H. L. Krebs, boots and shoes.

B. W. Dickinson, general store.

Robert Blevins and W. F. Brougham, blacksmiths.

Mrs. H. J. Kilborn and Miss Chapman, dressmaking.

Geo. L. Lamson, photographer.

C. M. Green, Station Agent.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK.—This great summer resort, on the head of Wellsley Island, is within the limits of the town of Orleans. It embraces a thousand acres of land, regularly laid out into streets and avenues, divided into lots, and covered with cottages from a few hundred to thousands of dollars in value. The Park was originally intended for an international camp-meeting ground, solely for religious purposes. Gradually, however, that idea has been partially lost sight of, and now it is one of the widest known and best patronized summer resorts in the United States. It has a fine hotel, is lighted with electricity, has a fine system of waterworks, a postoffice, stores, shops, offices, boarding-houses, and is in reality a summer city, with all the modern improvements. Steamers touch at its wharf almost every hour in the day, telegraph and telephone do their work in conveying messages. The great tabernacle, with its seats for thousands, has been the scene of many great lecture triumphs, scientific symposiums and musical gatherings throughout the season. These combinations make this one of the most desirable summer retreats in the whole world. Add to these the purity of both air and water, the magnificent scenery of the islands, the splendid fishing, and other attractions too numerous to mention, and the public has a combination unequalled elsewhere. The Park is under the charge of an incorporated Association, and the immediate management in the hands of a board of trustees. To Rev. J. F. Dayan, of Watertown, now a superannuated Methodist minister, belongs the credit for the first inception of this grand scheme, and to his energy and ability for many years is due much of its success.

GRAND VIEW PARK, quite an important summer resort, is located in Orleans, on the northwestern point of Wellsley Island. This, with many other localities in the town, share proportionately in the great amount of profits derived from the summer travel to the St. Lawrence river—a travel which increases each year in importance and volume.—Fashion having decreed, for the past few years, that the St. Lawrence archipelago was the proper thing “to do” by her votaries. She is a fickle goddess, but it is not always that her behests are so reasonable as when she commands her subjects to visit this health-giving region.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

BYRON J. STROUGH, the supervisor from Orleans, was born in Theresa in 1844, the son of Samuel W. and Emeline (Tallman) Strough. Samuel W. Strough came into Theresa with his parents when an infant of three years. He grew up on the farm where his parents, Daniel and Anna (Wiswell) Strough, ultimately settled, near Rap-pole's Corners, now known as Strough's Crossing. Samuel W. was killed by lightning, and his sudden death will long be remembered in that vicinity, for he was a man of affairs, active as a citizen, respected by all, and exemplary as the head of a family. He left four children, three boys and a daughter. Byron J., one of these boys, and the subject of this sketch, received his education primarily in the common school, completing his scholastic education in Mr. Goodnough's Theresa High School. Mr. Strough began teaching as soon as he left the Academy, and continued as an instructor of youth for 28 consecutive terms. In 1866 he received a State certificate, an honor not accorded to every applicant. In 1882 he commenced mercantile business at LaFargeville, and after the completion of the railroad the firm of B. J. & L. S. Strough abandoned merchandise, and began to buy and ship hay and grain. They are now the largest shippers of hay and grain of any firm in Jefferson county. In 1886 he was elected supervisor of the town of Orleans, and has been continuously retained a member of the board, now serving his ninth term. In 1867 he married L. Marie Ford, daughter of Rev. L. P. Ford, of the Baptist Church. Mr. Strough has been for 22 years in business at LaFargeville, and has met with unusual success in all he has undertaken. He has been a progressive, enterprising and honorable citizen—himself and his brother enjoying the entire respect of the community in which they reside. Upon the board of supervisors he is authority in matters relating to legislation, for no man has given more critical examination to the subject of town and county government than Mr. Strough. Possessed of a good share of this world's goods, his position in society is an enviable one. Indeed, the writer knows of no man in Jefferson county whose individual record as a man is superior to that of Mr. Strough.

ANDREW B. BEARDSLEY is a son of John N. Beardsley, one of the pioneers of Orleans, who located at Omar in 1822, and helped to build the first mill and dam on Mullet creek. Andrew B. married Miss Grace Richard, of Chicago, and is one of LaFargeville's prosperous merchants.

HALSEY ELLIS was one of the early settlers of Orleans, coming to the town in 1825. He married Miss Sylvia Graves, of Orleans. They had nine children. A daughter, Harriet S., married Brayton E. Avery of Stone Mills.

HIRAM P. MOORE is the eldest son of John Moore, of Elizabethtown, Canada. He came to Orleans in 1837, and located on Wellesley Island, where he helped to clear a thousand acres of land before was 13 years of age. He married Miss Esther E. Brady, by whom he had 15 children. Mr. Moore is the oldest living resident of Wellesley Island.

WAYLAND F. FORD is the eldest son of Rev. Lewis T. Ford, who was born in Eaton, Madison county, in 1809, and in time graduated at Madison University, studied theology and entered the ministry. He married Miss Arminda Stetson, of Cooperstown, by whom he had six children—Wayland F., Marie E., William G. and Charles H. Wayland F. was born in LaFargeville, June 26, 1838, during the incumbency of his father as pastor of the First Baptist Church, and was one of the first students in the short-lived Orleans Academy, where he prepared for college, going thence to Madison University. In 1856 he began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1861, beginning practice at LaFargeville the same year. In October he enlisted in the 94th N. Y. Infantry, and in March, 1862, was promoted to second lieutenant of Company E, and was discharged by reason of its consolidation with the 105th Infantry. In May, 1863, he enlisted in Troop M, 20th N. Y., Cavalry, and was promoted to first lieutenant of Troop D, September 4, 1863, and to be captain of the same troop October 13, 1863. He was discharged with the regiment July 31, 1865, and resumed the practice of law at LaFargeville. In 1866 he married Miss Maria Cline, of Three Mile Bay. Captain Ford has built up an extensive practice, as a result of careful attention to the interests of his clients, coupled with a thorough knowledge of his profession. His sister, Marie E., is the wife of Byron J. Strough, of LaFargeville.

FRED. W. BALTZ is one of the enterprising farmers of Orleans. He is a son of George Baltz, who was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and who came to Orleans in 1840. Fred W. enlisted at the age of 15, and served until the close of the war. For 16 years he was a sailor. He married Miss Esther Spalsbury, of Alexandria.

HENRY D. KLOCK, another of Orleans' solid farmers, is a son of Adam Klock, and grandson of Jacob A. Klock, who came to Orleans from Herkimer in 1846. He married Miss Maggie Hagan, of Alexandria, and resides on the old homestead near Orleans Corners.

EDMUND NUGENT is a son of M. and Mary Nugent, who came from County Clare, Ireland to the United States in 1851. Edmund was born in Cahar, County Clare, in 1836, and came to the United States in 1855. He enlisted in Company H, 1st N. Y. Light Artillery, October 7, 1861, and was promoted to sergeant. He participated in 17 battles, and was badly

hurt near Alexandria, Va., by his horse falling upon him. He was honorably discharged October 16, 1864. He is a charter member of Geo. W. Flower Post, No. 306, G. A. R., of Theresa. In 1867 he married Miss Eleanor Graham, of Orleans Four Corners. In 1877 he purchased the Graham homestead.

NELSON GOODRICH is one of the pioneers of Orleans. His father, Bailey Goodrich, came originally from Massachusetts, first to Turin, Lewis county, thence to Denmark, in the same county, and then to Orleans in 1819. Nelson was born in Denmark in 1816. He was educated in the common schools, with the addition of three terms of high school instruction. In 1838 he married Miss Catharine Snell, of Theresa.

ROSWELL W. GATES is a son of Samuel W. Gates, who came to Orleans in 1838. Young Roswell attended the district schools until he was 16, and then entered the Brownville High School, and thence attended the Hungerford Collegiate Institute at Adams. In 1869 he married Miss Eliza A. Zeran, of Orleans, by whom he has raised a pleasant family. Mr. Gates is now proprietor of the Orleans House, LaFargeville.

HENRY A. HARMAN is a son of Milton Harman, who came from Pawlet, Vt., to Oswego in 1816. He was a commissioned officer in the War of 1812. Henry A. enlisted in Troop A, 12th N. Y. Cavalry, in 1862. He was taken prisoner at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864, and sent to Andersonville; from there he was removed to Millen, Savannah, Blackshire and Thomasville, in Georgia; thence to Charleston, S. C., Selma, Ala., and Meriden, Miss. He was paroled at Big Black River camp, near Vicksburg, March 31, 1865. In 1867 he was married to Miss Elizabeth W. Rottier, of LaFargeville.

SPENCER PAYNE is a son of Wm. Payne, of Pamela, and is a prosperous farmer of Orleans. At the age of 20 he married Miss Fidelia Shimmel, of LeRay, by whom he had two sons. In 1868 he married, for his second wife, Miss Mary Garner, of Orleans, and they have one son. They reside near the old homestead.

JOSEPH RASBACH, JR., was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, in 1827, and came to Orleans Four Corners with his parents at eight years of age. He worked on his father's farm and attended the common school until he was 18 years of age. At the age of 21 he married Miss Sallie Van Bracklin, the union being blessed with a family of three sons and four daughters. Mr. Rasbach, in addition to being a thorough farmer, is also an ordained minister of the Lutheran Evangelical Church, and a member of the Franklin Evangelical Lutheran Synod.

GRANDISON C. TIMMERMAN is a son of Henry F. Timmerman, who came from Manheim, Herkimer county, to Orleans in 1834. He received a good common-school education, while engaged in farm work and cheese-making. In 1869 he married Miss Maria A. Hilliker, of Dexter. Mr. Timmer-

man was appointed postmaster at Orleans Four Corners in 1885, and is now a prosperous merchant at that place.

JUSTIN GRAY, son of Adam Gray and Sally (Fults) Gray, is a well-to-do farmer of Orleans, residing on the old homestead, a part of which has been in possession of the family for quite 70 years. He married Miss Carrie Timmerman, of Orleans, in 1886.

GEORGE W. GOULD was one of the first settlers of the town of Orleans. He came from Pamela in 1840 and engaged in farming. He was one of a family of five sons and five daughters, and at the age of 88 is a remarkably bright and intelligent gentleman. He has long since retired from farming. He married Mary C. McKinley. His son, Wm. N., is the only merchant in the village of Omar, and has held the office of postmaster for the past four years. William married Miss Emma Kilburn, a daughter of John Kilburn of Omar, and they have one daughter, Addie S. Gould, a school-teacher.

IRVIN W. NEAR was born at Redwood, Jefferson county, N. Y., January 26, 1835, a son of Richard and Mary (Cotter) Near; shortly after moved to LaFargeville, in that county, where he remained until his majority. He was educated at the Orleans Academy and Montreal College. Read law with Horace E. Morse, at Clayton, and with Clarke & Calvin, Watertown; admitted to the bar in 1853; removed to Steuben county, N. Y., in 1859, and has since resided in Hornellsville, in that county, where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been mayor and a member of the Board of Education in that city for nine years. To no person is the city of Hornellsville more indebted for its growth, prosperity and reputation. In 1883 he was elected district attorney of Steuben county—the only Democrat elected to that office in 40 years—and served with credit to himself and to his party. He is now serving as commissioner, appointed by the comptroller of the State, in the matter of the cancellation of tax sales of township No. 40, Hamilton county. Mr. Near has for a long time taken a lively interest in the history of the State, and especially in the early history of his native and adopted county. He is now, and has been for a number of years, president of the Canisteo Valley Historical Society. He intelligently participated in the centennial celebrations of the settlements of Hornellsville and of Bath. Mr. Near has been twice married, first to Miss Alice Goff, of Bath, N. Y., and she died in 1878; his present wife was Miss Mary E. Staples, of Watertown, N. Y. He has but one surviving child, Paul E. Near, now 18 years of age.

LIEUTENANT FREMONT PIERSON PECK, U. S. A., was almost instantly killed at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, February 19, 1895, by the bursting of a Hotchkiss gun. Two rounds had been fired by Lieut. Peck, but at the third discharge the gun burst, injuring the Lieutenant so seriously that he

died within a few minutes. He was in his 30th year, having been born at Stone Mills, in this county, in 1866. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Peck. His early education was received in the common school and at the High School in Watertown, and at Canton University. He was appointed a candidate for West Point by Congressman Skinner. After graduation he filled several responsible positions, being an unusually bright and capable officer. He was finally transferred to the proving station at Sandy Hook, where he met his death.

SAMUEL B. GRENELL, proprietor of Grenell Island Park.—The subject of this sketch was born in Adams, Jefferson county, November 10, 1818. He is the son of Ezra and Phoebe (Barker) Grenell, and one of five children. Samuel B. lived in Adams until 10 years of age, when his father sold his farm in Adams and bought another in Houndsfield, not far from the old Blanchard stand, now the Half-Way House from Watertown to Sackets Harbor. He resided there a number of years, when he sold his place and bought the Roselle Randall farm, at the village of Antwerp. The house stood where the railroad station is now located, in the village of Antwerp. Here he met and formed the acquaintance of Lucy A. Jennison, the youngest daughter of the widow Jennison. This daughter he married. Her father was a patent-leather finisher, and worked for Jasan Fairbanks. He died from consumption. S. B. Grenell resided in Antwerp a few years and then moved to LaFargeville, and from there to Omar. He saw an advertisement in the paper of four islands for sale in the River St. Lawrence. The daughter of Henry Yates had died and left no heirs, and the property was thrown into the courts, and the judge appointed a referee to dispose of it. Mr. Grenell bought Jeffers' Island for a nominal sum. There he built the first public place for the entertainment of guests until then ever kept on any island of the St. Lawrence. The house was calculated to accommodate about 20, but the number was frequently increased to 40 or 45. The government name for the island is "Stewart's Island." It was assigned the name of "Jeffers" from a man who called himself by that name. The islands were a dense forest then, and plenty of deer and fish. Two men were rowing along among the islands in those early days, when they discovered near them on the shore, a smoke arising from some habitation. Out of curiosity, they made a landing and made the acquaintance of a man who called his name Jeffers. Whether that was his real or assumed name they had of course no way of ascertaining. He had built a log shanty about 12 feet square, and had cunningly placed it against a large rock, which formed the back of his fire-place. Here he lived many years, fishing and hunting, clearing a little spot of land and raising vegetables. As the

islands became more settled he went to Gananoque, where he died. A little later, a French family by the name of Pecor squatted on the island, and were still there when Mr. Grenell purchased it. This was over 30 years ago. About four years ago Mr. Grenell laid out Grenell Park, which is one of the prominent parks on the river. The old hotel has been torn down and a fine new one, "Pullman's," takes its place, which will accommodate 100 guests, and has a fine dock about one-half mile from 100 Island Park, four miles below Clayton and six miles above Alexandria Bay, and on the direct steamboat route. He also laid out, 10 years ago, Stewart's Island (in close proximity to the hotel), into 177 lots, containing in all a trifle over 100 acres, and it has already 36 cottages. He reserved two lots for a hotel in the future, near Grenell dock.

Mr. Grenell is a pleasant gentleman, and one who never tires of pointing out the beauties of his surroundings. He is enterprising, not satisfied to settle down and merely enjoy what he has acquired, but, like the typical American, is anxious to keep near the top, and improve on what his ancestors have bestowed upon him.

ORLEANS ACADEMY.

Prior to the stirring events of 1861, the State of New York was dotted all over with academies, created, either by legislative enactment, or by the mandates of the Regents of the University; many of them became famous for thorough training, instruction and discipline, and for the graduates who afterwards became distinguished in the various avocations of their lives. Now but few of these institutions exist; in the reports of the Regents they are named as "extinct," or merged into the Public School system, which, by its excellence and advancement, has forced the old academy into a memory.

In 1850, but two chartered academies were in existence in Jefferson county—the Institute at Watertown, and the Union Literary Society, at Belleville. The want of a school of this kind north of the Black river became apparent. True, the "district" schools in this territory were equal in excellence to any other section of the State, and occasionally a very good "select" school was found.

Realizing the necessity for a first-class academy, the enterprising people of LaFargeville and vicinity organized, and procured from the Regents a charter, dated February 5, 1851, for the Orleans Academy, located at LaFargeville. No building had been built for its accommodation, but an abandoned hotel building erected by the "boom" inspired by the construction of a plank-road from Theresa to Clayton, through LaFargeville, furnished ample accommodations for the new institution. Rev. Lewis T. Ford was the President; Loren Bushnell, Treas., and R. B. Biddlecom, Secretary of the

organization. The first principal was Burton B. Townsend, A. B. He was truly an excellent teacher, more than ordinarily successful in imparting information and inspiring his pupils with an enthusiastic desire for learning. With him, as preceptress, was Miss Harriet A. Downs, who afterwards became Townsend's wife. After his death she married Eleazur W. Lewis, a well-known lawyer. He died a few months since and she is now living in Iowa. Under Prof. Townsend this school became popular, was well attended, and he was the idol of his scholars.

The inhabitants of the locality were unused to such an institution; the methods of Townsend became the subject of criticism among the moss-backs and busy-bodies of that day. This so grew in volume and bitterness that he was forced to relinquish his position. He went south, returned within about a year afterwards, to this county, where he died May 23, 1853, leaving a memory his scholars have fondly cherished, preserved and revered.

Shortly before Townsend left, a building was partly finished on the hill, in the south part of the village, but the winds, perhaps, in emulating Townsend's traducers, leveled it to the ground. A new building was, by this persevering people, commenced and

finished, and the school was transferred to it. In 1852, Mr. Allen C. Beach, then a young lawyer, afterwards holding high official positions in this State with great credit, became its principal. He remained less than a year. He did good work in this school, and became a great favorite with all its attendants, and carried with his early retirement the regrets, respect and best wishes of all with whom he came in contact.

After Mr. Beach, Profs. Groome, of Fulton county, and Derwin W. Sharts, a graduate of Madison University, became for a time principals. Both were good and able men, and did all they could to rescue the academy from the blight of previous injuries. Miss Etta Baker was, during the principalship of Prof. Sharts, preceptress. She afterwards became the wife and widow of Prof. J. Dorman Steele, of Elmira, N. Y., where she now resides.

Afterwards itinerant teachers tried, but without success, to revive its usefulness. Its charter was surrendered, and like so many others of its class, it became "extinct." The building was for a time used as a place for religious meetings, and for a tenement. It is now used by the village school. It is to be hoped the memory of its unfortunate career is also marked "extinct."

PAMELIA.

THE first attempt at settlement in the territory now constituting Pamela, was made in 1799, the same year that Jacob Brown and his party located in Brownville. In that year two men, named Boshart and Kitts, established themselves with their families about three miles northeast from Watertown, near where LeRay street now runs, erected log houses, and began clearings. Their families, however, were dissatisfied, and on the approach of winter they all removed to Lewis county; that is, they went to the territory now called Lewis county, for at that time both Lewis and Jefferson were a part of Oneida county. The present Pamela, together with all the rest of Jefferson county north of Black river, was then embraced in the town of Leyden.

In 1799 the south part of the territory, afterwards called Pamela, was a portion of the Chassanis tract, or the French Company's land. The central and northern portions were a part of Great Tract No. 4 of Macomb's purchase, except the territory east and northeast of Perch lake, which was embraced in Penet Square. Tract No. 4 was then actually owned by the Antwerp Company, an association of Holland gentlemen residing in the city of Antwerp, though being foreigners, the title was held by others for them. The origin and transfers of titles previous to the beginning of settlement have been sufficiently set forth in the general history of the county.

In the year 1800 the southwest half of Tract No. 4 (which included the Pamela portion) was conveyed in trust for the Antwerp Company to the celebrated Jas. Donatien LeRay de Chaumont. He was made the agent of the company for the sale of the territory thus conveyed, and 10 years later he purchased all the unsold land in Tract No. 4. LeRay soon acquired an interest in the Chassanis tract also, and made all the sales for 1801, either as principal or agent. Thus it will be seen that all land-titles in Pamela (except in the small tract embraced in Penet Square) may be traced back to LeRay de Chaumont, acting either for himself or others.

On the first day of April, 1802, the territory which is our present subject was transferred from Leyden to the new town of Brownville, of which it formed a part for 17 years. On the 28th of March, 1805, it became a part of the county of Jefferson, which was formed from Oneida on that day.

The territory of Pamela was comparatively a level tract, slightly rolling, entirely underlaid with lime-stone, which frequently came to the top of the ground. It was heavily timbered, the principal growth being elm and maple, with considerable beech, basswood and oak, and occasional patches of black ash on the wet ground. Besides the lime-stone, which frequently cropped out in low ledges, there were a few large boulders of granite scattered through the forest,

which had, without doubt, drifted from other regions.

At the northern extremity of the yet unformed town lay Perch lake, a beautiful little body of water, nearly three miles long and three-fourths of a mile in width at the widest place, renowned for the fish whose name it bears. Along the southeastern and southwestern corners ran the turbulent Black river. This description, being confined to the territory which now constitutes Pamela, excludes consideration of the tract bordering on Black river, which has lately been annexed to Watertown, and the history and description of which are given in the chapters devoted to that city. The territory of Pamela was also drained by several small streams, of which Perch river (the outlet of Perch lake), Philomel creek and Cowan's creek were the principal, all three running in a southwesterly direction, and all, previous to the clearing off of the forest containing a considerable quantity of water.

EARLY SETTLERS.

After the feeble attempt of Boshart and Kitts, we cannot learn exactly who were the first settlers within the present limits of Pamela. All who located there during the first 10 years of this century have died or moved away, including those who were children at that time. One of the very earliest was Mr. Makepeace, grandfather of Elliott Makepeace, Esq., who settled on the farm now occupied by Daniel Augsbury, in the north part of the present town. He built the first frame house within the present limits of Pamela.

As early as 1804 a few settlers located on the north shore of Black river, in what is now Watertown. In 1805 Mr. Haven settled a mile from the river, just inside the present city limits, and it is fair to presume that as early as that year some emigrants located in the present Pamela. Possibly there were a few at a still earlier date. Previous to 1812, some twenty or thirty families came into town. Among these were John Gould and J. M. Parish, who both settled in the northwest part of the present town, on farms lately owned by their sons. Elijah Ainsworth, Philip Ainsworth, ——— Brintnall, Caleb J. Bates, Isaac and Jacob Meacham, William Morse and Jacob Lowell, all settled in the northwest part of the town before 1812. Benjamin Cole, Obadiah Rhodes and Stephen Farr settled during the same period, near Pamela Four Corners, while Aaron Dresser, Curtis Goulding, Henry Becker and Alvin Twing were the founders of that village.

John Folts located in the southwest part of the town before 1812, and probably Simeon Woodruff, Peter Acker and David and Belshazzar Tillipough. Two families, named Bacon and Cooper, were among the earliest settlers in the southeast part of the present town. Smith Scoville located previous to 1811. Mr. John Scoville was born in 1811.

In 1811, David Augsbury, with his family,

settled in the northwest part of the town. He was followed, in 1812, by his father, John Augsbury, with his three youngest sons, Benjamin, Nicholas and Daniel. Two other sons, John and Abraham, already men of family, did not come until after the war. Their father purchased the farm of Mr. Makepeace, who, however, removed but a short distance. The house was still the only frame one in town, and is yet standing on the same farm. Mr. Augsbury says it appeared in 1812 to be seven or eight years old, by which we infer that Mr. Makepeace settled there as early as 1804 or 1805.

The road from Brownville, running past Mr. Augsbury's, and thence northeastward on the east side of Perch lake, was then cut out and used on the same ground it now occupies. Another road, running northeast from Brownville, ran nearly, though not exactly, on the line of the present Military road. Deer were very abundant, frequently showing themselves close to the houses of the settlers, but wolves do not appear to have been as troublesome as in many regions. Their doleful voices were sometimes heard, however, up till the War of 1812, but after that time they almost entirely disappeared. Large numbers of Indians frequently visited Perch lake for the purpose of fishing, but they always behaved themselves peaceably towards the settlers.

Otters were numerous about the lake. Mr. Augsbury mentions going thither shortly after he came into town, and seeing seven otters together, swimming for towards the mouth of the creek, in the bank of which they were seeking shelter. His dog plunged in and caught hold of one, but the animal, in his own element, was too strong for his canine assailant, and quickly broke loose and gained a place of safety.

In Pamela, as elsewhere throughout the country, potash was the principal article produced by the settlers which brought cash. The people of Pamela were favorably situated for sending it to Canada, and many were the loads which, during the non-intercourse days previous to the War of 1812, found their way to the St. Lawrence by the secret road, cut through the forests of Brownville and Cape Vincent, and known only to the initiated.

During the war the few residents of Pamela were kept in a state of continuous alarm by the hostile operations along the border, and every man capable of bearing arms was again and again called out to repel invasion. No foe, however, found his way thus far eastward, and at the conclusion of the war old settlers and new immigrants re-commenced the task of felling the great elm forests of Pamela.

Theron Converse had put up a log house in the winter of 1814-15, on what is now called LeRay street, just north of the present city line. In the spring of 1815 he moved thither with his family from Watertown. His son, Hiram Converse, then 13, was one

of the earliest settlers of Pamela. He states that at that time it was all a dense wilderness eastward almost to Carthage. Deer were still numerous, and were often shot at a deer-lick, only two or three miles north from the county-seat.

William McGinnis settled in the southwest part of the town in 1815. He was then 30 years of age, with a wife and four children. He said there were 30 or 40 families in the present town of Pamela when he came.

Among those who located there before 1819, were the following, most of whom came after the war, though a few may have been there before: Elijah Wright, William Wafful, Russel Weaver, Benjamin Still, John Stewart, Captain Joseph Mayo, — Nichols, John Stewart, Joel Nims, James Wright, Isaac C. Pettit, Daniel Pettit, Osman Banister, Nehemiah Van Nes, John N. Gunn, — Gardner, Conrad Wafful, Benjamin Pease, William Sixbury, Isaac Sixbury, Elias Wager, — Combs, Charles Brown, Thomas Goodrich and Abram Spalsbury.

Soon after the war Aaron Dresser opened a tavern at Pamela Four Corners, being the first in town. In 1816, John N. Gunn began keeping a small store in the western part of the town, north of the center, being also the first establishment of its kind within the present territory of Pamela. It was kept open five or six years. School-houses were also erected in various part of the town,—one at Pamela Four Corners, one in the Augsburg neighborhood, one in the Brown neighborhood and one near Elias Wager's, somewhat east and south of the center of the town.

The first saw-mill was built just after the war, on Philomel creek, at the crossing of the Clayton road, by ——— Abbey, father of the Abbey brothers, noted as printers in the early days. The mill has long since passed away, and the creek itself is sadly diminished in volume.

The increase of population and the consequent clearing away of the forest speedily drove away the game, and thenceforth it was occasionally that a deer strayed into Pamela from the woods still farther north. Pigeons, however, were for a few years numerous almost beyond conception. They had a great roosting-place near Perch river, whence they used to go forth every morning and return at night, spreading over the surrounding country in clouds so thick as to shut out the sky for ten minutes at a time. Mr. Daniel Augsburg relates that his oldest brother killed 40 with one raking shot as they sat in line upon a fence. Immense numbers of them were killed for their feathers. Mr. Elijah Ainsworth had a small net in which, by successive hauls, he frequently caught over twelve hundred in a single day. No stool-pigeon was necessary; there were places where they were in the habit of alighting, and a net spread there was sure to capture them.

Joel Nims settled in the Thomas Brown

neighborhood in 1818, buying the "betterments," as improvements were then commonly called, of William Wafful. There was a considerable increase in population that year, and thenceforth the numbers were too great to permit us to give the names of individual settlers unconnected with anything of a public nature.

Log houses were still almost universal, but in 1818 a large number of frame barns were built, giving the country quite a civilized appearance, and the people began to think they were far enough advanced to have a town by themselves. Petitions were accordingly sent to the Legislature, and on the 12th of April, 1819, an act was passed forming the town of Pamela. This name was derived from that of the wife of Jacob Brown, of Brownville, then a major-general in the United States army, and one of the foremost men in this part of the country. It is worthy of note that this lady, although she had reached middle age when her name was conferred upon the town of Pamela, lived to attain the age of nearly a century.

The first town meeting was held at "the school house near Elias Wager's," in the spring of 1820, when the following town officers were elected: Supervisor, John Stewart; clerk, Henry Gotham; assessors, Russel Weaver, Benjamin Still and Simeon Woodruff; overseers of the poor, Simeon Woodruff and Benjamin Still; commissioners of highways, Alfred Comins, Simeon Woodruff and Benjamin Still; collector, Horace Mather; commissioners of schools, Osman Banister, Nehemiah Van Ness and Joseph Mayo; inspectors of schools, Amos Eames, William Usher, Russel Weaver, John N. Gunn, Baker Massey and Charles Brown; constables, Jacob J. Green, Benjamin Pease and Horace Mather.

SUPERVISORS.

1820-27, John Stewart; 1827-28, Russel Weaver; 1829-30, Gustavus A. Foster; 1831-35, Bernard Bagley; 1836, Chillingsworth Colwell; 1837-41, B. Bagley; 1842, William Wilson; 1843-45, Henderson Howk; 1846-47, Josiah Bonney, Jr.; 1848-49, B. Bagley; 1850, Abram M. Harger; 1851-52, Charles D. Wright; 1853, Josiah Bonney. [For continuation of this list, from 1854 to 1894, see pages 337-44.]

The southern boundary of the new town was the center of Black river; the northern was the south line of Penet Square. The eastern boundary began on the river at the intersection of the east line of range twenty-seven, west of the Chassanis tract, running north along that line to the south bounds of that tract, and thence onward in prolongation of that line to the southeast corner of Penet Square, the whole distance being a trifle over eight miles. The western boundary of the town ran north from the river along the west line of range thirty-one, and thence in a similar prolongation to Penet Square; the entire length being about six

and two-thirds miles. The width of the new town was four and a fourth miles. It will be seen that its limits were the same then as now, except that a small tract was afterwards added on the north and a still smaller one taken off the south.

The same year the town was formed (1819) the Military Road was built through to Plattsburg by the United States government. The labor was largely performed by successive detachments of soldiers sent out from Sackets Harbor. One of these detachments was commanded by a young lieutenant known to fame forty years later as Major-General Edwin N. Sumner.

By this time people began to find themselves in a position to replace their old log houses by something better. A few frame ones were erected, and in 1821 Simeon Woodruff built a substantial stone house, the date being engraved on the stone over the door, where it is still plainly to be seen. This was nearly, if not quite, the first stone house in the town. About the same time, however, Mr. Thomas Goodrich built another, and a little later Abram H. Harger erected the stone hotel at Pamela Four Corners. Still later, Captain Mayo built a stone hotel in the southwestern part of the town.

Stone was so cheap that a building of that material was almost as cheap as one of wood. Between stone and frame the log houses were rapidly superseded, and by 1830 they had mostly disappeared, at least on the main roads.

Another improvement of considerable note in its day was the "Pamela Farmers' Scientific Library," which was incorporated April 1, 1822, having for its first trustees John Stewart, Russel Weaver, Joel Nims, Simeon Woodruff, Ansel Mills, Thomas Goodrich and William Cole. There were about 60 shares, each costing two dollars and a half. Each man could draw books to the amount of his investment. Every three months all books were required to be returned, and a new draw was made. If two or more persons desired the same book they had to bid for the privilege of drawing it. The library was always kept at Hiram Woodruff's, and some times quite a spirited scene ensued, when two or three farmer boys in pursuit of knowledge were struggling for a drink at the same fountain.

"How much for this book?" would be the inquiry of Librarian Woodruff.

"I bid five cents" would probably be the reply of some youthful son of Pamela, for the financial condition of the people was not such as to gratify any extravagance.

"Eight cents," would be the response of a rival.

"Ten cents."

"A shilling."

These were high notches, and unless the volume was in great request, or the spirit of rivalry was very strong, it was "knocked down" on reaching the latter bid. Sometimes, however, fifteen cents was bid, and in

a few extraordinary cases the enormous sum of twenty cents was reached. Good, solid mental food, too, was afforded by the little library—Volney's Ruins, the works of Josephus and Stewart's Intellectual Philosophy being a portion of its contents. But ere long school libraries began to be formed, some of the stockholders moved to more distant localities, the interest fell off, and about 1850 the Pamela Farmers' Scientific Library was, by mutual consent, divided among its owners.

By an act passed April 1, 1824, a small part of Penet Square, east of Perch Lake, was taken from Orleans and annexed to Pamela. It was from one to two miles wide east and west and three miles north and south, making the total length of Pamela a little over eleven miles. The same act directed the name of the town to be changed to "Leander" after the first of the following March, but this clause was repealed before it went into effect.

It is now a matter of history that Joseph Bonaparte, probably about 1824, built a large stone mansion on the shore of Perch Lake, in Pamela, in which he resided for several years, it being convenient for communication with his friends at Cape Vincent as well as with Mr. LeRay at LeRaysville. At this Perch Lake mansion he entertained with a generous hospitality—attracting thither many of those Bonapartists who came to America and were only waiting a favorable opportunity to restore the sway of that great name once more to their beloved France.

The house stood for many years after the ex-King had gone to his long home, and was utilized as a farm dwelling. Walter Collins, once sheriff of Jefferson county, for a time resided in that house, and from it he came to Watertown when elected sheriff. It is not now in existence, scarcely one stone standing upon another. It has departed from the material world as effectually as has that once powerful house from political importance—its name only a memory, its fortunes utterly ruined. France will never again welcome such a ruler, for he taught the young men war, and left their bones to bleach from Moscow to the Danube, and even distant Egypt furnished graves for his conscripts, who preferred the path of glory to the simpler walks of peace.

POST-OFFICES

Were established both at Pamela (in the present city district) and Pamela Four Corners as early as 1830. In 1831 the postmaster at the latter place was S. Comstock. In 1837 it was Abram M. Harger. In 1830 the population of the town (including the present city district) had risen to two thousand one hundred and four. The county poor-house was erected in this town, on the north bank of Black river, just below the present city line, in 1834.

There is little to record in the quiet life of a farming community after the hardships and

dangers of pioneer life are passed. A few mills and factories were erected on Black river, opposite Watertown, where a small village gradually grew up, but this having lately been united to that city, its history is necessarily given in the chapters devoted to the city. Within the present town the forest receded still more before the farmer's axe. In even the backwoods the log houses were superseded by frame or stone ones. It was soon ascertained that the soil was admirably adapted to the production of grass, and stock-raising and dairying consequently became the principal business of the inhabitants.

It was not until 1847 that there was any separate religious organization in the town, in which year a Methodist Episcopal class was organized at Pamela Four Corners.

The Potsdam & Watertown Railroad was finished in 1850, running about two miles through the southeast corner of the present town of Pamela. It afterwards became a part of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road. In April, 1853, the Cape Vincent branch of the latter road was completed, of which about a mile and a quarter is in the southwest corner of Pamela.

In 1850 the population of the town, as then constituted, was 2,204, and in 1860 it was 2,789. In the war for the Union, Pamela played her part as zealously as any of her stronger sisters, as will be seen by the many names of her gallant sons to be found in the military record of the county.

On the 8th of May, 1869, the city of Watertown was incorporated, including within its borders about 700 acres of the territory of Pamela, over 1,200 of its population, and all its principal business establishments. This reduced the population of Pamela, so that in 1870 it was only 1,292. In 1875, according to the State census it was 1,055. In 1890 it was 1,104.

Considering the especial adaptability of the town to dairying it was a matter of course that, on the introduction of cheese-factories into the county, they should soon become numerous in Pamela. But what distinguishes this from the large majority of cheese-making localities is the extent to which it is devoted to the manufacture of "Limburger" cheese. The milk of 2,000 cows is used for the production of this peculiar article of diet, and a few years since there were no less than eleven Limburger cheese-factories in town. There are now two or three less. This cheese, made by merely drawing off the whey, letting the curd dry in moulds about the size of a brick, and curing it by repeatedly rubbing salt on the outside, finds ready market wherever Germans reside, and great quantities are shipped from Pamela to New York, Philadelphia and other large cities. When the traveller in that town meets a wagon headed toward Watertown, laden with wooded boxes, from which comes a powerful odor (very fragrant to those who like it), then he may know that another load

of Pamela's favorite product is on its way to gladden the hearts of our Teutonic fellow citizens.

There is also an English cheese-factory at Pamela Four Corners, using the milk of about 400 cows. This little village, the only one in the town, contains one small store, two wagon shops, two blacksmith shops, two shoe shops, one cooper shop, one harness shop, a post-office, and about twenty-five houses. It is eight miles from Watertown, about four from the northern extremity of Pamela, and adjoins the line of LeRay, two or three of the easternmost houses being in the latter town.

Although the most of Pamela is used as meadow or pasture land, yet small quantities of wheat, barley, oats, corn and potatoes are raised every year, and there are numerous orchards of apple trees in the town. Other fruit is not found adapted to the soil and climate. Butter and cheese, however, are usually remunerative products, and good buildings on almost every farm, many of them of stone, denote the existence of a prosperous community.

CHURCHES OF PAMELIA.

THE 1ST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A Methodist class was organized at Pamela Four Corners on February 28, 1847. It consisted of seven members, among whom were Curtis Goulding, Rachel Goulding, Asa Barnes and Betsey Barnes. The class was at first connected in a circuit with another at Evans Mills, in the town of LeRay, but in 1849 it was organized into a separate church, with the title given above. In February, 1848, a society was organized for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a house of worship, the first trustees being James Jones, Charles G. Harger, Orvis Goulding, Curtis Goulding, Asa Barnes, Daniel Gould, Joseph Countryman, Abram Augsburg and Jacob Harwick. In 1848 a church edifice was erected at Pamela Four Corners, at a cost of \$1,600. The class of seven members in 1847 has increased, by a steady and healthy growth, to a church of 75 members in full communion, and 10 probationers. There is also a flourishing Sabbath school of about 75 members.

THE PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.—For 35 or 40 years there has been a small class of Protestant Methodists in this town. It was connected with Perch Lake circuit, the greater portion of whose members reside in LeRay. Among the early preachers were N. R. Swift, Simon B. Loomis, Michael Prindle and Lorenzo Wheeler. In 1867 a neat and pleasant church edifice was erected about two miles and a half north of Pamela Four Corners. Rev. Philip Swift was the pastor of the Perch Lake circuit at that time.

THE UNION CHURCH SOCIETY.—This society was organized November 16, 1847, with Reuben Lock, Jacob H. Zoller and Peter M. Salisbury as trustees. Each of these gentlemen represented one of the three denominations, which united for the purpose of erect-

ing a house of worship—the Protestant Methodist, the Universalist and the Christian Order. A convenient church edifice was erected in 1848 on the Military road, two miles southwest of Pamela Four Corners. At first all the denominations named held meetings in the new church. Rev. J. H. Stewart, a prominent Universalist minister of Watertown, preached there several years. The increase of the Methodist Church at Pamela Four Corners, however, drew away

the attendance at the Union meeting-house, the frequency of the services diminished, and when the Protestant Methodists built an edifice of their own near Perch Lake, the services at the Union house entirely stopped. It remained unoccupied for several years, but in 1874 a few members of the Christian Order procured the services of Rev. George Warren, who preached there once a fortnight for one year. Since then Rev. James Hayes held services at similar intervals.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

FLEURY KEITH.—“Blood will tell,” an old adage says, and in glancing back over the family history of many of the prominent men who have made Jefferson county their homes, one is impelled to subscribe to the truth of the saying without question. And even though later descendants have not always reached that point in public distinction which some of their ancestors attained, because of adverse circumstances, or because “true merit is always modest,” yet close acquaintance and observation have never failed, in most instances, to discover one or more family traits in the individual, which clearly pointed out a genuine branch of the family tree. A single instance may serve as an illustration: Rev. James Keith, the youngest son of an old-time Scotch peer, landed on Plymouth Rock from the second vessel which touched that coast. He was the first ordained minister of Bridgewater, Plymouth county, Mass., settling there in 1663, O. S. He received ordination at the hands of Cotton Mather himself. He was given a “lot of 12 acres with a house built thereon,” and a “purchase right;” which was one 56th part of the original grant to Bridgewater, 40 pounds in money, 20 of which was to be paid at Boston, and 20 at home, yearly; and in 1689 they increased his salary by \$10 worth of corn per annum. He died July 28th, 1719, full of honors, renowned in peace and war. In war, because of the enthusiasm he invoked against the savages in their raids upon the defenceless settlements; in peace, because he became the ablest divine of his time. He was ordained at 19 years of age, and his first sermon was preached from a rock in what is to this day known as the Mill Pasture. A daughter of his son Daniel, married Miles Standish, jr., and a great-grand-daughter married Dr. Eleazer Carver, of Mansfield, in 1776. Fleury Keith, who was one of the early settlers of Smithville, removing thence to Pamela, was a direct descendant of the Scotch Presbyterian divine. Though never an aspirant for office, preferring first and foremost his home family and farm, he was elected to the Assembly in 1829, and again in 1831. He raised a large family of children who are widely scattered; Fleury, jr., resides in San Jose, Cal., on a fruit farm; Willard still lives on the old homestead in Pamela, a

respected farmer, and others are scattered far and wide beyond the ken of the writer. His sixth daughter, Helen, married the late J. K. Adams, of Brownville, and for her second husband the late Gen. Wm. Estes, and is now living in Cape Vincent with her son-in-law, Major Durham.

ITHAMER B. CRAWE, M. D.

This distinguished physician and surgeon having lost his life in Perch Lake, we have thought that the town of Pamela would be a proper place to insert his biographical sketch, although he was a resident of Watertown when he died. His fame as a student and able practitioner was not limited to any town, for he was well known throughout the county. Dr. Crowe was born at Enfield, Hartford county, Connecticut, June 11, 1792. In 1802, when he was nine years old, the family moved to Hamilton, Madison county, N. Y. He worked on his father's farm summers and went to the district school winters until he was 19. He early turned his attention to botanical pursuits, and so great an enthusiast did he become that he has been known to ride long distances in pursuit of some particular plant. From his youth he was noted for the interest he took in anything belonging to the animal or vegetable kingdom. He made a large collection, arranging and classifying them, laying the foundation for that acknowledged proficiency in botanical research he afterwards attained. In April, 1815, he went to Augusta, Oneida county, where he taught a district school three terms. In October he returned from a fishing voyage, and on his way stopped at Albany, where he engaged to teach a select school. Here he stayed two terms of 12 weeks each, and returning home in March, 1818, he entered the office of Dr. Hastings, where he remained about two years. Through the kindness of his preceptor he was enabled to indulge in his favorite pursuit, having the use of a plot of ground, where he raised many rare plants. He next studied and worked in the laboratory with Dr. Noyes, professor of chemistry in Hamilton College. Connected with the college was a large cabinet of minerals, to which he had free access, and here, no doubt, his love of research in this branch of the natural

sciences received additional stimulus, which never abated; for at his death his cabinet of minerals attained such size that it weighed eight tons.

Coming home in the spring of 1822, he entered into partnership with Dr. Dissel, of Clinton, with whom he remained six months, when he moved to Watertown, where he married Charlotte F. Mortimer. After practicing here a number of years he was invited by some of the prominent citizens of Ogdensburg to locate there. Accordingly he went there, remaining about three years, and left to take charge of some lead mining operations at Lubec, Maine. This proved a failure, and he returned home and moved to Pontiac, Mich., where he resided some three years.

Sickness of himself and family obliged him to return to Watertown, where he continued to reside until his death. He discovered and described a number of new plants, one of which bears his name, *Carex Crawei*, or *Crawe's Sedge*. His friend, Prof. Grey, of Cambridge, Mass., requested him to procure for him some rare plants which are found on the marsh at Perch Lake, and are in their greatest perfection about the 1st of June. Having patients on the opposite side of the lake, he went there to see them June 3, 1847. After visiting them he crossed the lake in a leaky boat, the only one obtainable at that time, taking a small pan to bail with, and accompanied by Enoch Eddy, a large fleshy man, and William C. Gould, a young man, the son of one of his patients. They crossed the lake safely, and he made a large collection of the desired specimens, which he arranged in a large book, with heavy, strapped covers. About 5 P. M. they started to return. The wind having freshened, the waves were rolling, causing the boat to leak badly. When about 20 rods from shore it became evident that the boat must sink. The doctor, rising in the boat, threw his book as far towards the shore as possible, and taking out his watch, said: "It is just 6 o'clock; this boat will sink in a few minutes. Mr. Eddy, you stick to the boat; Gould and I can swim." When the boat sunk he caught and held up Mr. Eddy, turned over the boat and helped him onto it, and he soon floated near the shore. With Mr. Gould he started for land. The former was ahead and reached the shore with difficulty, and turning to look back, he saw the Doctor's feet sticking out of the water. He was an exceedingly fine swimmer, and must have had cramps in his shoulders, caused by the extra exertion he was obliged to make, encumbered as he was with clothing and long, heavy boots, made to wade through wet, marshy grounds.

Dr. Crawe was widely known among men of science, both in this country and in Europe. He enjoyed a large practice, was well and favorably known, and his loss at the time, in the manner it happened, was a great shock to his family, and deeply felt by

the community in which he lived. He was a prominent Mason, which fraternity attended his funeral in a body, and with the rest of his friends and neighbors, testified their respect for his memory, sympathizing with his family in their great affliction, and manifested their own sorrow and regret at his loss. He became a member of the County Society in 1822; was its secretary in 1825; censor in 1826, '28, '29, '30, '34 and '41; president in 1827 and 1842; and delegate to the State Society in 1834 and 1844. In 1846 the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him by the Regents of the University, on the recommendation of the State Society.

THE HAVEN FAMILY.

RICHARD HAVEN came from the west of England in 1645, settling in Lynn, Mass. Nathaniel Haven, 1st, son of the above Richard Haven, was born in 1664. Nathaniel Haven, 2d, son of the above Nathaniel Haven 1st, was born in 1704. He also belonged to Lynn, where he held many important offices. David Haven, third son of the above Nathaniel Haven, 2d, was born in 1734. Nathaniel Haven (the 4th), came into the Black River country from Framingham, Mass., in 1804, locating in Watertown, living in the same house with Hart Massey, corner of Washington and Clinton streets. Previous to coming he had married Miss Mary Coolidge, also of Framingham. Mr. Haven was a joiner, and finished up an incomplete frame, standing on what is now the American corner. This building he used for a shop. Working at his trade for several years, upon the various buildings demanded by the incoming settlers, he finally bought a farm of 100 acres on the north side of the river, known as the Converse farm, now covered to quite an extent by city dwellings. This place he finally sold, and purchased the Jonathan Cowan farm. There he lived for many years, and near there he died.

Himself and wife reared eight children: Dexter, Hepzibah (who married Dr. Hiram Mills); Nathaniel, Jr., Mahalah (who married William Usher); Newell, Isaac C., Ascenath (who married John Sloat); and Charles W. The latter, the youngest son of this old-time and much-respected family, the writer has selected for especial mention in this History, he being a fair representation of the whole of them. He attended the common schools, completing his scholastic education at the Black River Literary and Religious Institute, at Watertown. He has always been a farmer, now owning 150 acres—a very valuable and productive farm, lying one mile north of the city limits. He is now in his 73d year, and bears his age like a man of 55 or 60. Always methodical and industrious, he has accumulated a neat property. He has always been regarded—as indeed were all the Havens—as an exceptionally honorable and progressive citizen.

Mrs. Helen J. Harmon is the daughter of Charles W. Haven. She married Mr. H. E.

Harmon in 1882, and they have one child, a daughter, Miss Marion. Their residence is at No. 41 TenEyck street, in the city of Watertown, and it is a typical home.

George, son of Charles W., was born in 1854, and is a citizen of Watertown. Although a resident of the city, he is a farmer, managing the paternal acres on Bradley street. He married Miss Ella McGinnis in 1879, and they have one young daughter, Miss Clara.

THOMAS MAKEPEACE was born in Massachusetts in 1779. At the age of 24 years he removed with his father's family to Bridgewater, Oneida county, remaining there one year, when he located in Pamela. He married Anna Plumb, a native of Connecticut, and they had nine children, viz.: Emily, Maria, Anna, Amy, Betsey, Lucy, Thomas, Julia and Ellicott. In 1848 Ellicott married Angeline Plumb, by whom he had two children, viz.: Merville D. and Charles E. Ellicott Makepeace was a popular school teacher for many years, and also served his townsmen in positions of trust and honor, among which was that of supervisor. His son Merville D. is a civil engineer and surveyor. Charles E. was supervisor of Pamela in 1889, and resides with his aged mother on the homestead on road 21. Ellicott Makepeace died June 30, 1882.

WALTER COLE was born in the town of Mendon, Herkimer county, and when 16 years old came to the Black River country, and taught the first school in the then village of Watertown. At the age of 19 he married Charlotte, daughter of John M. Gunn, of Brownville, and they had seven children, viz., John N., Andrew J., Walter, Harrison, Zeruah, Abigail and Harrison. The first Harrison died in infancy. Walter Cole served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He served as a member of the State Legislature two terms. Harrison Cole, at the age of 22 years, married Mary, daughter of Hon. Fleury Keith, of Brownville, and first located on a farm near Perch river. In 1872 he removed to Wellsley Island, where he remained 14 years. Harrison R. Cole, of LeRay, son of Harrison, married Emma Gould, in 1875, and they have one son, Aswell B.

HENRY COUNTRYMAN was born in Danube, Herkimer county, N. Y., and was the third child and first son of George and Roxana Countryman. Henry remained at home, contributing largely to the support of the family, until 1823, when he removed to Pamela, where he succeeded in accumulating a large fortune, being the owner at the time of his death of 600 acres of land. He died June 16, 1875. He married Miss Walrath, of Danube, Herkimer county, by whom he had nine children, five sons and four daughters. Alexander, the oldest, was born in Herkimer county, but from boyhood always resided at Pamela Four Corners. Wilson H. Countryman was born in 1840. In 1862 he married

Betsey Ann, daughter of Enoch Eddy, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Belle D., Charles O. and Ora E. Belle D. died in 1880, aged 15 years. The sons survive and reside on the farm with their parents.

ENOCH EDDY came from Rutland, Vt., in 1802, and located on a farm on Rutland Hill, in the town of Rutland, in this county. In 1831 he removed to the town of Pamela, where he died in 1840, aged 80 years. He reared a family of 10 children, all of whom grew to maturity, viz.: Enoch and James (twins), Hannah, Rhoda, Phebe, Betsey, Renew, Louisa, Horatio N. and Willard. Enoch D., at the age of 23 years, married Hulda, daughter of Jonathan Aldrich, and they had three sons and four daughters, viz.: Enoch, Gratia, Cynthia, Hannah, Seth, Betsey A. and De Witt Clinton. The latter was born on the farm he now owns. When 26 years of age he married Caroline, daughter of Joel A. Otis, of Rutland, by whom he has one daughter, Cora M., who married Edward Colligan, September 21, 1887.

ELIJAH TIMERMAN came to this town with his father in 1832, from Herkimer county, at that time being 14 years of age. He remained at home and attended school winters, working upon the farm summers, until he attained his majority. He then married Anna, daughter of Hiram Ballard, and after working farms on shares several years, finally purchased a farm at the head of Perch Lake, and there resided until his death, in 1870. He had born to him three sons and one daughter, viz.: Hiram, John E., Celestia J. and Wilson. The latter, at the age of 21 years, enlisted in Co. M, 10th N. Y. H. A., and served three years, until the close of the war, when he returned home and married Arabella, daughter of Elijah Gove, of LeRay. Soon after this he purchased the John C. Timerman farm.

JOHN C. TIMERMAN came from Herkimer county to this town in 1832, and married Gertrude Timerman. They reared a family of six sons and three daughters, viz.: David, Elijah, Margaret, Jane, Joel, John, Jesse, Mary M. and Reuben. He served in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. He died October 15, 1846. Reuben Timerman, in 1857, married Anna E., daughter of Warner Nellis, of Pamela, by whom he had four children, viz.: Simeon E., George W., Frank B. and Willie J. Their first born died at the age of one year and eight months. Mrs. Timerman died in 1874. For his second wife he married Mrs. Philena Babcock, widow of Anson. George W. Timerman, second son of Reuben, married Jesse M., daughter of Joseph Tallman, of Orleans, and they have one son, Raymond.

BRAYTON BROWN remained at home until he attained his majority. He married Laura E., daughter of William Kimball, of Pamela, and soon after enlisted in Co. A, 14th N. Y. H. A., for three years, or during the war. He took active part in many engagements without being wounded. Soon after his return from the war he purchased a farm in

Clayton and there remained eight years. He then bought the farm in Pamela which he now occupies, and where he has built a fine residence. His children are a son and daughter, William B. and Meda S.

Those who have carefully read our account of the Whittlesey affair will remember that Nehemiah Gale was the one who picked up a package of the stolen money, artfully dropped

by Whittlesey in order to inculcate some man who might pick it up, and then hold him responsible for the whole robbery. This is called to mind by the death of Solomon O. Gale in Pamela, March 6, 1895, who was the son of the Mr. Gale who found the money and wisely took it to a witness, who counted and examined it. Solomon was born in Champion October 25, 1812. He was a respected citizen.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE territory embraced in this town—which, prior to February 17, 1806, formed a part of Brownville, and from that time until April 3, 1821, was included with the town of LeRay—is rectangular in form; its length—lying nearly northwest and southeast—being about one-quarter greater than its breadth. On the southwest it joins LeRay, and on the other three sides are Theresa, Antwerp and Wilna. It comprises 54 “great lots” of tract No. 4 of the Macomb purchase, being six ranges of nine lots each. In the southern and western portions of the town the surface is rolling, and in the opposite parts, towards Antwerp and Theresa, it becomes rough and hilly. Its waters are the Indian river, entering from Antwerp and flowing nearly west across the town into LeRay; Black creek, entering near the southern corner from Wilna, flowing in a general northerly course, and joining the river above the village of Philadelphia; several small streams which fall into these from the east, and Otter creek, which passes westwardly through the northern corner of the town into Theresa.

THE FRIENDS’ PURCHASE AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

These lands being included in LeRay’s purchase of January 4, 1800, that proprietor, on February 16, 1804, entered into an agreement with a company, composed of Abraham Stockton and Charles Ellis, of Burlington, N. J. (then LeRay’s place of residence), and Mordecai Taylor, Thomas Townsend, John Townsend, Robert Comfort, Cadwallader Childs, Moses Comfort, Israel Knight, Benjamin Rowland, David Evans, John Jones and Jason Merrick, of the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery and Bucks, in Pennsylvania.—all of whom (save the last named) were Quakers,—to sell them 16 lots (7,040 acres) at the rate of \$8 per acre, payable in five instalments, with six per cent. annual interest, and 10 per cent. was to be discounted for cash. In consideration of the sale they were also to receive, as a gift from LeRay, a central lot (440 acres) “for the promotion of religion and learning; that is to say, for the purpose of erecting thereon and supporting a meeting-house for the society of the people called Quakers, and a school or schools for the education of children in use-

ful learning, to be under the care and direction of said society and of a monthly meeting of said people, when such meeting shall be there established.” It was stipulated that these lands should be of a quality equal to the four lots Nos. 629, 630, 631 and 632, near LeRayville, which had been purchased the previous year by Joseph Child, Sr., and Moses Comfort, whose favorable accounts of the advantages of the section in soil and climate had brought about the present purchase. In case these lands should not, in the opinion of Richard Cox, Jacob Brown and Jonas Smith, prove to be equal to those named, an additional quantity should be given to make good the deficiency. The seller also agreed to make a wagon road from the St. Lawrence river, running through the conveyed tract to the post-road at Champion, before the first of the following December. The lands were conveyed to them by deed from LeRay in May, 1804.

The central lot, donated for religious and educational purposes, was No. 611, embracing the present village of Philadelphia and all the water-power of the river at that point.

All that is now the town of Philadelphia was at that time a wilderness, in which no blow of white man’s axe had been struck, except by the surveying parties of Brodhead; and it was to explore this and to examine their purchase, that Cadwallader Child and Mordecai Taylor started northward in May, 1804. In their company came Samuel Evans, who had visited LeRayville and vicinity in 1803. On leaving Albany they travelled on horseback to Brownville, for a conference with Jacob Brown in reference to projected roads, after which, early in June, Mr. Child, with Michael Coffeen, Solomon Parker, Robert Sixbury, the hunter, and another assistant, set out from LeRayville to follow Brodhead’s marked lot-lines towards his objective point, lot No. 611. He struck it at the south corner, then followed down Black creek to its junction with Indian river, and down the latter to the falls, where his party made a halt, and built a rude cabin as a base of operations, near the spot where the Philadelphia flour mill now stands. From here he soon proceeded to explore and survey a route for a road to the St. Lawrence, which he reached at a point above Alexandria Bay, and, passing down the river, noted the ad-

vantages of that place as an eligible site for a settlement and for the river terminus of the proposed road. On his way down he passed a considerable distance to the southwest of the High Falls of Indian river, but on his return he passed these falls, crossing the river where now is the lower bridge and dam in Theresa village. Here he examined the immense water-power, marked it as a favorable site for the establishment of mills and the building of a village, and so reported to Mr. LeRay. Returning to lot 611, he proceeded thence to continue his road-survey to the Great Bend of Black river, in accordance with the original plan agreed on between LeRay and the 13 purchasers. When this was completed, the season being then well advanced, he entered upon lot 644, which had been drawn by him in the assignment of tracts, and here, with the assistance of Samuel Child (his nephew) and Thomas Ward, he made the first clearing and erected the first dwelling in the bounds of Philadelphia. This was but a small log cabin, and the clearing was about two acres, located about one and a half miles south of the present village, on the bank of the small creek now in the southern part of the farm of his son Oliver Child. Towards the end of the same year John Petty, who had settled in 1802 or 1803, in the present town of LeRay, removed thence with his family to lot 672 in Philadelphia, he thus being the first actual settler in the town, and the only one who remained through the winter of 1804-5. The land had been purchased by him in 1803, and was afterwards embraced in the farm of John Strickland, near Sterlingville. Daniel Coffeen commenced improvements on a tract adjoining or near Petty's during the same fall, removing upon it early the following year.

On the 1st of February, 1805, a meeting of the persons who had been named as trustees of the central lot was held at the house of Israel Knight, in Pennsylvania, at which meeting it was agreed and directed "that a part of the said tract be laid out in lots of 10 acres each, and that any person or persons, on condition of settling or clearing the same, and building a log or frame house of 18 feet square on each of the lots within the term of four years, shall be entitled to the said lot for the term of 10 years as a compensation for their improvements; and it is likewise agreed that the whole transaction of the business relative to the aforementioned tract, be entrusted with Robert Comfort, Cadwallader Child, Thomas Townsend, John Townsend and Jason Merrick, who are to act for and on behalf of the whole." And it was especially agreed that Thomas and John Townsend should have the use for 20 years, rent free, of a tract of 15 or 20 acres, sufficient to cover the falls of the Indian river, and for the erection of the necessary buildings, upon the condition that they should erect thereon a mill for the general benefit of the prospective village and surrounding country.

In the spring of 1805 the Townsends arrived upon the lot and prepared to commence operations. With them came Robert Comfort, Josiah Walton, Thomas Coxe, Benjamin Gilbert, Thomas Gilbert and Daniel Roberts. Walton and the two Gilberts were in the employ of the Townsends, as were also Warren Foster and his brother Andrew, who had arrived about the same time. With this force they set to work, made a clearing at the site of the proposed mill, built a dwelling-house on this clearing, commenced work on the dam, and built a bridge across the river, some 20 rods below where it is now spanned by the new iron bridges. During the summer and fall they completed the saw-mill and grist-mill,—both being under the same roof. The millwright employed in the construction of the mills was James Parker. The grist-mill had one run of stones, manufactured from the stone quarried in the vicinity.

Robert Comfort built a log house on the bank of Indian river, near the easterly end of Townsend's bridge, and this he opened as a house of entertainment,—the first public house in the town,—which he kept until 1807. Josiah Walton purchased on the reserved lot No. 645, upon which he employed John Hoover and John Coffeen, of LeRay, to make a clearing at a point near the north corner of the Curtis farm. Mr. Child, in addition to 440 acres, took eight acres in the center lot upon the rise of ground embracing the spot where the postoffice now stands. Upon this he caused a clearing to be made and a house of hewed logs to be erected in the spring and summer of 1805, intending to make this his residence; but his plans were soon after changed, and he sold the improvement to Silas Walton. The block-house which he (Child) had built was sold to Thomas Townsend, who removed and re-erected it upon a spot now directly in front of the residence of George E. Tucker, Esq. To this he moved his family in the following year. Upon the improvement purchased from Mr. Child by Silas Walton, the latter erected a small building from lumber cut by the Townsend mill. It was the first frame building in the town, and stood near the spot now occupied by the store of Martin E. Aldrich. John Townsend moved his family in the same autumn, and these, with the family of Robert Comfort, Walton, Roberts, and the men in the employ of the Townsend brothers, were the only inhabitants of the center lot during the winter of 1805-6.

Jason Merrick came in 1806, and located on his lot at the westerly end, directly opposite the place to which Cadwallader Child removed, upon the easterly end of 644; this removal from his first clearing being on account of the laying out of the road running on lot-lines northeast from Strickland's Corners into Antwerp. The families of Benjamin Gilbert and Stephen Rogers also came in the spring of 1806. John Strickland, Jr., came in 1807, but he did not bring his family

until the next year. Robert Comfort removed from his inn on the centre lot to his farm in 1807, and in the summer of that year lost two young daughters by death from a prevailing fever. John, a son of Jason Merri-
 c, died from the same cause, and these were the first deaths which occurred among the settlers.

The first births were those of John, son of John and Asenath Townsend, February 14, 1807, and on the 16th of the same month, Oliver, son of Cadwallader and Elizabeth Child.

Joseph Bolton came with his family in the fall of 1806, took the house which had been built by Robert Comfort, and continued it as a place of public entertainment. In the spring of 1809, Ezra Comley settled on lot 645, his farm being that afterwards owned by Seth Strickland. John Strickland, Sr., one of the wealthiest of the settlers arrived and purchased the property of the Townsends at the settlement, John Townsend removing thence to his farm, and Thomas purchasing lands a short distance south of the village, now the farm of Joshua Roberts. Mr. Strickland took possession of the mills, and made his residence in the block house built by Thomas Townsend, to which, however, he was soon obliged to build an addition larger than the original house. This was the first frame dwelling house in the settlement and town, though there were other buildings of that construction built earlier. Mr. Strickland had a family of eleven children, of whom but two are now living, though 10 reached maturity and married. He became a very large land owner, first exchanging with LeRay his farm of 300 acres in Bucks county, Pa., for a much larger tract here, to which he added by purchase until he became the possessor of fully 5,000 acres.

MEETING HOUSE—CENTRE LOT—INCREASE.

The first meeting house of the society of Friends was erected in 1810. Its site was cleared of timber and prepared for the building by Eli Kent in July, 1809. Robert Comfort became the first minister of the society, and continued in that relation till his departure for the west in 1822. The new meeting house was built on its present site in 1828.

The settlements on the centre lot were not rapid under the system of leasing in subdivisions, and during the first 10 years an average of less than 10 acres per year were taken up. The trustees became wearied or disheartened, and on the formation of the LeRay monthly meeting, in 1815, they requested that body to relieve them of their trust, which could not, however, be effected without an act of incorporation, and for this the meeting would not petition. On April 11, 1816, a committee, consisting of Daniel Child, Richard Hallock, William Barber, Joseph Child, Jr., John Strickland, Jr., and Joel Haworth, were appointed by the meeting to confer with and assist the trustees in the management of the lot, which was, in

reality, an assumption of the direction of its affairs by the meeting. Four of the trustees were re-appointed, and the fifth, Jason Merri-
 c, who was not a member of the Friends' society, continued to exercise the functions without re-appointment. Energetic efforts were made to lease the remaining portions of the central lot, and the system of leases in perpetuity was adopted: but, notwithstanding this, very little was accomplished, and it was fully thirty years from the adoption of the short-lease system before the last of these subdivisions was disposed of. The lands outside the central lot, however, being open to absolute purchase, were settled with reasonable rapidity, and generally with a very excellent class of immigrants, who, at the end of 17 years from the time of the first arrivals, had become ready and sufficiently numerous to assume the responsibilities of separate township organization.

THE ERECTION OF THE TOWN.

The present domain of Philadelphia, which, until April 3, 1821, had formed a part of LeRay, was erected a separate town. The name of Elizabethtown had been selected, but as there was already one of that name in the State, it was abandoned, and the name Benezet was proposed, in honor of Anthony Benezet, the distinguished Quaker; but this in turn was dropped, when the name Philadelphia was suggested by John Strickland, and was agreed to by the inhabitants, very many having come hither from the city of Brotherly Love or its vicinity.

The first annual town meeting was held at the public-house of Harvey Hamblin, in Philadelphia village, March 5, 1822. The first officers elected were Alden Bucklin, supervisor; John Strickland, Jr., clerk; Thomas Bones, Alden Bucklin and Abiel Shurtliff, assessors; William Bones, collector; Cadwallader Child, John Townsend and Abiel Shurtliff, commissioners of highways; John Strickland, Jr., David Mosher and James Bones, commissioners of schools; James Bones, Cadwallader Child and J. B. Taylor; inspectors of schools; and William Bones, constable.

THE FRIENDS' SETTLEMENT IN 1828.

The increase in population at the "Quaker Settlement" was very slow. In 1828 its heads of families were all embraced in the following list: Edmund Tucker and Miles Strickland, proprietors of the flouring mill; Platt Homan, their miller; Samuel C. Frey and Cyrus Dodge, both inn-keepers; Harvey Hamblin, John Cross, W. Mosher, shoemakers; James Cromwell, cabinet-maker; Stephen Roberts, Orrin Cloyse, Elijah Comstock, John Roat, Justin Gibbs, Edmund Hall, Robert Gray, merchant, and successor of Samuel Case, who opened the first store in Philadelphia, on corner of Antwerp and Main streets; Seth Otis, the other storekeeper of the place, opposite the present postoffice; Dr. Almon Pitcher, on Antwerp

street, where Gardner Clarke afterwards lived; and Horace Ball, who built and started the first fulling-mill and clothiery, afterwards sold to William Comstock, then to Milo Shattuck, and now the cabinet works of Mr. Potter. Mr. Gray, the merchant mentioned above, was a son-in-law of John Strickland. He soon afterwards built a distillery (the only one ever in Philadelphia) on the west side of the river, at the Settlement.

POST-OFFICES.

The postoffice of Philadelphia was established in 1822, with Edmund Tucker as first postmaster. He held the position until his death, January 6, 1836.

The post-office at Sterlingville was established in February, 1839, George Walton being the first postmaster. The business of this office is small.

SUPERVISORS.

The list of supervisors in the succeeding years until 1853, is as follows: Harvey Harvey, 1823-26; John R. Taylor, 1827; Benjamin Jackman, 1829-30-31; Hiram Hinman, 1832; Henry W. Marshall, 1833; Jesse Smith, 1834-35-36 and 1841; Miles Strickland, 1237, 1839, 1842; William Skinner, 1838 and 1851; George Walton, 1840; John F. Latimer, 1843; Azel W. Danforth, 1844-45-46; Lyman Wilson, 1847; Smith Bockus, 1848-49; George Frazier, 1850; Alden Adams, 1852-53. For list of Supervisors from 1853 to 1894, see pages 337 to 344.

The population of the town of Philadelphia in 1894 was 1,662.

DISCOVERY AND OPENING OF ORE-BEDS.

In the northerly corner of the town, on the line of Theresa, iron ore was discovered about the time of the opening of the Sterling mines in Antwerp; and these were opened on the farms of Almon Fuller and Abiel Shurtliff, about 1836. It was worked to some extent in the furnaces at Sterling, Carthage, Antwerp and Redwood—a royalty of 50 cents per ton being paid to the owners of the lands from which it was taken. It was, however, a lean ore, and was not held in much favor, being used chiefly as a flux in the reduction of the Sterling and other rich ores, for which it answered exceedingly well, on account of the lime it contained. The requirements for this purpose, however, were comparatively small, and for many years these beds were not extensively worked; but upon reaching greater depth, the quality of the ore was found to be improving, until at the present time it ranks among the best ores of the region. The mines were purchased in 1867 by the Sterling Iron Ore Company, of Syracuse, to which place, as well as to other points west, the ore was shipped for reduction. The point of shipment was Shurtliff station, on the line of the R., W. & O. Railroad system between Philadelphia and Theresa. The excavations have been extended nearly

to the limit of the company's lands, and the adjoining owners believe their lands to be underlaid by the same vein in equal extent, depth and richness. The representatives of the company, on the other hand, assert that the beds are nearly exhausted. The future alone can show which of these is the correct theory.

THE STERLINGVILLE FURNACE.

The first furnace on Black creek, in Philadelphia, was commenced by James Sterling, in 1836, for the purpose of working the ores from the Sterling bed in Antwerp, which he had then just purchased from David Parrish. It was completed in the spring of 1837, and was put in blast in June of that year. This first blast was kept on for three months, and produced about 155 tons of iron, bog ore being used with that from the Sterling mine. The Shurtliff & Fuller ores were used also in limited quantities as a flux. In the fall of that year Mr. Sterling associated with him Messrs. Orville Hungerford, George Walton, Caleb Essington and George C. Sherman, and with them organized, October 31, 1837, under the general law, as the "Sterling Iron Company," with a capital of \$20,000, in 200 equal shares. A second blast was put on and continued for five months, during which the daily production was not materially increased over that of the first blast. The third blast, using hot air (cold air having been used in the first two trials), was commenced on the 10th of September, 1838, and continued for the (then) unusual period of 54 weeks and two days, at the end of which the company complimented its employes by a public dinner.

In 1840 the Sterling Iron Company went out of existence, and a new one was formed upon the property under the name of "The Philadelphia Iron Company." This was composed of Ephraim Taylor, Fred. Van Ostrand, George Dickerson, William Skinner and John Gates. The date of their incorporation under the general law was May 19, 1840. This company rebuilt the furnace, and, having operated it for some time without much success, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by Samuel G. Sterling, a brother of James Sterling, who was the father, and under all the different proprietorships continued to be the master-spirit of the enterprise until 1859, when he retired from active life, and died in 1863.

The furnace was destroyed by fire in 1849, and rebuilt about two years later. From 1859 to 1869 it was carried on by A. P. Sterling, of Antwerp, then sold to the Jefferson Iron Company, Edwin B. Bulkley, president, whose office is at Antwerp village. This company own also the Sterlingbush furnaces in Diana, Lewis county, which, when in operation, are run on the ore of the Sterling mine, of which the company is the proprietor. The Sterlingville furnace is now cold, and there is little probability that it will again be in blast.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

About the year 1815 a tavern was built in the Friends' Settlement by Samuel Case, son-in-law of John Strickland. It was upon the site of the present Eagle Hotel, of which it forms a part.

The other public house at the village was built and opened by Mr. Crofoot about 1825. One of its first landlords was the unfortunate Cyrus Dodge, who was instantly killed in Philadelphia by the bursting of a cannon, July 4, 1829.

A hotel was opened at Sterlingville before 1840, by Rufus Hatch, and was kept as a public house for many years. The annual town meeting was held at this house in 1852, during the proprietorship of Seth Hatch. The Sterlingville House was built and opened by Frederick Van Ostrand, in 1841. At Barber's Corners, two and a half miles east of Philadelphia, was formerly a tavern, kept by Van Ostrand; also at Poagland, near Antwerp line, among whose landlords were Van Ostrand and Daniel Smith. This house was destroyed by fire.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

Of mills and manufactories, which have existed in Philadelphia in times past, may be mentioned the foundry built by Aaron Baxter, and the machine shop by Henry Baxter, both located on the island at the village, and both carried away by flood; the first saw-mill built by William Strong, which stood near Farnham's tannery, now decayed and gone; and the old white saw-mill, a short mile below the village on Indian River, upon or near the site of Otis Brooks' tub and cheese box factory. A saw-mill was built at Sterlingville as early as 1824, by Hamblin & Crofoot, for Edmund Tucker, but said to have been owned by Joseph Bonaparte. Another was built at the same place by James Sterling in 1836. No vestige of either now remains.

RAILROADS—TELEGRAPH.

The Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, which crosses the town from the LeRay to the Antwerp line, was opened from Watertown to Philadelphia June 2, 1855.

The Utica & Black River Railroad, which enters the town near Sterlingville, and passes thence down the Black Creek valley to Philadelphia village, was opened to that point February 2, 1872. The Black River & Morristown Road was opened for traffic hence to Theresa in the fall of 1873.

Telegraphic communication with Philadelphia was first opened in June, 1868. The office was first in the store of John Waite, and the first operator was William J. Tait.

AGRICULTURAL.

Philadelphia, like the surrounding towns, has a soil better adapted for grazing purposes than for the production of cereals, and hence the farmers here, as in the neighboring region, give especial attention to the raising of

stock and to dairying. Large numbers of good cattle are sent from here by railroad and otherwise, but it is from the products of the dairy, particularly from the manufacture of cheese, that the husbandmen realizes his principal profit. There are at present several factories for cheese.

SCHOOLS.

The first school was taught by Anna Comstock, in 1810, in the frame dwelling which John Strickland had added to the block-house purchased by him from Thomas Townsend. Miss Comstock was also the first teacher of the school in the Quaker meeting-house, which was built in 1810, and used for school purposes until 1827.

About 1835 a bitter controversy sprang up and continued for a long time concerning the management of the school on the centre lot. On the one side were the trustees of the lot, backed by the Orthodox Quakers, and on the other a large part of the inhabitants outside of the sect. On the part of the latter it was charged that their children, although fully entitled to all the privileges of the school, were ejected therefrom for no reasons save those of a sectarian character; that they (the trustees) had misapplied funds arising from the rents; that they had employed improper and incompetent teachers, and (later on) that they had abandoned the school and converted the house into a dwelling, etc. The management retorted that no misapplication of the funds had been made, and that in any view of the case they were accountable to the meeting, and to that body alone, for the faithful execution of their trust; that they had been unwarrantably interfered with by attempts to employ and install objectionable teachers; and that as regarded the exclusion of children from school, no sectarian discrimination had been made, nor had there been any exclusion, except for improper conduct, which, they more than intimated, was not only excused, but incited by the parents themselves. These are but a few of the charges and recriminations of that controversy, a correct account of which could hardly be given even by one who was present to witness the quarrel.

The number of districts is now 10, and the number of schools 11. Three terms are usually taught—winter, spring and fall—aggregating about 38 weeks. The school house was once the old Quaker Church.

The graded school in Philadelphia was at first taught in the old (second) Quaker meeting-house, which, with about five acres of land, was purchased by the district from the society in 1869, for about \$1,800. A part of this lot was sold, leaving about two acres as a school lot. The old building proving inadequate for the use to which it was put, in 1880 the present handsome and commodious building was erected, at a cost of over \$4,000. S. E. Scofield was the builder. It is two stories high, with a Mansard roof and tower. There are four teachers and about 170 pupils.

The Philadelphia Union Free School is one of the best in the county. On the ground where it stands there once stood an old Quaker church. In 1880 the present commodious school building was erected. It was a district school until 1894, when it became a Union Free School.

The following are the present teachers: G. J. Peck, principal; Miss Minnie B. Olley, assistant; Miss Lena B. Nims, junior department; Miss Florence Sweeney, intermediate department; Miss Jennie B. Johnson, primary department. The average attendance is about 200 scholars daily. The following are the trustees: Robert Adrian, W. T. Holmes, C. B. Cross, F. H. Brooks, O. F. Grapote.

THE CHURCHES OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL.—Philadelphia charge appears in the Conference Minutes for the first time in 1840; Herbert Graves as pastor. But as early as 1827, possibly earlier, warm-hearted Methodists were to be found in this town. Zephaniah Eddy is remembered as one particularly zealous and faithful. Squire Chase, the African missionary, was probably the first who rode the circuit, and it is said that he held a quarterly meeting in Zephaniah Eddy's barn as early as 1832. Previous to 1840, Philadelphia was a part of the Natural Bridge circuit. Almost as soon as there was a house built in Sterlingville, a Methodist preacher found and utilized it.

In 1838 the first society was formed in Philadelphia, with William Powell, George Sire, Theodore Cross, Charles R. Sweet and Stephen Post were the first trustees. The same year a church was erected at Poagland, near Antwerp. It was not until 1867 that the Poagland church building was sold, and the members united with the church at "the Settlement." The first preaching was either at the log house of Isaac Hurd or that of Samuel Whiting, for both of these devoted men opened their homes for worship. As a finality, "The Second Methodist Church of Philadelphia" was organized in Philadelphia in 1843, with Sterling Graves, Richard Crabb, Benjamin Allen and Nelson Chadwick, trustees. Elijah Smith was the preacher in charge. A church building, standing on the hill near LeRaysville, was purchased and removed to Philadelphia. It was placed upon the Strickland corner, but was removed in 1858 to its present location. The present pastor is Rev. B. D. F. Snyder, and the trustees are Erastus Cross, A. Seeber, William Roberts, T. J. Atcheson, Sidney Avery, Hollis Houghton, William Myers and C. A. Ritter. In 1893 a fine parsonage was erected, costing \$2,000. The membership is large, numbering 250, and the society is in a very flourishing condition.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—The most important records of this society have been lost, but through the kindness of some of the older members, we have been able to obtain

some facts. In the year 1840 a Baptist society was organized with 10 members. During that year they met for worship in a barn, then for a few months in the schoolhouse. In 1841 they joined with the Congregationalists and erected a Union Church. They held their meetings in this co-partnership building until 1868, when they purchased the interest of the Congregationalists, thereby becoming sole owners of their church building. The first trustees were E. D. Woodward, Elias Roberts, Walter Colton, Jesse Smith and Henry York. The first pastor was Rev. Ashbel Stevens, who served several years.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1859 as a Christian Union Church, with James Gregg as pastor. The first church record is that of a meeting of the Friends of Christian Union, held June 28, 1859, at the house of John Wait. There Andrew Miles, John Wait, Lucius J. Smith, Bracket Ackerman, Francis D. York, William S. Nichols and Nathan R. Whitney were elected trustees. At a second society meeting, held two days later, James W. Beers, James B. Cooper and Cyrus Mosher were appointed a building committee, and it was voted to purchase the present church site on Antwerp street at the price of \$75. By 1859 a church building worth \$2,000 had been erected.

On January 29, 1868, the members of this Christian Union Church, with the aid of Presbyterians, formed a Congregational society, delegates being present at this council from the Congregational churches of West Carthage, Lisbon, Richville, Antwerp and Copenhagen. The persons taking the covenant and subscribing to the confession of faith at this re-organization, were Rev. Joseph Newton, the pastor, John Wait, L. J. Smith, Mrs. A. S. Newton, Frances Murdock, Sarah M. Smith, Edward Pitcher, Eliza Sprague, Mrs. H. H. York and Mrs. E. A. Scofield. Rev. J. Newton continued his pastorate until 1874.

In 1889 the church building was moved back in the lot, and extensive repairs were made to it. \$2,000 was thus expended. The seating capacity of the church is now 250. In 1893 a bell was placed in the tower, and other improvements are now being made to the property. Rev. J. H. Keeling, D. D., is the present pastor. There are now some 65 families in the congregation. The trustees are D. H. Scofield, C. B. Cross and A. R. Bennett.

THE UNION CHURCH OF STERLINGVILLE was erected in 1856, by the citizens of Sterlingville and vicinity, composed of members of several different denominations. The church cost over \$1,800. The first trustees were: George Clark, Caleb Essington and Thomas DeLaney. This society has never had a resident pastor, the pulpit having always been filled by pastors from neighboring villages. Rev. Snyder, of Philadelphia, is now the officiating pastor. The church now

belongs to the Methodists and Disciples. The present trustees are: M. E. Moshier, Calvin Ritter and Joseph Essington.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The first Catholic society at Sterlingville was organized by the Rev. Michael Gilbride in 1838. A small house of worship was erected, costing less than \$500. Mr. James Sterling, who was at that time a very prominent man, donated the site for the church. For 10 years it stood and gave ample accommodation, as the congregation was very small. In 1848 it was consumed by fire, and for six years following, the Catholics of that vicinity were without a church. Occasionally a priest came from some other parish and said mass in some private house. In the meantime the Catholics were increasing in number, as the blast furnace was in full operation. In 1854 a larger church was erected on the same site. Rev. Michael Clark, of Carthage, was the first priest to hear mass in the new building. This society has never had but one resident pastor, Rev. M. Plunkett, who served from 1876 to 1878. Previous to this date, clergymen from Watertown and Carthage officiated every third Sunday. Later, the parish priest of Clayton and Antwerp had charge, now this district belongs to the Evans Mills parish. Rev. Father O'Neil hears mass at Sterlingville every 2d Sunday. The trustees are Richard Swift and C. F. Cain.

THE OLD QUAKER GRAVE YARD.

This ancient burial ground, adjoining which the first Quaker meeting-house was afterwards erected, was commenced in 1807 by the interments of the victims of the malignant fever of that year. Its first occupants were John Merrick and two children of Robert Comfort, but it is not known which of these was the earliest. Five or six persons attended the funerals, and Mr. Oliver Child recollects hearing mention of the circumstances that a man was sent to chop and clear a place for graves. The Quakers, by a rule of their sect, were forbidden to erect monuments, even of the most modest kind, over the departed, and for nearly a quarter of a century the rule was enforced in this ground, in regard to all, whether Friends or otherwise. The first stone erected here was to the memory of Alanson Mosher, in 1831, after which the prohibition became a nullity. The first sexton, or person having charge of the ground (and of the first meeting-house when built), was Stephen Roberts, and the office descended from him to his son, Elias.

BURIAL GROUND AT PHILADELPHIA VILLAGE.

It became apparent, after 30 years of use, that the Quaker ground would soon be inadequate to the requirements of Friends and townspeople, and, besides, the antagonism then recently developed in property and school matters had extended even to "God's acre." A town burial place was needed, and negotiation was made for a spot adjoining

the grave yard of the Quakers, and being a part of their meeting-house tract. A deed for this was executed February 15, 1840, to Miles Strickland, as supervisor of the town, by Joseph A. Child, trustee of the LeRay monthly meeting, and Cadwallader Child, John Townsend and Jason Merrick, "acting trustee of the estate and funds arising from a donation made by James D. LeRay de Chaumont," etc., conveying forty-five one-hundredths of an acre "for the purpose of a public burial ground, agreeable to the statute in such cases made and provided." The first interment in this was of the wife of Jesse Smith. The area was small, and, after some years, an addition became necessary, and was laid out upon the northeasterly side.

THE PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.

After about 20 years from its laying out the town burying ground seemed to have come to be considered as insufficient or inconvenient and a tract of about four acres was purchased of John H. Comstock, this being a part of the Thaddeus Scofield farm, and lying on the Sandy Hollow road, westerly from the village about one and a half miles. A committee was appointed to lay out the cemetery "according to plan, and to sell and deed to purchasers 200 lots, at prices not less than \$1.50, nor more than \$5; and in no case to sell more than two lots to any one person." The cemetery gives general satisfaction. It is now the principal place of interment of the townspeople; and many transfers to it have been made from the old ground in the village.

THE BURIAL GROUND NEAR STERLINGVILLE,

Which was commenced and used chiefly by the inhabitants of that village and the neighborhood region, lies just across the river, in the town of LeRay. The ground—about one acre—was purchased of Aaron Comstock, in 1850. The first interment in it was of Aaron Bristol, in the early part of 1851. James Sterling, the originator of the works which made the village of Sterlingville, was buried here in 1863.

The burials of the Catholics were made in their church yard at Sterlingville; but as this proved wet and unsuitable ground, they are now discontinued, and many transfers have been made to their ground at Carthage.

The inhabitants of a portion of Philadelphia, adjoining Theresa, use the Chase burial ground, in the latter town.

STERLINGVILLE

Is a hamlet in the southern part of the town of Philadelphia, connected with the outer world by the U. & B. R. Railroad. In the long-ago it was quite a stirring village; the blast-furnace gave employment to a good many people. Caleb Essington employed several men in the forge, making wrought iron. The heavy-weight James Sterling, from whom the place takes its name, then owned several thousand acres of land, mostly well timbered, and carried on extensive busi-

ness in burning coal, and this industry gave work to a small army of men, but now this business is a memory only; the population of the village is not over 150.

This village contains, in addition to the furnace, forge and mills already mentioned, the post-office of the same name, one school house, two churches (Union and Catholic), one public house, one general store, one grocery, two blacksmith shops and one carriage manufactory. Its population is estimated at 300.

BUSINESS OF STERLINGVILLE.

S. Corbin & Son, general store.
Bigarel & Malone, general store.
M. D. Malone, postmaster.
Obad Ritter, station agent.
George Weaver, general blacksmithing.
W. E. Douglass, blacksmithing and repairing.
Sterlingville House, H. Ritter, proprietor.
M. E. Moshier, carriage repairing.
Joseph Essington, saw-mill.

PHILADELPHIA VILLAGE.

Philadelphia was incorporated a village in 1872. The incorporation was accepted and ratified at a meeting held at the public-house of J. H. Washburn, January 11, 1872. The first officers elected were: D. H. Scofield, president; Seth Strickland, Orrin A. Cross and George E. Tucker, trustees, which board appointed Asa E. Macomber clerk and James Barr street commissioner. The present village officers are: C. O. Roberts, president; W. A. Markwick, treasurer; W. J. Guthrie, George Overman and the late O. E. Tallman, trustees. No one has yet been elected to fill his place.

At the time of the incorporation Philadelphia contained 625 inhabitants. It has now nearly 1,000, and contains, besides the mills and other establishments above mentioned, three churches (Congregational, Baptist and Methodist), one school house, the post-office, telegraph office, railway buildings, two hotels, three general stores, two groceries, two drug stores, three physicians, one attorney, one hardware store, one stove and tinware store, one harness and saddlery shop and one watch maker's shop. Two fine iron bridges were built across Indian River in 1876.

BUSINESS OF PHILADELPHIA.

Indian River Chair Company, Limited, manufacturers of chairs.

William Roberts, manufacturer of lumber.
D. H. Scofield & Son, dry goods, etc.
G. W. Miller, harness-maker.
H. P. McNeil, stoves and tinware.
J. E. Payne, groceries, books, stationery.
H. J. Pollock, shoemaker.
Cynthia Payne, dress-maker.
Miss Mary Lovejoy, dressmaker.
B. F. Kent, boots, shoes and jewelry.
W. Z. Barr & Co., groceries and bakery.
Seeber & Groat, manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds.

A. E. Cross, general blacksmithing.
O. F. Grapote, groceries and provisions.
S. Grossman, ready-made clothing.
W. J. Linstruth, furniture dealer.
G. L. Olds, publisher of the Budget Monitor.
Thomas Sweeney, flour and feed, custom grinding.
J. C. Graham, physician and surgeon.
D. C. Rodenhurst, physician and surgeon.
H. S. Lane, physician and surgeon.
Robert Adrian, shoe-making and repairing.
Rufus House, ice dealer and drayman.
C. T. Barr, express agent.
E. H. Shurtliff, cigars and tobacco.
P. M. Farnham, jeweler.
W. J. Wait, druggist and grocer.
Melissa Miles, laundry.
Lord & Wilson, flour and feed and custom grinding.
Guthrie & McNeil, meat market.
A. S. Wood, railroad station agent.
William Flath, cheese factory.
J. B. McClennan, blacksmithing and repairing.
W. K. Peck, blacksmith and wagon-maker.
R. E. Purcell, postmaster.
B. Breslow, photographer.
W. H. Gardner, merchant tailor.
Mrs. W. H. Gardner, milliner.
Miss Carrie Baxter, milliner.
M. E. Aldrich, drugs, groceries, books, etc.
D. C. Aldrich, pianos, organs and musical instruments.
H. W. Fults, hair dressing.
John McFadden, bakery and confectionery.
Hoverman & Neville, livery stable.
Mrs. B. Scofield, dressmaking.
C. C. Neville, groceries, fruits, etc.
A. C. Comstock, hardware.
Bank of Philadelphia, A. C. Comstock, president; William Roberts, vice-president; H. O. Gardner, cashier; W. A. Warwick, assistant cashier.
M. E. Clark, general blacksmithing.
W. H. Sigland, carriage-making, painting.
J. A. Faichney, ornamental painter.
Eagle Hotel, Francis Wilson, proprietor.
Fisher's Hotel, G. S. Fisher, proprietor.
Mrs. E. W. Palmer, boarding house.
W. A. Markwick, general insurance.
R. C. Smith, insurance agent.
H. C. Gardner, undertaking and funeral director.
Frank Brooks, cheese-box manufacturer.
THE PHILADELPHIA BUDGET-MONITOR, a weekly journal, was established June 22, 1891, by C. R. Stoddard, formerly editor of the Copenhagen Visitor. In April, 1892, Mr. G. L. Olds became editor and proprietor of this journal, and so continues. Previous to coming to Philadelphia, Mr. Olds had been connected with a large publishing company at Denver, Colo. Removing from Denver to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, New York, he was for several years connected with the Northern Tribune of that place. The Budget-Monitor has improved materially since becoming the property of Mr. Olds.

ORIN E. TALLMAN



Was born in the town of Orleans, Jefferson county, February 10, 1859, and died in Philadelphia, Tuesday, January 8, 1895. He was the son of Germain and Mary Tallman. His boyhood days were spent in school and on his father's farm. His education was furnished by the common schools, with the addition of a course at a Utica business college. At an early age he learned telegraphy, and for 11 years was in the employ of the Utica & Black River Railroad, as station agent at Orleans. While in the employ of the railroad company he began dealing in hay and grain. His pleasant ways and strict integrity soon built up an extensive trade, and he found it necessary to resign his position as station agent and devote his entire time to his private business, which

then extended over several towns. In 1887, an account of the superior shipping facilities afforded, he removed to Philadelphia and continued in the hay business, being, at the time of his death, one of the largest shippers in the county.

In October, 1884, he was married to Miss Mary Brightweiser, a most estimable lady of his native town, who survives him. Her parents were Valentine and Catherine Brightweiser.

Mr. Tallman was held in high esteem because of his many sterling qualities. He possessed that rare and pleasing attribute which made him friends of all with whom he came in contact, and as a result he enjoyed the confidence of all his fellow citizens in a marked degree. He had held the office of

village president, and was one of the trustees at the time of his death; he was chief of the Philadelphia fire department, and an earnest worker for its welfare.

The funeral was held from his residence in Philadelphia, January 10, and was the largest ever witnessed in that place. The floral tributes were profuse and elaborate. A special train conveyed the funeral party to LaFargeville, where interment took place.

Mr. Tallman was a member of quite a number of orders, and the brothers turned out largely to attend the last sad rites. He was an honored member of the following organizations: LaFargeville Lodge, F. & A. M.;

Theresa Chapter, R. A. M.; Watertown Commandery, K. T.; Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Media Temple, Watertown; Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm, Shiras Grotto, No. 8, of Antwerp; Court Philadelphia, I. O. O. F.

Ever cheerful and happy, his whole life was governed by the rule of "charity for all, malice toward none." Truly he was "God's noblest work, an honest man."

Mr. Tallman left one brother and four sisters: Edwin J., Mrs. E. A. Wright, Miss Carrie and Miss Amanda, all of LaFargeville, and Mrs. John Kissel, of Theresa. They are all useful and honored members of society.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

MR. MARTIN E. ALDRICH.—The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Rutland, Jefferson county, N. Y., March 23, 1837, on the same farm where his father, Lewis Aldrich, was born, and where his grandfather, Leonard Aldrich, settled on coming to this country from Vermont, in the early part of the present century. His mother, Mary Ellis, also came to this county with her parents from Massachusetts early in the century. Several of his ancestors on both his father's and mother's side served in the Revolutionary War. All of his early ancestors emigrated to the United States from England. Martin E. Aldrich was educated at Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and at Eastman's Commercial College at Rochester, N. Y. He taught school for several years, and gave evidence of excellent training in this line of work. On December 29, 1863, he married Ann E., daughter of Erastus and Betsey (Chadwick) Whitney, who were pioneers in the town of Philadelphia, N. Y. Miss Whitney had been a student at the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, and was a young lady of sweet Christian character. In March, 1866, they located in the village of Philadelphia, their present place of residence, on a street bearing their own name. Mr. Aldrich has been from his first settlement in Philadelphia engaged in the mercantile business, in which he has been fairly successful. He has always borne a high reputation as a man of excellent character, and as a citizen he is greatly respected. Six sons and four daughters have blessed the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Aldrich, all having been born in Philadelphia, excepting Inie E., who first saw the light in the town of Rutland. This daughter graduated from the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary in 1886, and is now an art student, having studied two years in the National Academy of Design in New York city. Their son, Llewellyn M., graduated in the same class with his sister, and afterwards engaged in business with his father until the fall of 1890, when he accepted a position in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company, being located at Denver, Colorado. In 1893 he

returned to his native town, and later opened a music store there. In November, 1894, he located in the Flower Block, in Watertown, having purchased the music business of Mr. George R. Hanford.

OLIVER CHILD, third son of Cadwallader and Elizabeth (Rea) Child, was born in Philadelphia, N. Y., February 16, 1807. He taught school, and soon after attaining his majority entered the employ of Mr. LeRay, and was surveyor for that gentleman, doing duty for many years in this county and in Lewis county. He also purchased a tract in LeRay and Orleans, which he sold in parcels on his own account. Mr. Child married, July 27, 1830, Edith, daughter of John and Elizabeth Shaw, a native of Philadelphia city, and their children were Elizabeth and Lewis John, both of whom died in childhood, about 1837; Hamilton, born in LeRayville, March 17, 1836, now a publisher, of Syracuse, N. Y.; Mary Jane (Mrs. Edward J. Stannard), born at Carthage, August 6, 1838, now living near Philadelphia city; and Lewis John, born August 12, 1840, who enlisted in Co. C, 10th N. Y. H. A., in 1862, and served until his regiment was discharged. He married, in 1867, Lydia M., daughter of John Wait, of Philadelphia, and owns and occupies the homestead farm. After his marriage Oliver Child settled in LeRayville, where he remained until the land office was removed to Carthage, whither he went and lived till about 1841, when he removed to his farm in Philadelphia. His wife, Edith, died while on a visit to her friends in Pennsylvania in 1842, and was buried in Doylestown. About this time Mr. Child was engaged by William H. Harrison, of New York city, to take the agency of his lands in St. Lawrence county, a position which he occupied, with his headquarters and home at Morley. He married for his second wife Eliza Shepard, a native of Vermont, September 12, 1844. Mr. Child resigned the agency for Mr. Harrison and removed from Morley to Oswego, in 1850, to engage in the forwarding business in company with Charles Shepard, but the business venture not proving profitable, it was abandoned,

and the same year he removed to his farm in Philadelphia, where he ever after resided, until his death. His widow survived till July 2, 1888, when she died, aged 90 years.

JAMES STERLING.—Few men in Jefferson county have acquired a reputation for pluck and business energy that led to remarkable success, beyond that accorded to James Sterling in the days when he was known as "the iron king of Northern New York." He was born in Norwich, Conn., January 25, 1800. His father, Daniel Sterling, married Mary Bradford, a lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, of Puritanic stock, and in 1802 he moved with his family to the town of Antwerp, then a part of Brownville. The first, or one of the earliest, deeds recorded in Antwerp was to Mary Bradford, and is a part of the John R. Sterling property, situated north of Antwerp, about one mile on the Gouverneur road. The early years of James Sterling were spent upon the farm, and at clearing land in the vicinity of Antwerp. Without the advantages even of a good common school education his mind expanded and demanded a larger field of operations. In 1836 he purchased the Hopestil Foster land, which contained the afterwards and now famous Sterling iron ore mines, from which very many thousand tons of ore have been mined. In 1840 he organized the Philadelphia Iron Company, and located a blast furnace at Sterlingville, which place was named after him. Here the famous cold-blast charcoal pig-iron was made, which for years was known in the market as "Sterling iron." In 1844 Mr. Sterling established the second blast furnace at Sterling Burg, about one mile easterly from Antwerp village, and he soon after purchased the furnace property at Wegatchie, in St. Lawrence county. In 1852 he purchased of Isaac K. Lippencott the entire village and 4,500 acres of land in Lewis county, nearly 11 miles north of Carthage, known as Sterling Bush. His business had grown to be very extensive, his pay roll at his different works embracing the names of as many as 1,000 men. Mr. Sterling's physical stature was in proportion to his great intellect. Standing six foot three inches in height, his weight was, at his best, 396 pounds. Of his 11 children seven are still living, namely: Mary B. (Sterling) Clark, so well known in this county as a zealous Christian woman, whose efforts have, among other things, resulted in the establishment of Trinity Chapel at Great Bend, and of the Mission Chapel of the Redeemer at Watertown; A. P. Sterling, James Sterling, Julia Sterling Mills, Antonette (Sterling) McKinly, who with her husband and children are living happily at their home in London, England; Rochester H. Sterling and Joseph Sterling. After many years of active life in this county, where the money he has paid out for labor had helped hundreds of farmers to pay for their lands, James Sterling died at his residence in Sterlingville, July 23, 1863, at the age of 63 years.

WILLIAM O'HORA was born in Canada in 1847. He came to Jefferson county with his parents when three years of age. He enlisted in the Union army and served two years in the 44th New York Infantry, known as Ellsworth Avengers, and was transferred to the 146th N. Y. Infantry, being discharged with that regiment. He was at the battle of the Wilderness, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Five Forks, Hatcher's Run, Pegram Farm and Appomattox. He was wounded in one of the Wilderness engagements, and was sent to Douglas Hospital, Washington. He was also wounded at Five Forks. He married Ellen Coughlin, who died August 23, 1894, leaving two children. He is at the present time a pension agent. He resides at Sterlingville.

ARTHUR J. HOUSE, only son of Rufus and Betsey (Whiting) House, was born in the town of Antwerp in 1870. He was reared upon a farm, obtaining his education at the district school. In 1887 he moved with his parents to Philadelphia, engaging with his father as express deliverer and drayman. He was married in 1891 to Miss Jennie M. Snell, of Antwerp. Mr. House has a pleasant way of doing business, which is much to the satisfaction of the public, for he is beyond question one of the few instances of the right man in the right place.

GEORGE E. TUCKER was born of Quaker parentage, October 3, 1831, and was a nephew of the late Miles Strickland. He was married October 1, 1863, to Mary G. Lamb, of Ogdensburg. He was supervisor of the town of Philadelphia for seven terms, and was justice of the peace for many years. He died March 28, 1893.

G. W. ROBERTS, oldest son of William Roberts, was born in Martinsburg, Lewis county, May 4, 1861. He received his education at the Lowville Academy. In 1884 he married Miss Jessie Netta, the estimable and accomplished daughter of E. L. and Charlotte Parsons, of Leyden, Lewis county. In 1886 Mr. Roberts removed from Lowville to Philadelphia, in order to assist his father in his various branches of business, and is now engaged in that capacity. He is vice-president and treasurer of the Indian River Chair Company. His kind and genial ways have won for him the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have travelled from ocean to ocean, visiting all the large cities and places of note from New York to California.

ROBERT E. PURCELL was born at Sterlingville in 1845. His early life was spent upon the farm. At the age of 18 he enlisted in Robert F. Tallman's Company K, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. This company garrisoned forts in New York Harbor until April 23, 1864, when it was ordered to the front and attached to Marshall's brigade, 1st division of the 9th army corps, Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the engagements of that command. Mr. Purcell was wounded at Petersburg, June 7, 1864, and sent to

Washington, D. C., then to Pennsylvania, and from there to Elmira, N. Y. He returned to his regiment at Petersburg, and was engaged at Fort Stedman, Va., March 25, 1865, and at the fall of Petersburg, April 2, 1865; was honorably discharged August 15, 1865, at the close of the war. He was appointed postmaster of Philadelphia, N. Y., August 5, 1893, by Grover Cleveland, which position he now holds. He was married July 5, 1873, to Sarah L. Rogers, and they have had four children born to them—two boys and two girls. Mr. Purcell is of Irish descent, and there is nothing he is so proud of as his nationality. James, his eldest son, is the able assistant in the postoffice. They are both very courteous and kind, serving the public in a manner that leaves no ground whatever for complaint.

CYRUS MOSHER was born in Stillwater, Saratoga county, N. Y., February 24, 1807, and was in his 89th year at the time of his death. He was a son of David and Esther Mosher, old-school Quakers. His parents removed to this neighborhood in 1819, and settled on what was known as the Post farm in Poagland. The journey was made with an ox team, and occupied several days. The son, Cyrus, stayed at home helping at farm work, for some time, but later chose the carpenter and joiner trade, which he followed all his life. Cyrus was a birth-right Quaker, and as such was expected to obey all the edicts of the church. But he was young and somewhat free of thought, and consequently charges were preferred against him in the Quaker church. It may be interesting in this day and age of the world to know of what those charges consisted. They were three in number, and were as follows: 1st—Paying attention to a young lady outside of the church, with intent to marry; 2d—Wearing a coat out of plainness. In other words, wearing a coat such as other young men wore then, with a collar, as worn today; 3d—Paying a military fine. The young man, however, insisted on continuing his attention to the maiden outside of the church, and finally married her, thus severing his connection with the Quakers. The wife of his choice was Miss Melvina Corp, and four children were the result of the union. They are all living, and are as follows: Isaac, Henry, Imogene (wife of John Coon, living in Holly, Mich.), and Mrs. Milo Holkins. This wife was removed by death in 1839, and two years after Mr. Mosher married Miss Julia Ann Coon. Two children blessed this union, Mrs. W. J. York, of Philadelphia, and Elijah Mosher, of Chicago. Mr. Mosher was a quiet man, modest, retiring; but withal firm in his convictions, and unwavering in his steadfastness to what he believed to be right. He died at Philadelphia, January 3, 1895, much regretted.

JOHN STRICKLAND was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in 1757. In 1806 he emigrated to Jefferson county and located in Philadelphia, then a part of LeRay. He

was a member of the Society of Friends, and was possessed of a genial and kindly disposition. He brought with him a sum exceeding \$25,000, with which he purchased 5,000 acres of land in this town. During the War of 1812 he bought supplies for the American army, and at the termination of the war had a large quantity of supplies on hand, for which he received less than half their original cost. He was obliged to dispose of a large portion of his land to pay his indebtedness, after the accomplishment of which he had left of his vast estate only 230 acres. He died September 15, 1849, aged 92 years. At the age of 25 years he married Margaret Stout, of German descent, with whom he resided 60 years. She died in 1853. Of their children, Elizabeth married Thomas Townsend, and died in 1864; John, Jr., married Rachel Townsend, and died in 1859; Sarah married Ezra Comley, and died in Pennsylvania in 1855; Deborah died in infancy; Ann married Edmund Tucker, and died in 1863; Mahlon married Mary, daughter of James Rogers, and died in 1871; Margaret married Samuel Case, and died in Chicago in 1888, aged 91 years; Rachel married Samuel Rogers, and died in this town in 1863; Miles married Harriet A. Bronson (deceased); Martha married Robert Gray, and died in Wisconsin in 1875; Seth, who was born in 1808, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Bones, January 25, 1836. Of their children, Ellen (Mrs. Isaac Mosher) and William reside in this town, and John E. in Carthage. William Strickland was born October 15, 1839, and was reared upon the homestead farm, which he inherited. He married Betsey J., daughter of Truman and Fanny (Allis) Oatman, of Philadelphia, December 29, 1862, by whom he has had two children, Seth T., born March 12, 1866, who died May 7, 1871, and Anna Jane, born April 2, 1874. Mr. Strickland is a farmer and resides in the village.

WILLIAM YORK was born in Galway, N. Y., in 1799, and was reared upon a farm. In 1815 he married Prudencia Danforth, and they had six children, namely: Stephen V., who died at the age of 17 years; Frances D., who died in 1883; Mary, who married Harlow Frink, of this town; William, who resides in Philadelphia; Eliza Ann, who was born in 1836, and is now the wife of Daniel H. Scofield, of this town; and Eunice, who married Dexter Bennett, of this town. In 1815 William York located on Galway street (road 42), where he died at the age of 45 years. His wife died in 1883, aged 83 years.

DANIEL H. SCOFIELD came with his parents to Philadelphia in 1841. He was educated in the district and select schools, and at the age of 16 years engaged as salesman in E. D. Woodward's store, where he remained four years, when he removed to Evans Mills and clerked for A. M. Cook. He was in business with W. G. Holmes & Bro. 18 years, and with W. G. Holmes several years, when his son, William T., became associated with him.

He built the Scofield block in 1886. January 4, 1858, he married Eliza A., daughter of William and Prudence (Danforth) York, of Philadelphia, and they have one son and two daughters: Mary Eliza, born in 1860, who married Frank H. Brooks; William T., born April 18, 1862; and Martha Adell, born August 22, 1865. Mr. Scofield is a liberal supporter of the Congregational Church.

SAMUEL B. SCOFIELD married Fanny Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Fanny (Taylor) Rogers, January 10, 1860, and their children were Nettie E., who was accidentally burned to death, Lewis W., Jennie E., who married Fred. H. Smith, Ruth Mayford and Thaddeus. Mr. Scofield is a carpenter and builder, and resides on Mill street, in Philadelphia.

ANDREW C. COMSTOCK was born May 16, 1847, was educated at the common schools, and at the age of 17 engaged as salesman in the store of Holmes & Scofield. He was also a clerk for Mosher & Tucker, and was subsequently engaged in mercantile business with G. Rouse. He was proprietor of a grist and saw-mill for two years, and in 1876 engaged in the hardware business. Mr. Comstock was postmaster from 1877 to 1884, was supervisor from 1880 until 1888, with the exception of 1881-82; was elected member of Assembly in 1887, and re-elected by a plurality of 810 in 1888. He married Mary M., daughter of Robert and Mary (Scott) Melrose, March 29, 1871, and they have had children as follows: Eddie M., Harry M., Grace M. and John N. Mr. Comstock is now engaged in the hardware trade in his block on Main street, which he built in 1886.

EARL L. COMSTOCK was born August 8, 1854. He married Jennie A., daughter of John L. and Ann J. (Terkinson) Thomson, December 27, 1878, and they have three children, namely: Fanny Florence, Anna May and Lewis E. Mr. Comstock bought the Comstock House, at the depot, in 1881, and occupied the same until 1887, when he engaged in the hardware business with his brother Andrew C. In 1889 he bought the Eagle Hotel.

DE WITT C. RODENHURST was born January 26, 1855, was educated at Whitestown Seminary, studied medicine with Drs. Sturtevant and Kelsey at Theresa, graduated at Long Island College Hospital in 1879, and commenced practice at Ox Bow. January 10, 1884, he married Hattie H., daughter of Zalmon and Cyrena (Swan) Pool, of Theresa. In the fall of 1882 he located in Philadelphia village, where he has an extensive practice. He is the son of Mr. Richard Rodenhurst, a merchant of Theresa.

AZEL W. DANFORTH, son of Francis and Eunice (Warren) Danforth, was born in Albany county, where he married Mary Stickles, by whom he had three children, namely: Mary (Mrs. H. L. Curtis), of Watertown; Eunice W. (Mrs. Reuben Curtis), also of Watertown; and Warren, of Iowa. Mr. Danforth married, second, Sarah Stickles, and their children were Margaret, of Iowa, and

James H., deceased. His third wife, Eliza Ann, daughter of Josiah Phillips, bore him three children, viz.: James H., of this town; Julia (Mrs. Edwin Bush), of Watertown; and Merrill, who died at the age of six years. Mr. Danforth served as supervisor, and was a member of the Assembly in 1844-46. He died in 1864, on the farm now occupied by his son James H.

JAMES H. DANFORTH was born in 1840. He married Julia E., daughter of Jonathan and Samantha (Shull) Marshall, in 1865, and they have a son, Warren, born in 1867. Their daughter, Grace Matilda, was born in 1873, and died in 1888. Mr. Danforth is a farmer, occupying the homestead on road 29.

CALB ESSINGTON erected in 1839 a forge at Sterlingville, where he manufactured rolled and bar-iron for many years. He was an industrious, capable man. The forge has long been out of use.

BENJAMIN F. KENT, son of Benjamin and Emily (Stevens) Kent, was born in Clayton, January 17, 1853. He was reared upon a farm, and was educated in the district schools. He learned the jeweler's trade, and in 1876 engaged in business at Three Mile Bay, in the town of Lyme, where he continued until 1884, when he located in Philadelphia, and in 1886 built the block where he now resides, and in which his jewelry and boot and shoe store is located. October 14, 1855, he married Jennie L., daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Gunn) Putnam.

ELON G. GARDNER, son of Samuel, was born in Pinckney, N. Y., in 1819. He married Caroline, daughter of Chauncey and Asenath (White) Doane, and they had three sons and three daughters, namely: Henry O., Delia (Mrs. J. P. Grosvenor), Lucia A., Carrie A. (Mrs. C. O. Gardner), of Watertown; Fred. E., who married Josie St. Denis, and Adelbert N., a book-keeper. Henry O. Gardner spent his early life in Richville, and was reared upon a farm. He took a three-years' course in Oberlin (Ohio) College, and for three years was engaged in trade with C. D. Gardner, at Richville. August 25, 1880, he married Abbie V., daughter of Joseph E. and Margaret (Borland) Smith, and they have three sons: A. Dow, Joseph E. and Earl E. Mr. Gardner taught school in Indiana for a time, when he returned to Belle-ville and again engaged in trade. In 1888 he came to Philadelphia and organized the bank. In June, 1888, he bought A. N. Britton & Son's chair factory in Theresa, and organized a stock company, "A. N. Britton Manufacturing Company, Limited." He has a furniture and undertaking business in Philadelphia, in which his brother Fred E. is associated with him. H. O. Gardner resides in Theresa.

ERASMUS D. WOODWARD was born in the town of Lorraine in 1813. He was of English descent, one of four brothers, and the son of Dr. Cobb and Dorcas (Conant) Woodward. He was with his father in the drug store until his marriage in 1838. He

married Eunice Crandall, of Herkimer county, and soon afterward engaged in the dry goods trade, and also general merchandise at Philadelphia, and was the leading merchant for many years. He held various positions of trust in the town. He and his wife were original members of the Baptist Church of Philadelphia, which was organized in their house. They reared seven children: Elon A., now in government employ in the War Department at Washington, which position he has held since before the war, and who also served in Company C, 1st N. Y. Artillery; Oscar D., of Leavenworth, Kas., who served in the same company with his brother; Mary L., widow of John C. Fulton, for many years a lawyer at Carthage; Herbert E., of Washington, D. C.; Ira C., who died in March, 1894, in Chicago; Chas. E., of Rochester, N. Y.; and Ida F., wife of John B. Haygoone, of New York city. Erasmus D. Woodward died in Philadelphia, N. Y., in 1858, and his wife in 1886, the latter aged 72 years. Mr. Woodward was a man of strict integrity, and took a deep interest in public matters, and was respected by all.

ARTHUR S. WOOD, son of Col. John D. Wood, was born in Denton, Orange county, N. Y., April 18, 1869. His education was obtained at a graded school in his native town. When quite young he learned telegraphy, and in 1883 engaged as operator for the N. Y., O. & W. R. R., at Middletown, N. Y., remaining in the employ of that company until 1890. From 1890 to 1891 he was engaged as operator at Albany, N. Y. February, 1892, he was employed as train dispatcher at Watertown, N. Y., filling that position the remainder of that year. In May, 1892, he married Miss Emily Mapes, daughter of Mortimer L. Mapes, of Florida, N. Y. In October, 1893, he removed to Philadelphia, N. Y. He took well after the interests of the railroad company, which is no small affair, considering that over 30 passenger trains stop at this station every day during the summer season, besides an unlimited number of freight trains.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, son of Owen and Mary Roberts, was born in Remsen, Oneida county, December 29, 1834. His earlier days were spent upon his father's farm, obtaining his education at the district school. In 1856 he married Miss Serepta Wilder, of Martinsburg. Two sons bless this union. In 1877 he located at Lowville, and engaged in lumbering. In 1882 he built a saw-mill at Philadelphia, forming a partnership with Otis Brooks, the co-partnership existing until 1886. Mr. Brooks retired from the business that same year. Mr. Roberts removed his family from Lowville to Philadelphia, and in 1890 he built a large chair factory, giving employment to over 50 people. The industry is now known as "The Indian River Chair Company." In 1891 Mr. Roberts erected a neat opera house, with a seating capacity of 500. In 1892 he built a

flour and feed mill, also several dwelling houses. No man has done more for the village of Philadelphia. He is a kind and unassuming man, ever ready to assist in any good cause—never seeking notoriety nor taking any active part in politics. He is president of the Indian River Chair Company.

EDMUND G. TUCKER, son of the late Geo. E. Tucker, who died March 21, 1893, was born May 28, 1867. He received his education at the Poughkeepsie Business College, and for several years was clerk in the Watertown National Bank. September 14, 1893, he married Miss Mary Field Boon, daughter of Maitland Boon, of Watertown. Mr. Tucker is now engaged at farming and fancy stock raising upon the old homestead in Philadelphia. Edmund Tucker, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was the first postmaster of this town, and the first building used for a postoffice now stands upon his farm. Edmund G's. father was a highly respected citizen, and was supervisor of the town from 1873 to 1879, inclusive. He also held the office of justice of the peace for many years. He was an honest, upright, tender-hearted man, beloved by all who knew him, and left a memory peculiarly wholesome.

GEORGE S. FISHER, proprietor of Fisher's Hotel near the depot, at Philadelphia, was born in the town of Turin, Lewis county, in the year 1855. His early days were spent on his father's farm, attending the district school until the age of 15, when he finished his education at a select school. When barely 17 years of age he engaged with the law firm of McCallister & Hough, of New York city, as clerk and bookkeeper, remaining with that firm three years. Returning to Lewis county, he found employment in the Lamphere House, Lowville, where he remained nearly three years, acting as clerk and looking after the business of the house. From this hotel he went to the Kellogg House, as general manager, filling this capacity for eight years. In 1881 he married Miss Bridget Hanly, a much respected lady of Martinsburg. Three children have been born to them. In 1882 he was elected sheriff of Lewis county by the largest majority ever given a candidate in that locality. At the expiration of his term as sheriff, he was elected county clerk. He served three years as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. So efficiently did he serve the people while holding these offices, that they earnestly asked of him to accept the nomination for Member of Assembly, but having other business that needed his entire attention, he retired from the political field with all the honors that were his due. In 1894 he purchased the hotel he now occupies. He has made several improvements about the same. Mr. Fisher's kind and genial ways have made for him a host of friends, who wish him success in his venture.

RODMAN.

PREPARED BY MRS. E. J. CLARK.

THE town of Rodman was first known as "Harrison," but the name was changed in 1808 to Rodman, it is said, in honor of Daniel Rodman, who was then a clerk of the Assembly. The town was surveyed in 1798, by Benjamin Wright, of Oneida county. In 1801 it was opened for settlement, and several families moved in. Among them were Anson and Ebenezer Moody, Jonathan, Noah and Aaron Davis, Simeon Hunt, Benjamin Thomas and William Rice, who built log-houses and made small clearings. In September of that year Mrs. E. Moody joined her husband. Their son, born a few months later, was the first child born in Rodman. Descendants of the family still remain citizens of the town. The first town meeting was held at the house of Simeon Hunt. Thomas White was chosen supervisor; George H. Thomas, clerk; Ozias H. Ramson, Cyrus Stone and William Rice, assessors; Jonathan Davis and Robert Stuart, poor masters; Daniel Nichols, S. Hunt and Calvin Clifford, commissioners of highways; Peter Yendes, constable and collector; George H. Thomas and John Fasset, fence viewers; S. Hunt, pound-master.

SUPERVISORS.

1805, Thomas White; 1806-9, Jonathan Davis; 1810-11, Enoch Murray; 1812, Samuel C. Kanaday; 1814, Abel Cole; 1815 and 1830, Nathan Strong; 1831-32, William M. Winslow; 1833-36, Ora Cooley; 1837, George Gates; 1838, N. Strong; 1839-40, Thomas Waite; 1841, Ora Cooley; 1842, Henry C. Strong; 1843, Herman Strong; 1844-45, H. C. Strong; 1846, William Gill; 1847, Dennis M. Waite; 1848-49, Benjamin F. Hunt; 1850, Alanson Tibbetts; 1851-52, George Gates; 1853, Ora Cooley. For continuation of the list from 1854 to 1894, see pp. 337-344.

The town is about six miles square. It is much broken by hills, and there are deep gulfs and gorges, which, in former days, caused trouble and expense in constructing roads and bridges. At one time a road was dug into the slate-rock to avoid bridging the stream at its base, which was so rapid and swollen at certain season of the year that bridges were thought impracticable. This road was known as "The Dug-way." It was a most dangerous causeway, and was dreaded by both man and beast. It came into disuse many years ago, and bridges were constructed at the base of the precipice. Land varied in price, but, like other towns in the vicinity, it was generally sold for \$3.50 per acre.

Thomas White, from whom Whitesville, East Rodman, takes its name, came from Litchfield, N. Y., in 1802, and settled on Sandy Creek, in the eastern part of the town,

but removed West in 1810. Daniel Todd came from Connecticut the same year, and settled near White's. He cleared and occupied a farm, and in 1806 built a tannery. He was the father of 12 children, seven sons and five daughters, all of whom, with the exception of one, lived to maturity. He was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church, and died in 1867.

Ebenezer Blackstone was an early settler in Whitesville. He was the father of four sons and two daughters.

William Dodge settled on lot 13, where he reared three sons, John, Chester and Sylvester. The latter was killed in 1851 by accident. Reuben Smith was also an early settler, who built mills and otherwise added to the improvements of the town. Jesse Smith first settled in Rodman in 1804, but afterwards removed to Smithville. The same year Aaron Moody, Horace Townsend, Joseph Nichols, Arnold Stone, Nathan Whiteman, Avery Walsworth, Joseph Dana, Titus King, Leonard Farwell and others moved in. Jonathan Wyman came from New Hampshire, and settled on lot 12. He was the father of O. C. Wyman, who was at one time a member of the Legislature. The Utleys settled on lot 18. Jesse Wright, John Butterfield, Jacob Heath and Nathaniel Harrington were among those who owned large farms in this early day, and became prominent in the history of the town.

Nathaniel Harrington married a daughter of Judge Eliphalet Edmunds, of Adams, and was the father of nine children, several of whom still survive him, and among them are Eri, Harry and Franklin, all of them thrifty farmers and good citizens. Abel Cole became prominent in the history of the town, and was a member of the Legislature in 1818.

Simeon Hunt was one of the first settlers in the town of Rodman, having emigrated from Vermont in 1801. He, with others, endured many hardships incident to a new settlement, carrying his grain to Brownville on his back, a distance of 12 miles, that being the nearest grist-mill then accessible. He afterwards kept a tavern for many years. During the first ten years many settlers moved in, who cleared the land, built log-houses, erected saw and grist-mills, and otherwise added to the improvements. Among them were Ziba Buell, Jesse Wright, Darius Wood, Miles Ralph, Asa Cooley, John Fasset, Caleb Woodward and others. Jesse and Noah Merwin were also among the pioneer settlers. They came from Connecticut. Jesse died in 1862. Noah died in January, 1866. Two of his daughters still survive him.

Timothy Greenly, of Litchfield, N. Y., September 4, 1802, purchased 2,669 acres for \$2.50 per acre. It lay in the southeastern portion of the town, and he soon after settled

on a part of his land. Moses, Jacob and Roger Washburn came to Rodman about 1820. They were prominent farmers and reared large families. Roger Washburn was the father of John Washburn, the present superintendent of the poor, and Levi Washburn, lately sheriff of the county.

It is a fact worthy to be recorded that the early settlers found in a small flat at the bottom of the gulf stream in this town, a luxuriant growth of medicinal herbs, such as were usually found around dwellings, and much used in families in early days, such as tansy, mint and balm, giving the impression that these lands had been occupied by a pre-historic race, whose medical plants had survived while the very face of the country had been greatly changed by erosive action.

Major William Gardner, a Revolutionary patriot, and the great grandfather of Col. Shaw on his mother's side, is buried in the cemetery at Whitesville. He was a noted citizen 70 or more years ago in Pinckney and Rodman. At the battle of Sackets Harbor, in 1812, he was an active participant. During the present year, 1894, Col. Shaw came into possession of an instrument formerly known as a "turnkey," used by Maj. Gardner in the Revolutionary war and subsequently for extracting teeth. This curious reminder of dental accessories of earlier days had been preserved in the Gardner family, and was presented to Col. Shaw by Mr. Giles Gardner, of Rodman, son of the late Job Gardner, who was a son of Major Gardner. The relic is highly prized, and will no doubt find a place among the historic articles of our Jefferson County Historical Society.

During the War of 1812, Rodman, like her sister towns, furnished a "Silver Grey" company of men not required to perform military duty. The alarm of the first attack on Sackets Harbor reached the town on the Sabbath day. It produced great excitement, and the following day the company was formed. Nathan Strong was chosen captain, Simeon Hunt, lieutenant, and Sheldon Hopkins, ensign. It numbered 60 men.

Joseph Woodman came from the rugged hills of the Granite State. He was born March 5, 1785. He studied medicine, and was graduated from the medical school of Fairfield, N. Y. Soon after the War of 1812 was declared he was appointed surgeon in a Schoharie regiment, which embarked at Schenectady, proceeding up the Mohawk as far as Utica, and marched overland to Sackets Harbor, where they remained until the close of the war. During the battle of Sackets Harbor he fought with his musket until his services were required among the wounded. He was a warm friend and companion of Capt. Richard Goodell, of Adams, and after receiving their discharge, the two returned to the home of the latter in Adams. Dr. Woodman afterwards settled in East Rodman, and commenced the practice of his profession. In 1816 he married Miss Sally Wright, by whom he had six children, five sons and one

daughter. In 1837 he removed with his family to Oakland, Michigan.

Aside from farming, saw-mills, grist-mills and distilleries erected along Sandy Creek were the chief industries; but the manufacture of butter and cheese has since proved more remunerative.

Besides Whitesville there are several small villages in the town—Zoar, West Rodman and Tremaine's Corners, but Rodman village forms the principal business point. Entering the town from its western limit, one finds fertile and productive farms, on which are some of the finest residences in Jefferson county. Among them is that erected by Luman Loveland, situated on the south side of the road leading to Rodman village. The waters of Big Sandy Creek wind among the fertile fields and meadows in front of this home, and a view is also afforded of the road on the opposite side of the stream, beyond which rise the hills and woodlands that add a charm to this lovely view.

In midsummer and early autumn Sandy Creek is little more than rippling rivulets, dancing merrily in and out among the rocks and boulders which form its bed, and one can often cross to the opposite side by stepping from one to another of the sun-dried rocks. But during a spring freshet, with the numerous tributaries at its source fed by the melting snows of winter, it becomes a wild, rushing, turbid mass of waters, carrying destruction to whatever of life or property is encountered in its mad haste to mingle with the waters of old Ontario. Before the art of bridge-building attained its present perfection, the inhabitants were often perplexed to avoid the frequent destruction of bridges, and many of the wooden ones which formerly spanned the stream have given place to permanent iron structures.

CHURCHES.

As near as can be determined, the Congregational Church of Rodman was formed by Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, of Watertown, September 22, 1805, with the following members: Nathaniel Nichols, Daniel Coy, Reuben Tremaine, Laura Tremaine, Aaron Loomis, William Dodge, Lydia Dodge and Nathaniel Crook. Reuben Tremaine and Nathaniel Nichols were appointed deacons. In 1808 Rev. Daniel Spear was employed at a salary of \$220. In 1809 he was installed, and continued as pastor of the church until 1865, a period of 57 years. No better tribute to his memory or his people can be written than that of his long pastorate. The reverential name of "Father Spear" was universally accorded to him by all classes, and he is still held in loving remembrance. He died November 13, 1868, aged 88 years.

The old church was replaced by a new one in 1850, and was dedicated in March, 1851. It has been repaired, and is at present valued at \$4,500. The last pastor was Rev. J. Monroe Lyon, who died November 8, 1894. The Sabbath-school superintendent is Ellis J.

Ryder. Membership of the church, 100. The Sunday-school has 85 scholars, 11 teachers and 15 officers. Members of Y. P. S. C. E., 45; Junior Endeavor, 30.

A BAPTIST CHURCH was formed and a house of worship erected at Zoar, in 1822, with Arnold Stone, Levi Heath and Elisha Cook, trustees.

THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH of Rodman has a house of worship at both Rodman village and Whitesville. In 1829 the several classes in the town were organized into a circuit. The first Methodist meeting in Rodman village was held in 1847, by Rev. Elisha Wheeler, in a school-house. The same year the frame of a church was erected. It was completed in 1849 and dedicated by Bishop James. The class consisted of John P. Billings, Alanson Kinney and wife, C. D. Moffitt and wife, James Brown and wife and Mrs. Thomas Field. The first Sunday-school was organized in 1847, with John P. Billings as superintendent. The first regular pastor was Rev. Alexander Erwin. The present house of worship, including grounds, is valued at about \$4,000. It has been repaired, and in 1877 was re-dedicated by Bishop Peck. Its present membership is 75, with Rev. Henry Ernst as pastor. The Sabbath-school has 100 members, with Charles C. Vroman superintendent. Number of teachers 10. The present building in Whitesville was erected in 1858, at a cost of \$2,500. It is valued, with grounds, at \$3,000.

SCHOOLS.

A seminary was built in Rodman in 1840, which received the name of "Rodman Female Seminary." In 1841 a constitution was formed and 13 teachers chosen. Charles Brown was the first principal. He remained five years. Other principals were John Dunlap and Professor Skinner. For several years the school was well attended and bore a good reputation, but it was afterwards discontinued and the building was occupied by the public school. By the terms of the deed the property reverted to the heirs of Nathan Strong. The original cost of the building was \$1,200.

The different districts in the town comprise a good class of school-houses, and, with the teachers employed, afford good educational opportunities.

CEMETERIES.

FAIRVIEW CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was organized August 9, 1863. It is beautifully located on lot 28, and contains three acres, inclosed by an iron fence. Pleasant drives, shade trees, flowering shrubs and other emblems of loving remembrance are seen, and, with its handsome monuments, compares favorably with many beautiful cemeteries in Jefferson county.

One of the oldest burying places in the town is at the mouth of the Gulf Stream. It contains the remains of many of the early settlers, but it was found impracticable to

enlarge this ground, and Fairview was chosen. The old ground, however, is not neglected or allowed to fall into ruin, and it still presents an appearance of care and remembrance for the loved and unforgetten resting within its borders. The entrance to these ancient grounds are particularly attractive to visitors.

THE VILLAGE OF RODMAN.

The village of Rodman contains about 400 inhabitants. During a recent visit the writer was impressed with the air of quiet contentment that pervaded the entire length of its streets. Possibly the influence of an Indian summer day aided this impression, for the attractive homes, churches and other public buildings give evidence of a certain thrift and industry. The southern portion of the village presents a charming, picturesque appearance, with its deep ravines, and suggests the idea that one need not seek some far away country to enjoy natural scenery. Perhaps more fertile and productive farms are nowhere found in Jefferson county than those which surround this village.

BUSINESS HOUSES OF RODMAN.

W. J. Wyman, general store and postoffice. Ernest Williams, grocery and meat market. James Charter, harness and shoe merchant. Thomas McMichael & Co., dry goods and groceries.

A. C. Hughes, hardware merchant. John P. Billings, dry goods and groceries. Theodore O'Shane, furniture and undertaking.

E. A. Cooley, jewelry and groceries. M. G. Wilson, hotel. Rodman Milling Company, O. R. Porter, manager.

H. L. Smith, M. D., physician. Edmund Hughes and William Burnside, blacksmiths.

Martin P. Waite, saw and shingle-mill. There are six cheese factories in town: Rodman village factory, M. G. Wilson, maker; East Rodman, F. P. Dunway, maker; Tremaine's Corners, A. D. Boyd, maker; Miller Factory, A. Miller, maker; West Rodman, H. Heath, maker; North Rodman, W. F. Chidester, maker, and one butter factory, Mrs. W. D. Fasset, maker.

The town has three postoffices—Rodman, East Rodman and Tremaine's Corners.

The business houses of East Rodman are: Grimshaw & Moore, general merchants; W. D. Waite, hotel, grist and saw-mill.

Among the prominent farmers are: S. S. Curtis, H. S. Dean, H. O. Curtis, George E. Dean, A. Brooks, A. P. Gardner, D. M. Todd & Sons, Ward Dodge, A. Stoddard, George D. Bibbins, O. D. Hill, Stephen Smith, Nelson Smith, Joshua Flanders, Geo. Butterfield, John Crandall, Joseph Brown, L. F. Spink, Ward Bibbins, John Edmunds, Ora Edmunds, Fred Ralph, Everett Plank, Eri Cooley, George Isham, C. C. Vroman, J. V. Cooley and Charles S. Gaige.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

WILLIAM H. MOFFETT and Charles D. Moffett were among the most prominent and honored residents of the old town of Rodman. William H. came to Rodman about 1835, and engaged with William R. Hanford in the mercantile business. After amassing a comfortable fortune he retired from business, but continued to live in Rodman till his death, in 1873. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church, and was much respected by the community. He was also a director in the National Union Bank, of Watertown, for many years. His son, Samuel A. Moffett, now resides in Chicago, Ill. His brother, Charles D., came to Rodman village in 1845. He carried on the harness and saddlery business for many years. He helped to organize the first Methodist Episcopal society in Rodman village, and was a prominent and leading member of the same all his life. He was many times elected justice of the peace, and had the confidence and respect of the whole community. He moved to Watertown in 1872, where he resided with his son, John F. Moffett, until his death, in 1880. His wife died in the fall of 1894.

GEORGE GATES was born in 1787. He emigrated from Massachusetts in 1810, and located on the south side of Sandy Creek, near the western limit of the town of Rodman. Here he resided for many years, and by industry and thrift amassed a large property, consisting of some of the most productive farms in the town, on which are two of the finest residences within the limits. Mr. Gates was the father of two sons, George and Simeon, who succeeded, together with two sisters, to their father's large estate—all of whom showed themselves equally competent in business affairs. They have long been known as among the most prominent families in the town. George Gates died in 1871. His two sons, George and Simeon, have since died, the latter in 1894.

NATHAN STRONG came from Whitestown, N. Y., in 1810. He located in Rodman, where he continued to reside until his death. He served his town as justice of the peace, postmaster, supervisor, and, in 1832, was elected Member of Assembly. His son, Herman Strong, was born in 1802. He was at one time sheriff of Jefferson county, and afterwards superintendent of the poor. He married Miss Mary McKinstry, and was the father of four children, three sons and one daughter, Miss Elizabeth Strong, who became the wife of the late H. E. Conger, of Watertown. Mr. Strong's wife was Miss Sarah Ann Millard. He died in Watertown in 1876. Henry C. Strong, brother of Herman, was born in 1820. He was a man greatly beloved by his neighbors and associates for his kindness of heart and his generosity. Few men were more renowned for benevolence than he. He married Miss

Sarah Pettibone, and was the father of DeWitt, Marcus B., Harriet, Charles C., Orville and Nathan Strong. The latter was once the sheriff of Jefferson county. Miss S. Augusta Strong was the youngest of the family, and was married to the late Pierson Mundy, of Watertown. She survives her husband, and is the beloved and capable principal of the Arsenal street school, in Watertown.

CHARLES S. GAIGE is still living at the advanced age of 84 years. He has long been known as one of Rodman's most substantial and reliable citizens. He has been a life-long Democrat, ever true to his convictions. He is the owner of one of the finest and most productive farms in the town, and in the evening of life is beloved and respected by his many friends and acquaintances.

ORVILLE E. WINSLOW was born in Rodman, where he has spent his entire life. By occupation he is a builder, and some of Rodman's substantial buildings are identified with the work of his hands. He has no family, his wife having died several years ago. Although alone in his declining years, his naturally jovial disposition enables him to bear the inevitable vicissitudes of this life with comparative resignation.

WILLIAM R. HANFORD was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1812, and came to Rodman in 1825. He was one of 16 children, who all lived to attain maturity and marriage. Mr. Hanford traced his ancestry back to the Rev. Thomas Hanford, who came from England in 1640, settled in Norwalk, Conn., and preached to its people 40 years. William R. Hanford married Miss Elsie Elizabeth Utley, of Rodman. He was a merchant during all his business life, and was engaged in merchandise when the first shot was fired upon Sumter—a shot whose echoes went round the world and roused the North to an unprecedented degree of angry remonstrance. That shot sounded the knell of slavery in America, though it required two years of warfare to elicit Lincoln's proclamation of freedom. Mr. Hanford raised Company A, of the 94th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, and with it went to the field. While in service near Washington, he was promoted to be major, and held that position during his entire service with the regiment. His health failing he was obliged to resign his position, and on restoration to comparative strength he resumed his business in trade. He is probably best remembered in Rodman on account of his connection with the Congregational church, of which he was a consistent and honored member for many years. He was the father of George R. Hanford, for many years a merchant of Watertown, who was his only descendant. George R. married Miss Anna Wood, of Watertown, a niece of General Joseph Hooker, whose record in the War of the Rebellion is still fresh in the memory of his countrymen.

RUTLAND.

WHILE conversing lately with Mr. John Felt, the veteran descendant of that John Felt, was among those who came to Felts Mills after the very earliest ones had passed on to a more remote section, the author was informed by Miss Felt that her brother Oliver and Mr. Elijah Graves, the school-teacher, had at one time prepared an address, which was read at a Grange meeting, and purported to give a history of the early settlement of Rutland. That address was given in manuscript to Mrs. Ida A. Wheeler, a daughter of Mr. Graves, and she has kindly loaned it to the author of this History. It is a valuable contribution, and we have made liberal use of it in what follows:

The town of Rutland, embracing its present limits, was early known as Township No. 3, of the Black River Tract, and was set off from Watertown, April 1, 1802. The name of the town was selected at a meeting held for the purpose, and was suggested by settlers from Rutland, in Vermont. The first town meeting held within the limits of Jefferson county, was organized at the house of Asher Miller, near Rutland Centre, March 14, 1800. The records of the town of Watertown previous to 1805 having been burned, we have no list of the officers elected at that meeting.

The first town meeting for Rutland after being set off, was held at the house of David Coffeen, and adjourned to the house of Levi Butterfield, on Tuesday, March 7, 1803. The following officers were chosen, viz: Henry Coffeen, supervisor; Jacob A. Williams, town clerk; Levi Heath, Solomon Thompson and Gershom Tuttle, assessors; Benjamin Eddy, constable and collector; Levi Butterfield and Wolcott Hubbel, overseers of the poor; Levi Butterfield and Daniel Eames, pound-masters; Clift French, Dr. Phillips and Peter Cook, fence-viewers; Levi Heath, Thomas Duntin, Frederick Tyler, Stephen Comins, John E. Howard, Stephen Ellis, Richmond Howland, Isaiah Babcock, Nathaniel Welch, Wolcott Hubbel, Thomas Lee and Chandler Maltby, path-masters.

Previous to 1830, justices of the peace were appointed by the Governor and council. We have not been able to ascertain who first received appointments, but among those who served as justices were: Zelotes Harvey, Daniel Eames, Perley Keyes, Ethel Bronson, Archibald Clark, Joseph Graves, Levi Hale and Merrill Coburn.

At a special town meeting, held at the house of Jonathan Porter, July 5, 1813, the following school officers were elected: Wm. Brown, Jonathan Smiley and Abel Doolittle, commissioners of common schools, in place of Ethel Bronson, Amos Stebbins, Judah Williams; and Isaiah Massey, Timothy Tamblin, Obed Weeks, Ethel Bronson and Mr. Robert Middleton were elected inspectors of common schools. In 1806, at the

annual town meeting, Ethel Bronson was elected supervisor, but at his request excused, and Perley Keyes was elected to fill his place.

There does not appear to have been any action taken by the town at their annual meetings, during the War of 1812, with reference to drafting or enlisting men, but many volunteers and drafted men from the town served in the army of 1812-13. A company of Silver Grays, consisting of men exempt from military duty, was organized under Captain Timothy Tamblin, with Levi Butterfield, lieutenant. They were at Sackets Harbor several weeks, and erected near the site of Madison Barracks a defence which was named "Fort Volunteer."

We find the records obtained from the town clerk's office very imperfect with respect to the men furnished and moneys paid by the town on account of the late Rebellion. On the record book we find 180 names of men enlisted; how many others were furnished we have been unable to ascertain. On the 5th of November, 1863, the auditing board of the town of Rutland authorized the supervisor to raise the sum of \$2,075 for war purposes. At a meeting of the citizens of Rutland (held December 19, 1864), called for the purpose of taking means to furnish the required quota of men, Asa Clark, M. L. Graves, A. C. Middleton, J. R. Howard, William P. Ball, J. C. Hardy and J. S. Campbell were appointed a committee to devise a way to raise a fund to be used to encourage enlistments. Through Asa Clark, Esq., chairman of the committee, they recommended the raising of money by a note for \$8,400. The meeting approved the report. At the annual town meeting, held February 16, 1864, a resolution was passed to borrow an amount sufficient to pay each volunteer or drafted man unable to procure a substitute, \$300. Similar action on the next call for soldiers was taken at a special meeting, April 2, 1864. At a special meeting, held June 18, 1864, resolutions were passed to issue town bonds for a sufficient amount to pay each man mustered into the service of the United States, and credited to the town on the last call for men, the sum of \$300.

At a subsequent special meeting, August 17, 1864, among others the following resolution was passed: 1st—That any substitute mustered into service to the credit of the town of Rutland since the 18th day of June, 1864, to apply on our present quota, should receive the sum of \$200 as additional bounty. 2d. That our board of town auditors are hereby authorized to order the payment of \$700 as such additional bounty, in addition to that authorized June 18, as may be necessary to fill our town quota under the present call.

According to the most reliable information we can obtain, Asher Miller, Henderson's

agent, was the first settler in the town, in July, 1799. Most of those who purchased lands in that year came on early the next spring. Many who purchased in 1800 settled the same year. [For a full account of the improvements upon Black river, see biographical sketch of John Felt.]

Joseph Worden, Sr., and family settled in Rutland, from Halifax, Windham county, Vermont, in the fall of 1803. He bought the farm known as the Lewis Clark farm, from Morgan Starks, who was the original purchaser, and lived there until his death in 1818. In 1817 he opened a public house, and continued in that business until he sold his farm to Elisha Clark, in the year of his death. Mr. Clark continued the inn.

Hough's History names Levi Butterfield as the first inn-keeper, and the town records seem to confirm that statement, as the town meetings for the years 1803-5-6 were held "at the dwelling-house of Levi Butterfield." The first physician in town was Dr. Hugh Henderson.

In 1803 there were but nine farms occupied on and near the Rutland Hollow road. The occupants were William Newton, John Cotes, John Eddy, Morgan Starks, Robert Adams, Stutely Weeks and three men by the name of Malthy. There were but two families settled between the Hollow and what is now Felts Mills, viz.: Elisha Veber and Jac. Fuller; at the latter place there were very few settlers. Among those who located in the north part of the town about this time were Richmond Howland and his brothers Rufus and David, Jonathan Graves, Asa, Elisha, Elias and Archibald Clark, Asaph Chase, Reuben Scott, David Wilcox, Enoch Eddy and family and David Veber.

Zelotes Harvey had previously settled on the farm now owned by Henry Orvis; he was for many years a very prominent and useful citizen of the town as a teacher, magistrate, supervisor and inspector of common-schools.

Among the incidents that retarded the prosperity of many of the settlers of the north part of town was the following: A man by the name of John Harris, having a contract to deliver spars at either Montreal or Quebec, bought all the Norway pine on the LeRay plains. Many of the settlers, thinking it a favorable opportunity to get a little ready money (an article very scarce in those days), contracted to deliver the spars on the banks of the river at \$5 each. All, except Enoch Eddy and Asa Ness (who delivered 100), after delivering a part, failed to fulfil their contract, as it cost much more to deliver them than they were to receive. In floating the spars down Black river 11 men were drowned, and those who failed in their contracts were sued by Harris for damages. This reduced many of them to poverty.

Francis Towne, the father of Gardner and Luther H. Towne, came with his parents to Rutland, in January, 1804. His wife, Relief Towne, was killed by lightning,

August 16, 1804. She was found dead near the corner of the house, where she appears to have been engaged in fixing a tub to catch rain water. This was undoubtedly the first death in the town.

The first child born in Rutland was Harriet Kelsey, daughter of Charles and Lois Kelsey. She became the wife of Alfred Pardee, who eventually settled in the bend of the river, in Champion. The first twin children born in town, as near as can be ascertained, were Robert and William Middleton, sons of John Middleton.

The father of Ezekiel Andrus emigrated from Utica to this town and brought his family, consisting of himself and nine children, his wife having died several years before. His conveyance was a two-wheel cart, one yoke of oxen and a horse, the horse carrying a portion of the time two, and often three girls of the family, on their way to the "Black River Wilderness." One of the girls afterwards became the wife of Danford Earl, another of Warren Spaulding. A bark shanty sheltered the family until a more commodious dwelling could be provided. Stillman Andrus, son of Ezekiel, is a resident of the town of Rutland. Ezekiel Andrus, when he died, was probably the oldest inhabitant who had resided the longest in Jefferson county. He came in the spring of 1800, as before stated, settling on a line midway between the Joseph Hadcock place and Samuel Frink's farm. There was not a settler south of the State road, aside from himself and his father's family. A Mr. Allen and Gershom Tuttle came one or two years afterwards. Milling for the family was done at Coffeen's mill, on Black river. The stones for the mill at Burrville were taken from the farm known as the Carlos Brainard farm. The stone is what is called a hard-head, and the remnant of the boulder from which the stones were taken was to be seen in 1880, on said farm.

The State road was laid out where now located about 1805, previous to which it diverged from the present line from Samuel Frink's farm southwesterly, coming out at J. F. Treadway's residence. One of the oldest landmarks in town is a frame house, undoubtedly the second erected in the town, built by Solomon Tuttle about 1803. The house could be seen in 1880, on the farm of Mason Spaulding.

Joseph Russell, the oldest inhabitant of the town, was born at Brimfield, Connecticut, in 1781, came to Rutland on a tour of inspection in 1800, and removed permanently in 1802, locating at the forks of the road at what is now Mr. Stebbins' farm. He died about 1880.

Peter Thompson, another citizen of the town, was born at Sterling, Worcester county, Mass., in 1782, and came to the town of Rutland in March, 1816. Mr. Thompson was seven years old when George Washington was inaugurated President, and remembered distinctly that event, and also the in-

auguration of Adams and Jefferson. In 1806 he visited the battle-grounds of the Revolution, viz: Lexington, Bunker Hill and Bennington. His father, Samuel Thompson, was a soldier through the entire period of the Revolution. His wife and four children moved into this town with him. He died about 1879.

The pioneers of Rutland, as well as of most of the towns, were from the New England States, and were unusually intelligent, robust and industrious. They were distinguished for their sound common sense, their love of independence and of justice, and the early interest they took in education. Most of them reached here with scarcely enough of the world's goods to make them comfortable. Their peculiarities might be illustrated by many an anecdote, but we will let the occasion pass.

THE CHURCHES OF RUTLAND.

The subject of religion received early attention from the citizens of Rutland. The first record we have in relation to religious matters is of a visit to the settlements in Jefferson county by the Rev. James W. Woodward, in 1802.

The Baptists appear to have been the pioneers in organization. As early as 1806, the Rev. Mr. Maltby held services in both North and South Rutland, and a great revival was the result of his labors. It is presumed that societies, if not organized before, were then organized. Meetings continued to be held in both parts of the town. They were held, for North Rutland, in Charles Fuller's barn.

A church was built near Deacon Fuller's on David Vebber's land, in 1821. Martin E. Cook was the first preacher in the new church. Some of those who preceded him in town were Elders Wilkie, Morgan and Card. Elder Palmer Cross preached in the church several years. In 1837 the North Rutland Church was re-organized. By a vote of the society, in 1842, the church was removed to the Great Bend in Champion.

The successors of Elder Cross were Elders Gardis Lyttle, A. D. Freeman and John Wilder. The Baptist Society of South Rutland re-organized in 1833, James Brown, Stephen Brainard and Milo Maltby, trustees. This society, in concert with the Methodists and Universalists, in 1847 erected a Union Church, the only one up to that time in Tyler-ville, when they built their present edifice, at a cost of about \$5,000, and transferred their interest in the Union house to the other two societies. The new Baptist church was erected in the summer of 1869, and dedicated in July, 1873; the dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. L. E. Spafford. It is built of wood; is a neat and substantial building, and will comfortably seat 350 persons. The lot was donated by Arnold Webb, and is a part of the Webb homestead.

A Baptist Church was formed at Black River (Lockport) in 1837, and the next year

joined the association and reported 39 members. It never had a meeting house, and long since ceased to report.

At what time the first Methodist Episcopal organization took place is uncertain. Itinerant preachers visited the town at a very early date. From 1804 to 1815, the whole county was included in Black River circuit. Among the early preachers were Datus Ensign, Luther Bishop, Joseph Willis, Isaac Puffer and Goodwin Stoddard.

There exists no mention of preaching at Felts Mills until 1842, when N. R. Peck and W. W. Wood were the preachers. The church edifice was commenced in 1844, and built as a Union Church; but in 1871 the property was found to be illegally conveyed, when it was re-conveyed to a board of trustees of the M. E. Church, and it has thus become a Methodist Church, with only a conditional lien upon a limited use of it by other societies.

The first class organized in Rutland was in Rutland Hollow. Another at the Cotes school house, on the farm of E. Crain, was organized about 1824-26.

The 1st M. E. Church in Rutland was built in Rutland Hollow, about 1820.

UNION CHURCH.—The church at Felts Mills is a Union Church. It was organized March 6, 1849. The following were the board of trustees: Wm. Roberts, Wm. Usher, Josiah Drake, Jacob R. Howard, Oliver A. Felt and Orlin Wheelock. Present board are: A. A. French, Henry Bawler, William H. Mooney, C. H. Carpenter, W. S. Rodgers and Alex. Fairfield.

THE M. E. CHURCH at Felts Mills is the only denomination holding regular service in the village, and is still a part of the Black River charge. Rev. Matthew Dowd was appointed to this part of the charge in 1894. The expectation is that next year it will be organized as a separate charge.

THE 1ST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized January 12, 1808, by the Rev. Wm. Lathrop, a missionary from Vermont. It consists of 10 members, viz: David Tyler, Amos Mallory, Thomas Converse, Timothy Tamblin and wife, Samuel Porter and wife and Wm. Parkinson and wife. Amos Mallory and David Tyler were afterwards chosen deacons. It may be mentioned as indicative of the strict Puritanism of the early fathers of this church, that Amos Mallory was objected to for the office of deacon on account of not having a wife, a deficiency which is contrary to the letter of the law; we are not informed whether the fathers of the church or the maiden ladies of the congregation raised the objection.

THE "FIRST RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF RUTLAND" was founded February 8, 1808, and Ethel Bronson, Timothy Tamblin, John Reed, Thomas Converse, Ebenezer Hayward were elected trustees. On the 20th of January, 1824, the church united with the Presbytery. The first church south of the State road was erected opposite the residence of Henry T. Hopkins in 1819. It was removed

and re-built some years since on the four corners about half a mile west of its former site. The brother of Dr. Isaac Bronson, then residing in New York city, gave the site, and also the site for a parsonage.

UNIVERSALIST SOCIETIES have been organized at Tylerville, Felts Mills and Black River.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST OR DISCIPLES held meetings at Felts Mills in 1875, the Rev. Mr. Benedict officiating. A society was soon founded, including Black River. At the latter place a small chapel was erected in 1871.

The first two camp meetings held in the town were on the Kellogg farm, then owned by Stutley Wicks, probably about 1811 and 1812. About 1830 a camp meeting was held in Rutland Hollow, near the Watertown line, and several others have been held in the town, and there is a fine ground in LeRay, opposite Felts Mills.

SCHOOLS.

Dr. Hough gives the name of Miss A. Porter, as the first teacher. Soon after, a school-house was built on the Hollow road, a short distance west of the Four Corners, north of D. E. Crain's. Miss Naomi Blackmer was the first, or one of the first teachers. This house was used but a short time, as many of the settlers lived at too great a distance from it. In its place one house was erected farther west in the Hollow, and another near the site of the late M. L. Graves' house. As the wants of the people required, other houses were erected.

In these rude structures the children of the pioneers of Rutland received the rudiments of education. These children, or those who survive of them, are the silver-headed men and women of to-day, and of the past 10 to 20 years.

In those days no aid was received from the State in support of schools, but in the winter of 1812-13 a law was passed establishing a school-fund, and appropriating the interest to the support of common-schools. At the annual town meeting, March 2, 1813, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the supervisors be authorized to levy a school tax according to the law in regard to the school-fund.

Resolved, That Ethel Brown, Judah Williams and Amos Stebbins be a committee to superintend moneys for the use of schools and transact the business as the law requires.

The original school districts, except some slight changes in their boundaries, remain to this day.

Until the establishment of free schools, it was the invariable practice to vote to raise twice the amount received from the State.

Among the teachers were Curtis Mallory, Jacob Fuller, Zelotes Harvey, Hon. Charles Dayan and Hon. Jason Clark, and at a later date Horatio Sherman, Gardner Towne, A. P. Sigourney, John M. Dunlap, John Felt and the Misses Cornelia Johnson and Adaline

M. Brown; and we may also mention Elijah Graves, who had been engaged in teaching most of the time since 1833 until his death.

We would not undervalue the merits of many others, but to Horatio Sherman and Gardner Towne, especially, the people of Rutland owe a debt of gratitude for the deep interest they took in education. As teachers, their example, and as inspectors of common-schools, the thoroughness of their inspection, and the energy which they infused into teachers, gave an impetus which caused the town to assume and maintain the first rank in the county in the quality and efficiency of its schools.

SUPERVISORS.

The list of supervisors from the organization of the town to the present comprises the following names: 1803, David Coffeen; 1804 and 1805, Clift French; 1806, Ethel Bronson (failed to qualify, and Perley Keyes appointed); 1807, Zelotes Harvey; 1808, Hugh Henderson (at a special meeting in April, Ethel Bronson to fill vacancy); 1809-13, Judah Williams (in July, 1813, Jonathan Smiley to fill vacancy); 1814-20, Jonathan Smiley; 1821-23, Ethel Bronson; 1824-26, Amos Stebbins; 1827-35, Joseph Graves; 1836, John Felt; 1837-40, George White; 1841-42, Aaron W. Potter; 1843, Joseph Graves; 1844, David Howland; 1845, Gardner Towne; 1846-47, Merrill Coburn; 1848 and 1849, Asa Clark, Jr.; 1850-52, Martin L. Graves; 1853, John Sherman. For complete list from 1854 to 1894, see pp. 337-344.

TOWN OFFICERS.

The officers of the town of Rutland are as follows: Herman Allen, supervisor; C. J. Sweet, town clerk; Philip Feistel, collector; Josiah Burrington, Edward S. Pool and Jas. H. Cook, assessors; D. W. Hamlin, C. W. Cramer and C. M. Woodward, highway commissioners; A. C. Middleton, A. H. Tucker, A. E. Payne and B. J. Smith, justices of the peace.

TYLERVILLE.

Mr. R. A. Oakes has contributed the following to our History. As he was a native of Tylerville, and an accurate and graceful writer, his communication will be read with interest:

Without exception the pioneers of Jefferson county are sleeping beneath the sod their axes laid bare to the sun and rain. And not they, but nearly all of their immediate descendants have joined them in that unseen country, whence no traveler returns. Here and there a few survive, last leaves on the tree, and to their halting memories has been committed the history of the first years of the county. That this history can never be written goes without saying. Its data has turned to dust with the memories in which it was enshrined. Mr. Hough did much to preserve this history, but the field was vast and virgin, and his time was limited. His history

was published 40 years ago, and those whom he might have reached are now beyond the pencil of the reporter, and the story of Tyler-ville's early and prosperous business career can only be partially surmised. But one man is living who knew it in its teens, and to him I am indebted for most of the facts prior to 1840 contained in this paper. Washington Beecher was born in Tylerville in 1810. His 81 years have been spent in that village. But few octogenarians can look back through their eight decades and find no act for which they have occasion to blush, and Mr. Beecher is one of these. A devoted husband, a kind father, a good neighbor and an honest man.

As early as 1802, outlying farms near the village were taken up, Joseph Russell at that date having moved to the Stebbins farm. Two years later John Beecher and Samuel Porter took up adjoining farms, and a highway, long since abandoned, ran from the Beecher house along the plateau, striking the highway near Creamer's. In 1840, Captain Josiah Tyler and his brother emigrated from Middlebury, Conn. With the Tylers came Erastus Lathrop, who, in 1805, built the first grist-mill on the south bank of the creek. In 1815 he sold the mill to Webb & Smiley, who, in 1825, found a purchaser for it in Fred Tyler. Under his ownership the plant was moved across the creek into a new stone building. Tyler in 1836 sold the mill to Simeon Oakes, and its subsequent sale was contracted for, first, by Elijah Holmes, and then by a Mr. Wilcox, and finally, in 1845, by N. Wadsworth, who a few years later tore it down and erected the present mill.

Stiles Thompson, grandfather to our grocer, E. H. Thompson, was one of the later settlers, coming in the twenties from Connecticut, and bringing with him a negress, who had been a slave in the family of his wife. Fred Tyler came about 1816, purchasing the estate of Captain Josiah Tyler, who moved to the farm now occupied by Volney Olney, where his grand-daughter, the wife of the Rev. J. Winslow, was born. David Hecox came in 1802. He was an exceptionally bright man. John Stebbins came in 1806, Noah Seaman in 1818, Eli Kellogg in 1822, Hezekah Smith in 1834. Henry Cramer came in 1835. In 1836 Simeon Oakes moved from Montgomery county to the village, having purchased the business of Fred Tyler, and until his death, in 1862, as farmer, landlord, merchant, miller, manufacturer of potash and dealer in live stock, leading an active life. He died much respected.

Of many of the descendants of these early pioneers, Tylerville may justly feel proud. Among these are Bloss, the distinguished Chicago editor; Rev. Jedediah Winslow, Rev. W. P. Payne, and his accomplished wife, the former once editing a paper in Nevada, Iowa; Judge Allen C. Adsit, of the Michigan Supreme Court; Byron D. Adsit, the popular writer of detective stories; Hon. John Beach Perham, of the Michigan legislature; Hon. R. K. Shaw, a leading attorney

in Mariette, Ohio; the late Misses Emily and Ellen Webb, both writers; Miss Nellie Cramer, the most charming native writer of poetry the county has produced; Prof. F. A. Walker, a successful educator, and Miss Adele Field, who as a writer, scientist and missionary, has a national reputation.

The first store was kept by Josiah Tyler. He was succeeded by Fred Tyler, who at different times was associated with his son, Fred, Jr., and Daniel Budlong, his son-in-law. Among his successors was John McQue and Grennell & Lacy. Fred Tyler built the store now owned by J. W. Beecher. About 1840 Apollos Stephens, of Copenhagen, opened a branch in this building, under the charge of Zenas Shaw, who finally purchased the stock; two years later Simeon Oakes purchased an interest in the business, and the firm became Z. Shaw & Co. This firm was succeeded by S. Oakes & Son, O. S. Oakes, Cobleigh & Lawton, J. M. and J. Cobleigh, Herrick & Wheelock, and W. Wheciok, who moved the stock to Felts Mills.

The store now owned by the Grange was built in 1847, by Dr. Thaddeus Stevens. Its first occupant was W. Van O'Linda, the firm for a time being Van O'Linda & Morrow, but the stock after a few months was purchased by O. S. Oakes. Some time in the twenties Henry Warner built the store now used for a dwelling by Amos Jones, and for years conducted a successful business. In 1831 the firm became Warren & Winslow, the later being a brother of the Rev. J. Winslow, who, a lad just entering his teens, worked for the firm several years. This firm opened a new ashery on the bank of the creek, back of the residence of Mrs. L. A. Walker, the site of whose house being occupied by a distillery, where immense quantities of corn were converted into whisky, and some 60 porkers yearly fattened.

Higher up the creek, where it is spanned by the bridge, was another ashery, built by Fred Tyler and run by him and Simeon Oakes and those who succeeded him in business until 1852, when the manufacture of potash in the village was abandoned. It was in this ashery that a Mr. Sweet was burned to death, having fallen into the cooling kettle when filled with liquid potash.

About 1811 a company was formed for the purpose of carding wool and dressing cloth, and to establish the plant money was borrowed from the State, for which mortgages on several farms were given. A little later a woolen mill, with \$25,000, was started. The facts regarding these enterprises are easily to be obtained, and do not require repetition here, beyond the mention of the employment of Alvin Hunt, then a young man in the works. He boarded in the family of John Beecher, who had left his farm to engage in the manufacture of woolens. Hunt married a daughter of the family, and later removed to Watertown, where for a quarter of a century he wielded a trenchant editorial pen.

When the carding and fulling mill ceased to be operated by a stock company, it passed into the hands of Calvin Blackstone, who had married the widow of Daniel Budlong, and who in turn sold it to Zalmon Roberts.

The first distillery was erected about 1810, on the small stream that empties into the crevasse opposite the grave yard. Mr. Beecher remembers going to this still for whisky to be used in refreshing the minister in his parochial calls.

About the same date a building was erected as a hat manufactory, and used later as a cooper shop by Giles Doud, Sr., who manufactured and delivered at LeRaysville, powder kegs at 25 cents a keg, where LeRay was engaged in the manufacture of powder.

The postoffice was established in 1820, Calvin Chipman, P. M. Previous to that date the nearest postoffice was at Rutland Centre. The first mail was carried twice a week on horseback from Martinsburg to Adams. Early in the thirties, and for a single season, a Concord coach and four used to make a grand daily entry into the village with the tooting of the driver's horn.

HOTEL.

The first framed house was built in 1808 by Captain Josiah Tyler, and was used by him as a dwelling until purchased by Fred Tyler. In 1819 the latter built the present hotel in front of this dwelling, which was converted into a kitchen, and is still used for that purpose. The hotel was of typical New England architecture, two stories in front and tapering in the rear, so that a man could touch the eaves. It was painted red. The ball room occupied the entire upper front, and, when not used for dances and shows, was made into guest rooms by folding doors. Country dances in those days commenced at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and continued until the next morning.

The first resident physician was Dr. Aaron S. Porter, in 1836. He was a man of exceptional abilities, and his early death, 10 years later, was a serious blow to the prosperity of the village. Sir Arthur Goldsmeed, formerly a colonel in the British army, married a sister of Dr. Porter, and was a frequent visitor at Tylerville. He was an inveterate smoker of cigarettes, which he manufactured as he wanted them. My first shock in orthodoxy was received from his remarks, that he had walked dry-shod across the Red Sea, where Prahaoh and his hosts were supposed to have been submerged.

CHURCHES.

The pioneers were a devout people, and in 1806 a religious revival was held by Elder Maltby, a Baptist clergyman. He organized the first Baptist society in Tylerville, in 1809. About 1813 Elder Morgan took charge of the meetings, which were held in the school house, and continued to minister to the flock until some time in the thirties. In 1833 the church was re-organized, with James Brown,

Stephen Brainard and Milo Maltby, trustees. In 1832 Elder Knapp conducted a revival at Tylerville. In one of his sermons, inveighing against feminine passion for personal adornment, he said that in his audience there were enough corset boards to shingle a hen house.

The present Union Church was built in 1838. It was erected by the Baptists, who owned one-half, and the Methodists and Universalists, who each owned one-quarter of the plant, and was occupied by them in proportion to their ownership. In 1871 it was thoroughly repaired, the Baptists having withdrawn their interest and erected a new structure. The first resident Methodist clergyman was Rev. B. S. Wright, in 1844.

THE CEMETERY.—About the year 1811, the present cemetery was purchased of Mr. Lathrop. Previous to this date interments were made at the south foot of the knoll on which stands the residence of George W. Smith, and two or three graves still remain there. Lathrop failed to give a deed of the lot, and it was included in the boundaries of lands sold by him to Fred Tyler, who refused to recognize the Lathrop transaction, and was proceeding to put his plow into the lot, when it was again purchased and a deed given in the name of Henry Warren and Ambrose Miller. Mr. Warren built a board fence around the yard in 1821, which was renewed some 25 years later, and which, in turn, has recently given place to one of wire, the red cedar posts of the first structure, after being in service 70 years, being intact.

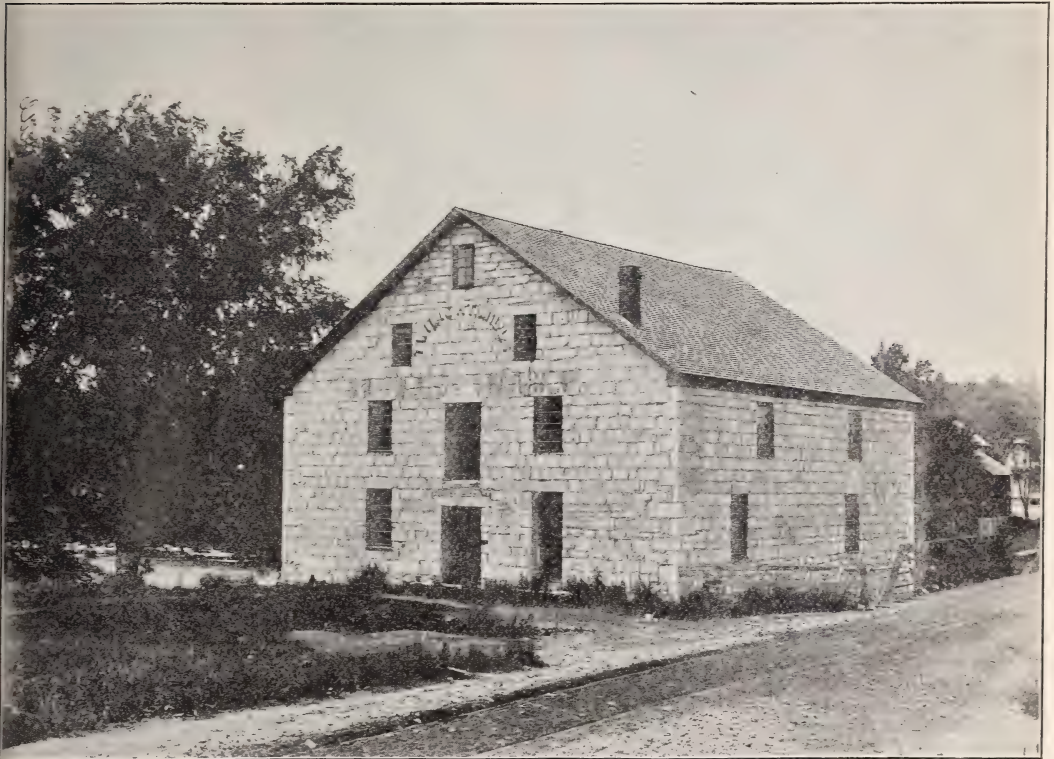
SCHOOL-HOUSES.—The first school-house was built of logs, and was erected on the top of the Cramer hill, east of the familiar landmark, the old birch. At that time the highway ran between the Webb and Oakes farms, some 30 rods west of the present road. In 1809 a brick school-house was erected. Among its teachers were Dr. Woodman, 1815; Elder Danielson, David Smiley, 1820; Ora C. Bloss, 1831; Orlin C. Woodruff, Lucius Wright, Clark Adams, 1838; and Miss Cerene Barney. In 1838 Simeon Oakes, as trustee, built the red school-house a few rods to the northeast of the brick building, and fronting on the present highway. Its first teacher was Henry Knox. He was followed by the late Gilbert S. Woolworth. James A. Paris and John Sheldon were both wielders of the birch in this house in the forties. In 1858 the present house was erected. For several years Reuben G. Webb taught a most successful select school, pupils coming from a distance to avail themselves of his instruction. Among them was the well-known Jacob Stears, Jr., so long clerk of the board of supervisors.

As illustrative of how little the temperance sentiment had been developed 60 years ago, the Rev. Mr. Winslow informs me that he was one of a military company of boys whose captain was a son of Fred Tyler, the hotel keeper. They carried wooden guns, painted red, and their hats trimmed with cockades

made of geese feathers tipped with scarlet, and at every training, before disbanding, they were marched to the hotel, where the captain's father brought out the whisky and treated the company.

Of the stories told by the early settlers, two will bear repetition. One of these related to the wonderful skill as a marksman of a brother of the narrator. One day while hunting he shot a humming bird through 60 rods of dense brush, and did not shoot half as straight as he could. The second story is of a wonderful cow, that gave fabulous quantities of milk and who never had a calf, and

ing Coffeen's mill at Watertown, or the mill at Burrville. This mill is now abandoned as a grist-mill. The front has a face of hammered stone, and is apparently in as good condition as when completed in 1822. The dwelling house must have been, when built, the best stone dwelling in Jefferson county. Built in 1837, its pure style and substantial construction at once attract attention. It is two and a half stories, with a beautiful front of hammered stone, the window caps and sills being of the fine Gouverneur marble. These buildings are grand tributes to the memory of John Felt, their builder, who was



THE OLD GRIST MILL AT FELTS MILLS.

the singular fact connected with it, is that the cow's mother was equally famous as a milker, and, like the daughter, never had a calf.

R. A. O.

FELTS MILLS VILLAGE.

The visitor of to-day at Felts Mills is filled with curiosity at the sight of two venerable-looking stone buildings, one of them the mill of the late John Felt, and the other his residence, embowered in stately trees. We give a view of the mill, which is the lineal descendant of the very first grist-mill upon Black river, dating back to 1801, and preceded

for so many years the leading business man of that section.

The village of Felts Mills was first settled in 1800. A grist-mill was commenced that year and finished the year following. This was the pioneer mill of Jefferson county, and David Coffeen received 10 acres of land from the proprietor of the township as a reward for erecting it. [For more complete details see biographical sketch of John Felt, p. 685.]

The first blacksmiths were James Bentley and Phineas Wiswell. All the old settlers of Jefferson county can remember the Wiswell axes and the large P. W. marked thereon.

The first school taught was in an old house which stood just below the residence of J. C. Cross, and was continued there until a house was built on the present site, which gave way to an eight-square stone school house, in 1832. In 1852 the old stone house was torn down and the present school house built. The school district, in 1828, was divided, and a new district formed from this and parts of other districts. It was the year General Jackson was elected President, hence the name "Jackson" school house, and the Jacksonville district.

John Felt started a distillery in 1813, and ran it almost uninterruptedly to the spring of 1833. Within the circle of two miles there were four distilleries, viz: John Felt, Ashbel Symond, Jacob Fuller and Elisha Yeomans, Jr. It is said that when the church at Francis Corners, in Champion, was erected, quite a number of people paid their subscriptions in whisky.

The first merchant was Jenison Clark, who kept a small assortment of goods; after him came William Brown, who kept but few goods on his shelves. Since 1828 there have been dry goods and grocery stores up to the present time.

John Felt came to Felts Mills in 1813. There were then but seven dwellings, one grist-mill, one blacksmith shop, one carding machine, one tannery, in the course of erection by Elisha Parsons, who subsequently sold out to James and Hezekiah Morris.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

COURT JEFFERSON, No. 1430, Independent Order of Foresters, was organized at Felts Mills in 1893, and consists of 40 members. Loren F. Ritter, C. R.

THE I. O. G. T., of Felts Mills, is in a flourishing condition.

The public school at the village of Felts Mills is in district No. 7. R. W. Nunez, sole trustee. The names of the teachers are Howard McComber and Nettie Parker.

THE BUSINESS HOUSES OF FELTS MILLS.

W. S. Cooper & Son, dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hats, caps, hardware and medicines.

Moses Bassett, boot and shoe maker.

Henry Hart, general blacksmith.

S. W. Foster, dealer in general merchandise, flour, feed and meat market.

Henry Marshall, glove manufacturer.

S. H. Slack, station and express agent.

Arthur H. Tucker, justice of the peace.

M. McAndrews, proprietor of the Central House.

M. M. Parker, dealer in choice groceries, dry goods and general merchandise, also operator at the Central telephone office, and postmaster.

A. Z. Drake & Son, dealers in groceries, flour, feed and grain, salt, garden seeds, etc.

Taggart's Paper Company, Island Mill, office Watertown (see p. 190).

Huron Westcott, proprietor of the Maple View Hotel.

BLACK RIVER

Is an incorporated village, pleasantly located on both sides of Black river, in both LeRay and Rutland. In the early days it was known as Lockport. It is a station on the R., W. & O. Railroad system. The greater part of the business is done in the town of LeRay, and is treated of in that connection. [See LeRay.]

HENRY HOPKINS

Was born in Stratford county, Connecticut, February 10, 1804. He was a son of Joseph Hopkins, of Waterbury, Conn., and the grandson of Joseph Hopkins, a lineal descendant of a family who, in 1620, emigrated from England on the ship May Flower, and settled in the State of Connecticut. His father and uncles served in the Revolutionary army. After the close of the Revolution, his father, being unfortunate in his shipping business, removed, about the year 1805, to Bridgeport, Conn., and in the year 1808 came to the town of Rutland, Jefferson county, then almost an unbroken wilderness. He began clearing off the forest and rendering the land tillable. He died when Henry, the youngest son, was 26 years of age. The farm of 225 acres had been purchased by Henry the year previous, and the same year of the death of his father he married Miss Celestia Tyler, daughter of David and Chloe Tyler, of Rutland. In connection with farming he carried on the produce business, buying butter, cheese and pork, and shipping

to New York via Sackets Harbor and Oswego. He is said to have paid the first ready cash for butter to ship to market ever paid in Jefferson county. In the year 1839 he entered into partnership with John A. Sherman, and the firm of Hopkins & Sherman was the most extensive buyers in the county, largely controlling the trade for many years.

Mr. Hopkins was a man of uncommon activity and enterprise in every department of life. His moral and upright character and his deep frank convictions made him a man of mark and of strong mental and physical powers. Early in life he became a sincere and devoted member of the Congregational Church in Rutland, in which he was always a pillar and a leader, giving largely of his money and his time to its support. He reared a family of five children, and gave them all a liberal education. For many years he was a liberal supporter in his own neighborhood of one of the first schools in the county, it being the celebrated "Eames Dis-



HENRY HOPKINS.

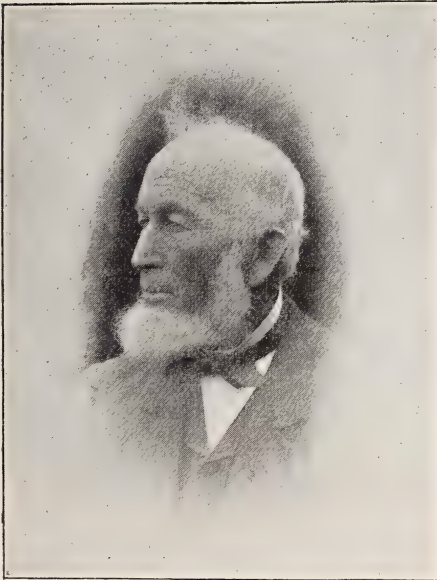
trict" school. Three of his children are living. Miss Catherine Hopkins, his eldest daughter, died in 1865, while acting principal of Mt. Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., probably the most prominent young ladies' school in America. His second daughter, Martha, wife of H. P. Dunlap, of Watertown, died a year later. Mr. Hopkins

died suddenly, February 4, 1880, at the age of 76. He was the last member of a family of 11 children, now all gathered to their final rest and reward.

Mary, another of the daughters of Henry Hopkins, married Mr. E. H. Thompson, for the past 37 years a prominent merchant of Watertown.

THE EAMES FAMILY.

MOSES EAMES, an unique character, was born in Rutland, March 19, 1808. His father, Daniel, came to Jefferson county from Hopkinton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in the spring of 1801, and settled in Rutland (then known as town No. 3), where he took up 160 acres of land and built a log house. This house stood on the site of the old homestead, which was burned February 18, 1887. Daniel Eames died September 15, 1855, aged 88 years. His wife (who was Mollie K. Wight,) died February 4, 1842, aged 74 years.



MOSES EAMES.

They raised a family of 13 children, of whom Moses was the 12th child. Moses was married June 7, 1837, to Delia A. Howk, of Rutland. He was a prominent agriculturist, and twice received premiums for the best farm-garden in the county. He was a director of the Agricultural Society, and in 1849 was made its president. For 24 years he was engaged in cheese-making, and in 1848 discovered and applied the heating of milk and the scalding of curd by means of steam introduced into the water in a chamber beneath the milk, thus developing the portable

engine as a factor in manufacturing cheese. Mr. Eames kept a daily record, since 1830, of the weather, amount of rain-fall and of the principal events, which is very valuable for reference. He introduced into the county the first mowing-machine in 1852, and the first drain tile in 1857. In 1855 he was elected a member of the Legislature. He died June 7, 1892, in the city of Watertown (on the 55th anniversary of his marriage), aged 84 years. He was long known as a philanthropic, well-read farmer, emulous of doing good, a most lovable and well-remembered man. It was he who erected, at his own expense, the iron fountain on the public square, where a thirsty horse may stand and drink without difficulty. If horses could vote, the late Moses Eames would be elected to a high seat in Heaven.

CLIFT EAMES, son of Daniel Eames, became the owner of the homestead, on which he lived all his life. He received a good English education, and before he reached his maturity was engaged in teaching, and for a short time was engaged in lumbering down the St. Lawrence; but on coming of age settled down to the life-long occupation of a farmer. In October, 1826, he married Miss Harriet Webb, who died January 29, 1831. In the year following he married Lucy A. Tyler.

FREDERICK EAMES, the celebrated inventor and mechanical engineer, was a nephew of Clift and Moses Eames, and was killed at Watertown several years since as the result of his attempt to take forcible possession of what he regarded as his own property. His invention of the patent air-brake has made his name known throughout the civilized world. His son, Lovett, aged about 18 years, was killed by lightning in the State of Maine.

JOHN B. VISSCHER, son of William B., and grandson of Col. Frederick Visscher, of Revolutionary fame, who was afterwards judge in Montgomery county, was born in Fairfield, Herkimer county, in 1826. In 1851 he married Lydia, daughter of Jerry Rowley, of Fort Plain, and located in Lowville, where he resided until 1869, when he removed to Tylerville, and was engaged in mercantile pursuits there for 15 years. He was postmaster at Tylerville (South Rutland p. o.) for 14 years, was also notary public, and justice of the peace. In 1886 he removed to the farm he now occupies.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire,
CAPTAIN-GENERAL, AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF,
of the STATE OF CONNECTICUT, in AMERICA.

TO SAMUEL FELT, JUN., GREETING:

YOU being by the General Assembly of this State appointed to be First Lieutenant of a Company now ordered to be raised, and to join the Continental Army, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Fidelity, Courage, and Good Conduct, I do, by Virtue of the Laws of this State, Me thereunto enabling, appoint and empower you, the said Samuel Felt, Jun., to be of said Company; you are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a First Lieutenant, in leading, ordering and exercising said Company in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, in the Service aforesaid, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline, hereby commanding them to obey you as their First Lieutenant, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from Time to Time receive from me, or the Commander in Chief of said State, for the Time being, or other your Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, ordained and established by the Laws of this State, pursuant to the Trust hereby reposed in you.

[SEAL.]

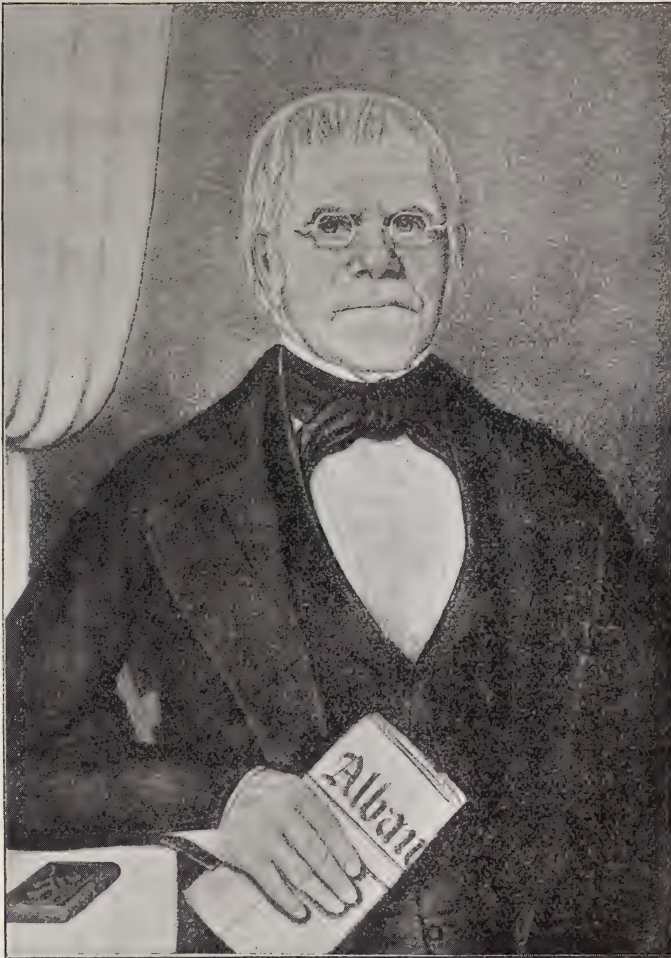
*Given under my Hand, and the public Seal of said State, at Hartford, the 2d day of
December, Anno Domini, 1776.*

By His Honor's Command,

George Wyllis, Sec'y.

Jonathan Trumbull.

THE FELT FAMILY.



JOHN FELT.

JOHN FELT was born in Somers, Conn., May 11, 1781. His father, Captain Samuel Felt, served in the French and Indian wars, and took an active part in the War of the Revolution. By the courtesy of his great-grandson, Samuel Felt, of Watertown, we are enabled to give a fac simile copy of one of the commissions held by this Revolutionary patriot. [See preceding page.].

John removed with his parents at the age of 13 into the then unbroken wilderness of Madison county, N. Y., where for 13 years he shared with parents, brothers and sisters, the perils and privations incident to pioneer life at that time.

In 1806, some misunderstanding having

arisen with his brothers in regard to division of property, with characteristic self-reliance he suddenly left them and his own share of the property and sought his fortune in the newly-opened up Black River country, locating in the town of Leyden, Lewis county.

In 1808 he married Polly, daughter of Oliver and Elizabeth Ackley, of Haddam, Conn. This was a fortunate alliance for both parties. Their 60 years of married life were such as to bring forcibly to mind the oft quoted simile of the sturdy oak and clinging vine.

In 1811 Mr. Felt removed to Great Bend, Jefferson county, and two years later to a

new settlement two miles lower down the river, where he purchased some 350 acres of land, comprising three subdivisions of Great Lot No. 2 of the town of Rutland, excepting five or six building lots situated in the hamlet at the junction of Mill Creek and Black river, where the pioneer grist-mill of Jefferson county was then in full operation. This mill and a saw-mill were subsequently purchased by Mr. Felt, and thenceforward the place was known as Felts Mills.

In this first year of his residence at Felts Mills, he served as a private in the war then waged with Great Britain, and took part in the battle of Sackets Harbor. About 1814 he erected a distillery, and for many years carried on extensively the four-fold business of lumbering, milling, distilling and farming. Distilling was discontinued in 1834, and merchandise added in 1841.

In 1821, needing more water-power than Mill Creek afforded, he purchased of Vincent LeRay the island in Black river opposite the new settlement, and the same year built dams across the two branches of the river. He gave this work his personal attention; but he was forced to lose one day from the job, caused by nearly severing a great toe with an adz. This day was employed in hollowing out and fitting a wooden shoe for the injured foot. The next morning found him in the water with his helpers as before.

The year following (1822), he erected a stone grist-mill. The power was water, both from Black river and Mill Creek, united in one pond. In 1823-24 he built the first saw-mill on his newly-purchased island. The second and larger mill was built in 1842. In these mills were four gangs of saws, several circular saws, a shingle machine, planing-mill, and at one time a threshing machine, believed to have been the first threshing machine set up in Jefferson county.

From time to time Mr. Felt made extensive purchases of pine timber and land in the towns of Wilna and LeRay, and in 1834 built a saw-mill on Black Creek, in the former town, some seven miles from Felts Mills. From two to three million feet of pine lumber, of most excellent quality, were annually shipped from these three mills to Troy and other Eastern markets.

In 1827 he erected the fine stone mansion in Felts Mills, in which his three surviving children now reside.

It may be of some historical interest to many to learn that the first railroad in this State, that from Albany to Schenectady, was furnished with its bed-rails by Mr. Felt in 1834 or 1835. The material, Norway pine, was floated in the log to the Huntingtonville saw-mill, there sawed into plank six or seven inches wide by two inches thick, and passed into the Elisha Camp ditch to be floated therein to Sackets Harbor, to go thence via Lake Ontario, Oswego and Erie canals, to place of destination.

But those beautiful and extensive groves of pine could not long stand before the remorse-

less onslaught of the lumbermen, made "all along the line." In 1851 Mr. Felt sold his island property and mills at Felts Mills, and seven years later the stone grist-mill, busying himself thereafter with farming at Felts Mills, and managing and disposing of sundry tracts of land in the town of Wilna, and a tract of some 9,000 acres in the counties of Lewis and Herkimer.

In character Mr. Felt was a sturdy, resolute, high-minded and honorable man; a stranger to fear and discouragement; a good neighbor and warm friend, and a public-spirited, patriotic citizen, whose sympathies and influence were ever on the side of sound morality and public virtue. In habits he was strictly temperate, being opposed alike to the use of intoxicants and tobacco. He took a deep interest in political affairs, though never an aspirant to office, the only office held by him being postmaster at Felts Mills and supervisor of the town of Rutland.

The children of John Felt were: Oliver A., born in Leyden, Lewis county, in 1809; went with his parents to Felts Mills in 1813. With the exception of a residence of four years in Wilna, he spent his life in Felts Mills. He married, in 1836, Elizabeth Bolt Weed, of Saratoga, N. Y. His earlier years were spent in the lumber and mercantile business, and later he became a conveyancer and small farmer. He held the office of justice of the peace about 16 years; he was notary public the last 10 or 12 years of his life. He died May 6, 1885, aged 76.

Polly Felt was born in Felts Mills in 1815, and married John T. Copeland, in 1834. She died in Watertown in 1844.

Samuel Felt was born in Felts Mills, June 20, 1817. He married Pamela, daughter of Denton O. and Tryphena (Colton) Losee, in 1843. Until the last 10 years of his life he was engaged with his father and brothers in an extensive lumber and farming business at Felts Mills. The last few years of his life were passed in Watertown. He was a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment, strong attachments and kindly impulses. He died in Watertown, April 3, 1888.

John Felt, Jr., was born in Felts Mills, October 30, 1821. He began teaching at the age of 21, and followed that occupation, with short interruptions, till about 51 years of age. He graduated from the State Normal School at Albany in 1847; married Harriet Adelaide, daughter of James F. and Hannah Angel, at Clayton, N. Y., in 1851. He taught in the Albany Normal School from September of that year till February, 1854, and resigned at that date to accept the principalship of the Liberty Normal Institute, at Liberty, Sullivan county, N. Y. He gave up teaching in 1858, on account of impaired health, but soon returned to that business, teaching in Felts Mills, Carthage, Brownville and Watertown. To Mr. Felt more than to any one person, Watertown probably owes the adoption, in 1865, of its present school system, and he was chosen by the first Board of Education to

serve as its clerk, and inaugurate the new system. The course of study for the different grades then written out by him and adopted by the school board was in use without essential change for some 15 years.

He now resides with his sisters, Harriet and Maria, on the old homestead at Felts Mills, carrying on the farm cleared up by his father over 80 years ago.

Harriet Felt was born at Felts Mills in 1825, and since the age of two years has always resided in the old Felt mansion at

that place. Although quite infirm in body she has a clear mind, and is noted for her retentive memory. It is believed by those who know her well that she has not forgotten a single important fact, event or date that has ever engaged her attention.

Maria Felt was born at Felts Mills in 1828, and has always resided in the paternal mansion, in which she and her sister are joint owners. These two maiden ladies are beloved and respected by the community where their lives have been spent.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

WASHINGTON BEECHER, who died in Detroit, Michigan, in 1894, and was buried at Tylerville, was a native of the latter place, where he was born 84 years ago. His father was one of the earliest settlers of that part of Rutland, and was one of the stockholders in the cloth mill established there in 1812. Among the employes of this mill was the late Alvin Hunt, for many years proprietor of *The Jeffersonian*, now published as *The Re-Union*. Hunt was a writer of considerable force and originality, and married for his first wife a sister of Mr. Beecher. With the early days of the pioneers, their hardships and amusements, Mr. Beecher was familiar. He lived when the gaunt wolf prowled at the back doors of the log cabins, and the county paid a bounty of \$15 for the carcass of each. For over 50 years he was the village sexton. He gave his time gratuitously and ungrudgingly, in rain or shine performing his office with unvarying tact and kindness. On over 150 coffins he thrice sifted the mould which symbolized the re-absorption of the flesh into the earth which had nourished it; and for all this long and wearying labor he received, as spontaneous remuneration, the sum of \$15, the largest single item of which was a pig valued at \$3.

Mr. Beecher was four times married. His first wife was Miss Polly Patten, mother of George Patten Beecher, of Watertown. By his second wife, Miss Lydia Seaman, he had a son, Marshall W. Beecher, now a successful business man of Detroit, Mich. But few octogenarians have a cleaner record than the subject of this sketch. He was an absolutely honest man, and notwithstanding King David, an absolutely truthful one. It is said that there are no lines so barren as those of an obituary, but the writer can attest that as neighbor and friend, as husband and father, he had no superior.

HENRY M. BALL, a native of Rutland, but nearly all his life a resident of and business man in Watertown, was born upon his father's farm in the southeast corner of Rutland in June, 1820. He was educated in the common schools of that period, and attended one term at the old Watertown Academy, taught by Hon. Joseph Mullin. In 1839 he went to Depauville, and served two years in

the store of Stephen Johnson, becoming initiated into the mysteries of mercantile life. In 1841 he returned to Watertown, and associated with Walter N. Woodruff in the grocery trade. This lasted two years, but the effort did not prove as profitable as was anticipated, and they dissolved partnership, Mr. Ball returning to his father's farm, where he remained for several years. In March, 1843, he was married to Miss Mehetable Burnham. They reared three children: Mrs. J. J. Lamon, of Watertown; Mrs. W. W. Scott, whose husband is lately deceased, of Saginaw, Michigan, and Wooster O. Ball, a son, who resides in Watertown. Mr. Ball's first wife died in April, 1871. He married Miss Eunice D. Drullard, of Buffalo, in 1873. By this last union three children have been reared: W. Drullard, Arthur Rey and Margaret Lorraine. Mr. Ball has long been an honored citizen of Watertown, extensively in business for many years. [For his father's and grandfather's history, see pages 286-7.]

ALFRED TUCKER was a life-long resident of Rutland, and enlisted, June 9, 1861, in Company A, 35th N. Y. Infantry, and served two years. He was a colonel in the War of 1812. Arthur H., his son, also served two years in Company A, 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, the same as his father. Volur Tucker has been thrice married, and has five children. He is at present a justice of the peace and bookkeeper for the Taggart Paper Company, at Felts Mills.

PETER POOR, brother of Matthew Poor, of Black River, was one of a large family, and was born in Cobelskill, N. Y., in 1804. He came to Black River at an early date, and conducted a saw-mill and planing mill, and finally retired to a farm. Peter married Prudence Clark, daughter of Asa Clark, of Rutland, who died in October, 1893, aged 85 years. Peter died in 1859, at Black River. He had nine children, four of whom are living, and three, Christopher, Emerson and Julius, are business men at Black River.

ELIJAH GRAVES, son of Jonathan Graves, one of the early settlers of the town of Rutland, was born in that town July 16, 1813. He attended the district school, and continued to attend winters until the twentieth year of his age. In the fall of 1827 he attended a

course of lectures on grammar and arithmetic, given by Wm. Ruger in an adjoining district. The first school taught by him was in the winter of 1833 and 1834, since which he taught a portion each year. In June, 1856, pursuant to the act creating the office of school commissioner, he received the appointment for the second district of Jefferson county. He had previously served as town superintendent of common schools in the towns of Lyme and Rutland. In 1858 he failed of an election. In December, 1858, he opened a select school at Evans Mills, teaching there eight terms.

HON. ANDREW C. MIDDLETON was born April 5, 1824. He was brought up on a farm, and has always made farming his business. He received a common school and academic education, and, after ceasing to be taught, continued in school as a teacher for a number of winters. In 1849 he became town superintendent of schools, a position which he filled satisfactorily for two years. In 1858 he was elected supervisor, and served two years, and again in 1868 he occupied the same position. During the war he was deputy collector of internal revenue. For the years 1872 and '73, he was president of the Jefferson County Farmers' Club. At a convention of farmers, October 20, 1873, Mr. Middleton was nominated to represent the 18th senatorial district, and he was elected by a large majority over his competitor. During his term he served at the head of the Committee on Agriculture, and also as a member of the Committee on Public Expenditures and Grievances. Mr. Middleton was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party. In 1847 he married Miss Nancy Butterfield, of Rutland. Dewitt C., a son, is in business in the city of Watertown. The Middleton family have been for many years an important factor in the town of Rutland. The origin of this distinguished family in America dates from 1790, some of them coming to this county in 1807. They have been a prolific family, and their record embraces John and Samuel, among the earliest farmers, and Christopher, born in 1809, also became a farmer. William was born in 1806, and he had a twin brother, both of whom were reared in the family of their uncle, Samuel, who was born in Montgomery county in 1796, and came to Rutland in 1807.

SAMUEL FRINK, son of Trustrim and Betsey (Clark) Frink, was born in Rutland in 1819. He married Lucy Ann, daughter of Robert Hardy, of that town, and the same year purchased a farm at the "Center," where he resided for 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Frink have three children, viz.: Carl H. and Asa B., who reside with their parents, and Lucy M. (Mrs. Frank J. Staplin), who resides on a farm one mile north of Rutland. Mr. Frink was supervisor in 1869, and has been town clerk two years. He has been justice of the peace for seven years. He was a Whig in politics until the formation of the Republican party, to which he has since

strictly adhered. During the War of the Rebellion he was very active in assisting to raise the town quotas from time to time, and to lighten the burdens of the government. Mr. Frink is past 73, but is still very active in business. His father died at the age of 85 years, and his mother at the age of 80 years.

JOHN W. BEECHER was born in 1820. In 1842 he married Elizabeth Wilson and settled on the old homestead. He has had two sons and two daughters, of whom the daughters, Mrs. H. B. Churchill, of Watertown, and Mrs. J. C. Riordan, survive. Mr. Beecher has served the town as justice of the peace and notary public, and now resides in the village of Tylerville.

WILLIAM SOUTHWORTH, son of John, was born October 23, 1816. He married Ortance Devois, of Wilna, April 4, 1854, and settled on the farm he now occupies. He served the town as supervisor three years, was assessor nine years and road commissioner three years. He worked at the carpenter's trade 20 years, and is now a farmer.

JACOB FULLER came to Rutland about 1802 or '3, from Shelburne Falls, Mass., and located in the northern part of the town. He returned to Massachusetts the next year and married Dilla Thayre, by whom he had five children, viz.: Sophronia, Daphne, Gratia, Lucretia and Norman J., the latter of whom resides in Carthage. Mr. Fuller was a farmer, and a deacon of the Baptist Church for more than 40 years. He was captain of a company of militia in the War of 1812, and participated in the battle of Sackets Harbor. Both he and his wife died on the old homestead in this town.

REUBEN SCOTT removed from Massachusetts to Rutland, and located in Rutland Hollow, on the farm now owned by Peter Pohl, where he died about 1803. He had born to him 14 children. Sewell Scott, son of Reuben, was born in this town. He married Olive Carpenter, and settled on a farm adjoining the old homestead. He afterwards bought the homestead, where he resided until his death. He had born to him seven children. R. B. Scott, son of Sewell, enlisted in Co. D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served with the regiment until it was mustered out, and was wounded in battle. He married Libbie Crouner, and now resides in the village of Tylerville.

WILLIAM P. BALL, son of Elihu and Anna (Pelton) Ball, was born November 24, 1810, in a log house built by his father on entering this town. He resided with his parents until 24 years of age, when he married Adelia A., daughter of Asa Hill, of Rodman. In the spring of 1825 he bought a farm, where he reared a family of three children, viz.: John, an adopted son, Antoinette (Mrs. George F. Hickox) and Agnes O. (Mrs. O. A. Johnson). In 1851 Mr. Ball built a new house on his farm, around which he set a row of maple trees, which now add much to the beauty of the place. He is one of the oldest men living who was born in this town. He

has been repeatedly honored by his townsmen by being chosen to the offices of assessor and highway commissioner, having held the latter office 12 years. John Ball, son of William P. Ball, of Rutland, settled in Minnesota, and when the war broke out he enlisted in Co. K, 1st Regiment Minnesota Vols., as a private, and was rapidly promoted to first lieutenant and then to captain of his company. His regiment was incorporated in the Army of the Potomac, and he participated in the first battle at Bull Run. From this time his regiment seemed destined to be foremost in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac. He was at Yorktown and Williamsburg, and in the memorable six days' fight in the Swamps of the Chickahominy. He returned with the army from the Peninsula and participated in the Second Bull Run and at Antietam. He was also in the battle at Fredericksburg under General Burnside, and in the hottest of the fight at Chancellorsville under Hooker, and at Gettysburg. In the latter engagement all the superior officers of his brigade were killed or wounded, and the formation of the brigade devolved upon him. After the disbandment of his regiment he was appointed colonel of the 11th Minnesota, with which he remained until the close of the war. Colonel Ball was wounded at Bristoe Station by a ball passing through his thigh. He returned to Minnesota after the close of the war, where he married. He died of consumption at the home of his parents, in Rutland, Sept. 26, '75.

JOHN STEBBINS, a native of Massachusetts, removed from Bridgewater, Oneida county, to Rutland, about 1806. He brought his family here with an ox-team, and settled on the farm now owned by his grandson, John Stebbins, where he resided until his death. He had four children, Samuel, Harley, Clymena and Lyman. Lyman married Elizabeth Murray, and settled on the farm now occupied by his son Harley, where he died in 1886. He also had four children, Ella, Anna E., Harley A. and John.

ASA CLARK, JR., married Betsey Poor, daughter of Christopher Poor, and settled on the Elias Clark farm, but later occupied the large stone house erected by his father in 1835, and resided on the homestead until his sudden death in 1882. Asa Jr.'s children were Christopher P., who now resides on the homestead; Lucy J. (the late Mrs. John Youngs); Clement, who died young; Asa D., who died in 1869; Mandana (Mrs. Stephen A. Merwillig), of Black River; and Chandler C., of LeRay. Mr. Clark was actively interested in town affairs; was supervisor three terms and assessor a number of years. He was greatly respected by the people, and was often chosen as mediator for the settlement of difficulties arising between neighbors.

DANIEL H. SCOTT was born in Black River village, in this town, September 23, 1828. In 1849 he married Lodema, daughter of Levi Snow, of the town of Philadelphia. They commenced house-keeping in Watertown,

where they remained about a year, when they removed to this town. September 28, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 35th N. Y. Volunteers. While on picket duty near Warrenton, Va., June 20, 1862, he was wounded in the left hand by a spent ball, which resulted in the loss of three fingers, on account of which he now receives a pension. Mr. Scott has two children, Byron N. and Nellie E.

HON. JOSEPH GRAVES was born in East Haddam, Conn., October 3, 1787, and in 1812 he located in Sackets Harbor, remaining there during the War of 1812-13. He married Anna Graves, of Copenhagen, in 1815, and settled in this town. He was a prominent man, and served his town as supervisor for 10 years. In 1842 he was elected Member of Assembly by a large majority, and in 1848 was one of the electors who supported Gen. Lewis Cass for the Presidency. He also served as justice of the peace several years. In 1811 he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued a member 58 years. He died in December, 1875, aged 89 years, and his wife November 1, 1882. They had six children, two of whom are living, Hubert and Delia J. (Mrs. E. D. Allen). Hubert Graves was born June 29, 1820. In 1840 he married Adelaide De Laflaur, daughter of John B., and settled on the old homestead, where he engaged in farming until 1881, when he removed to Black River village. They have had five children: Anna J. and Allen D., deceased; Joseph S., Eugene and Frank P.

ELI KELLOGG came into the county of Jefferson in 1822, coming from Lowville, where he had settled in 1805 with a colony of Massachusetts families. About 1806 he married Grace, daughter of Captain Jonathan Rogers, and removed to Martinsburg, then the county seat of Lewis county, at which place he remained till 1822, when he removed with his family to the south part of the town of Rutland. There he reared the large family which had been born to him. Eli Kellogg died at Adams about 1855. Sylvester Kellogg, born January 21, 1808, married Irene, daughter of Rev. Walter Harris Terry, March 10, 1840. He continued to reside in the town of Rutland until 1885, when he removed to Adams Centre, at which place he died in April, 1888. Our present able district attorney was the son of Sylvester Kellogg, and was born March 17, 1858.

ASA BROWN was one of the pioneers of Lorraine, and was the first supervisor of that town. He died in 1813. Ira, son of Asa, was born January 25, 1812. After the death of his father, his mother married Milo Maltby, of Rutland, and they located in that town. In 1831 Ira married Alzina Stanley, daughter of Asa, by whom he had seven children. Stanley W. Brown was born March 12, 1836. In 1858 he married Rebecca, daughter of Stephen Adsit, by whom he has had two children, Willie D. and Flora B., both deceased. In August, 1862, Mr. Brown en-

listed in Company I, 5th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; was at Washington and Harper's Ferry, and was mustered out in June, 1865.

JOEL WOODWORTH came from Connecticut, and located in Watertown about 1810, and settled on the farm owned by Elizabeth Woodworth. He also engaged in the manufacture of fanning-mills, and did surveying for the early settlers. He served as supervisor and assessor, and was defeated as a candidate for member of Assembly on the Democratic ticket. He married Catharine Dennie, and they had seven children.

ISAAC YOUNGS came from Canada to Jefferson county about 1831, and located in Rodman, where he engaged in farming. He reared a family of 14 children. His son, William H., was a member of the 14th Regt. N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was killed at Petersburg by a sharp shooter. Richard Youngs, son of Isaac, was born in 1838. November 10, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 94th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, and was with that regiment in all its battles. After his discharge, July 26, 1865, he returned to Tylerville. December 24, 1861, he married Lydia A., daughter of Edmund Wright, of Rodman, by whom he has had a large family.

HEZEKIAH SMITH, son of Abraham, came to Rutland from Salisbury, Herkimer county, in 1834. In 1829 he married Nancy Bidleman, by whom he had three sons, Wm. O., of Watertown; H. L., who died at the age of 22 years, and George W. The latter, who was born in 1840, married Jeanette A., daughter of William Oakes, of Brownville, in 1862, and settled on the old homestead farm, where he has since resided.

CHARLES H. CRAMER was born in the town of Harrisburg, Lewis county, and in 1835 came to this town with his parents. His father, Henry Cramer, purchased 90 acres of land of Alvin Dodge, a little north of the village of Tylerville, to which he subsequently added 65 acres. Charles married Olive Jane, daughter of Timothy Bailey, of this town, and they had seven children. Mrs. Cramer died in 1867, and in 1869 he married Mary Jane, widow of John Hazel, by whom he had two children, Lina B. and Robert B.

CHESTER C. GOLDTHRIFE, son of Benoni, was born in Rutland, June 28, 1839. In November, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, 97th New York Volunteers, and participated in the battles of South Mountain, Antietam and several minor engagements. He was discharged in July, 1865. In 1868 he married Margaret, daughter of George Olley, by whom he has had seven children.

LANSING J. CRAMER, M. D., is the resident physician at Tylerville, and has grown into a large and successful practice. In the fall of 1894 he married Miss Maude Fish, daughter of Mrs. Zeruah Fish, of Watertown.

JAMES FULTON, JR., was born in Colerain, Mass., whence he removed to this county, locating in Champion in 1806, where he took up 120 acres and built a log cabin. He mar-

ried Sarah Choate, of Massachusetts, and they had nine children. In 1838 he located in this town, at Rutland Hollow, where he died in 1838. Jesse Fulton, son of James, was born in 1812. He married married Mary, daughter of Reuben Scott, in 1847, and settled on a farm in Rutland. Mrs. Fulton died January 20, 1889. They had a daughter, Ida E., who married George Hadcock.

WILLARD OAKES, son of Nathaniel, was born in Athens, Vt. He married Sally Bartlett, of Massachusetts, and in 1842 or 1843 located in this town on the farm now occupied by his son, Henry D., where he died in 1875. His wife died in 1874. They had eight children. Henry D. Oakes was born May 3, 1841. In 1864 he married Emily A., daughter of Elizur Shephard of Potsdam, and settled on the homestead, where he has since been engaged in farming.

WILLIAM H. COON, son of David and Susannah Coon, was born in the town of Antwerp in 1845, the youngest of five children. His father died, and his mother married, for the second time, William Bedell, a widower having 12 sons. Soon after this marriage Mr. and Mrs. Bedell removed to this town, where they remained until his death, in 1865. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, nine of Mr. Bedell's sons enlisted, as did also Orlando W. and Almar G. Coon. November 2, 1861, at the age of 16 years and five months, William H. enlisted, without the knowledge of his parents, at Copenhagen, Lewis county, under Lieutenant B. F. Smith, and was mustered into service at Albany, in November, 1861, in Company B, 35th N. Y. Vols. He was discharged in November, 1862, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, and returned home. In 1863 he went to New Hampshire, and the same year to Sharon, Vt., where he re-enlisted in Company D, 17th Vermont Vols. He was discharged July 23, 1865, in the field near Petersburg, Va.

ALEXANDER BROWN, son of Francis and Betsey (Huntley) Brown, was born in the town of Philadelphia, July 23, 1825, where his father settled in 1820. At the age of 25 years, Alexander married Mary E., daughter of Henry Lawrence, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, by whom he had three children. In July, 1861, Mr. Brown enlisted in the 1st N. Y. Light Artillery. After being discharged from the Light Artillery, he re-enlisted in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Brown receives a pension. His father was a pensioner of the War of 1812.

ANDREW Z. DRAKE, son of Almond, was born in Brownville, Dec. 4, 1836. March 7, 1858, he married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Crosett, of Rutland, and settled at Felts Mills, where he has since resided. August 17, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was discharged June 27, 1865. Mr. Drake is a merchant at Felts Mills. Mrs. Drake died in 1888.

HIRAM B. CHURCHILL, son of Archibald M., was born in LeRay, July 25, 1837. In May, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, 35th Regt. N. Y. Vols., and served with the regiment until September 7, when he was sent to the hospital at Washington. He was discharged December 30, 1861. He returned to Rutland, and in 1862 married Mary S. Beecher, daughter of John W., and has since been engaged in farming. Mr. Churchill was one of six brothers, who served in the late Civil War.

WILLIAM T. LEWIS, son of Abel P., was born in Champion, June 5, 1831. In 1854 he married Elmanza M., daughter of Jeremiah Smith, and in 1859 settled in the town of Rutland. Since 1868 he has resided in Black River village. August 20, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was discharged for disability May 15, 1864. He has had four children. Upon the death of his first wife, Mr. Lewis married her sister, Abbie E. Mr. Lewis has in his possession a belt of wampum, which was worn by Col. Andrew Lewis during the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars.

CHAS. A. CARPENTER, son of Amos and Pamela, was born Nov. 30, 1836, and is a resident of this town. In 1860 he married Amelia J., daughter of William Roberts, and settled at Felts Mills, where he has since resided. August 6, 1862, he enlisted in Company D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; was wounded at Petersburg, June 30, 1864, and was discharged from the hospital at West Philadelphia, Pa., May 18, 1865. He has three sons, Charles H., William G. and Fred W.

WILLIAM CLOSS, son of Christopher, was born in Columbia, Herkimer county, whence at the age of 14 years, he removed with his father to Pamela, where he resided until he attained his majority, when he located in this town. He married Lovina, daughter of Richard Phillips, of Pamela, and removed to LeRay. In 1862, when a resident of Rutland, he enlisted in Co. K, 10th N. Y. H. A., and while in the engagement in front of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, was severely wounded in the leg by a minie-ball. His leg was amputated April 4, and he was discharged August 11, 1865. He has since resided at Felts Mills.

W. J. LASHER, son of William I. and Lydia (Stoddard) Lasher, was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, August 4, 1837. In 1864 he married Matilda, daughter of James Gaines, of Harrisburg, and in 1867 purchased the Tuttle Hotel at Rutland Center, and located in that village. He is proprietor of the Central Hotel at Tylerville.

GEORGE S. SABIN was born in the town of Ontario, Wayne County, November 28, 1838. He was reared upon a farm, and at an early age commenced teaching school winters and attending the academy at Macedon in the summer. In the spring of 1861 he went West, and in June of that year enlisted in the 6th Ohio Vols., at Cincinnati, serving three years. When mustered out he located in

Wayne county, N. Y., where he re-enlisted in the 9th N. Y. H. A., serving one year. At the close of his term of service he commenced the study of medicine in the office of his uncle, Dr. S. A. Sabin, in September, 1865, and graduated from the University of Michigan, in March 1868, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession in the village of Denmark, Lewis county, where he remained one year. He married Cornelia M., daughter of Leonard H. Loomis, and removed to this county, where he has since practiced, with the exception of three years' residence in Iowa. He now resides in Watertown.

GARDNER TOWNE.—In the list of residents of the town of Rutland deserving a special mention stands the name of Gardner Towne, and perhaps we cannot better express the quality of his life and character than to quote from one of the local papers at the time of his death:

"Gardner Towne, whose earthly example was brought to a close on the 20th day of June, 1879, at his home on Sterling street, in Watertown, at the age of 83 years and six months, was a man over whose demise we may well pause to drop a tear and draw a lesson. Of his childhood and youth we only know by report, but have been somewhat personally cognizant of his middle age and later years. He was born at Ringe, N. H., in the year 1795, and moved to Rutland with his father's family in 1804, at the age of nine years. His mother was killed the same year by a stroke of lightning, she being the first white person who died in the town. Gardner Towne married, in 1826, Miss Dorcas Eames, sister of Moses and Clift Eames, who still survives him. Of this union there was born one daughter, Janette, now Mrs. William G. Pierce, of Watertown, N. Y. Mr. Towne belonged to a class of modest, but capable men, who took an intelligent interest in public affairs, but who never put themselves forward for the honors or emoluments of office. His occupation was that of a farmer, and it was mainly from the high stand he took in his school district and town in behalf of education and temperance that his conspicuous ability attracted public attention. He was an earnest, sincere man in all his convictions, and not the least fanatical in anything. The line of demarkation between enthusiasm for a cause and fanaticism was in him clearly defined, but never crossed. The advocacy he brought to bear on education, temperance and religious and political liberty, was that of steady pressure, rational advocacy, and a high and noble example. His school district, led by his calm wisdom, was made a model, from which the whole county took example. In 1855, when the temperance cause was carried to as high a point as it has ever attained, he was selected by the temperance men of this senatorial district for their State senator. He accepted a nomination at their hands, was adopted by the Whig party as their candidate, and elected. The district

has never had a more faithful, true and practical Senator. He was several times elected supervisor of his town, having always to be urged to accept public positions.

"He moved from his farm in Rutland to the city of Watertown in November, 1862, and some six or eight years afterwards united with the 1st Presbyterian Church there. He was always a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Rutland Congregational Church, but not then a church member. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, and his remains deposited in Brookside cemetery. He went down like a shock of corn, fully ripe."

Another local paper, in a little memorial notice of Mr. Towne at the time of his death, spoke of him as "one of the best men that ever lived."

Mr. Towne was for many years a member of the board of directors of the Agricultural Insurance Company, of Watertown, who paid to his memory resolutions of respect.

Mrs. Gardner Towne was the daughter of Daniel Eames, and was one of 13 children. She was born May 26, 1801, in the town of Western, Oneida county, her parents coming to Rutland when she was an infant. She

was well fitted to be the companion of her husband—theirs was a happy and congenial union. A notice in a local paper at the time of her death, written by one who had known her long and well, said of her, among other things: "Very few people have had the respect of the community in which they have lived to a higher degree than Mrs. Towne. Naturally of an amiable and cheerful disposition, supplemented by sweet Christian graces, she was a pleasant companion for young or old. Her virtues—and they were many—were quiet, refined, domestic virtues, such as became her sex, her age and her position. It was the violets' perfume she shed about her, which blooms unseen. Her tastes were refined, as was her nature, and the ornament she prized was a cheerful and quiet spirit. She was always the true friend, the trusted wife and mother—ever ready with offices of help and love whenever needed—a true-hearted woman, and true to her convictions. There was not a treacherous or doubtful fibre in her nature. Such was her life. Having finished her work, she waited hopefully the coming of the message of the Master, who gave her sleep." Her death occurred July 7, 1887, in the 87th year of her age.

THERESA.

THERESA was formed from Alexandria by an act of April 15, 1841, and was named in honor of the daughter of James LeRay de Chaumont; she married the Marquis de Gouvello, of France. It is nearly in the form of a parallelogram, with its longer lines stretching northeast and southwest. St. Lawrence county is its northeastern boundary, LeRay township its southwestern, Orleans joins it on the west, Alexandria on the northwest, and Antwerp and Philadelphia on the southeast. Indian river traverses the entire length of the town, entering at its southern corner and leaving it in the extreme northeast, whence it passes into St. Lawrence county. The town contains a number of beautiful lakes, lying principally in the northern part. Of these, Butterfield and Mud lakes lie on the Alexandria line, and partly in that town, Grass Lake is partly in St. Lawrence county, Moon extends into Antwerp, while Hyde, Crystal, Sixberry, Millsite, Red and Maskolunge lakes, and the Lake of the Woods, lie wholly in Theresa. The margins of these lakes are nearly everywhere bound in by high, rocky shores. The surface along Indian river is broken and traversed by ridges of gneiss rock, with fertile intervals. The ledge known as Bluff Rock, four miles below Theresa village, on the river, is from 130 to 150 feet in height, and nearly a half mile in length, in a great part of this distance descending sheer from the summit to the water's edge. From the falls to the St. Lawrence county line the surface of the country along the river is level. It is also

comparatively free from inequalities in the south and southwest portions. In other parts, particularly in the lake section, it is broken by abrupt hills and ribbed by barren and forbidding ledges. Nearly all the township was comprised in the 220,000-acre purchase of LeRay from the Antwerp Company, January 4, 1800. It has an area of 25,604 acres.

The first town meeting was held at the public house of Marcius B. Ashley, in Theresa village, April 11, 1841, and resulted in the election of the following officers, viz.: Percival D. Bullard, town clerk; Abraham Morrow, Michael Servis and Osmyn Caswell, justices of the peace; Richard Hoover, assessor; Barney N. Hanson and Jonathan Hakes, commissioners of highways; Stephen Scott, commissioner of common schools; Samuel S. Strough and Ichabod Cronkite, inspectors of common school; Samuel T. Brooks, overseer of the poor; Isaac L. Huntington, Jeremiah R. Hungerford and Albert W. Covenhoven, constables. Alex. Salisbury, elected supervisor of Alexandria for that year prior to the partition, held over as supervisor of the new town, under a clause of the act of erection, which provided that all persons elected to town offices in Alexandria at the last previous annual meeting should continue to hold those offices, until the expiration of their term, in the towns in which their residence fell. Some other officers than the supervisor also held over in Theresa under that provision.

In 1890 Theresa had a population of 2,391—a gain of two in 10 years. The town is situa-

ted in the third school district of Jefferson county, and in 1888 had 15 school districts, one of which was joint, in which 18 teachers were employed 28 weeks or more.

Theresa village was incorporated June 29, 1871, under the general act of April 20, 1870, for incorporation of villages. The first election, held July 29, resulted in the choice of George E. Yost, president; John Parker, Ambrose Walradt and Gideon Snell, Sr., trustees; Hiram P. Salisbury, treasurer; and Charles Fairbanks, collector. The trustees appointed Melvin E. Cornwell clerk. Rev. Mr. Rockwell made a survey and map of the corporation, which embraces about 1,200 acres. The village is a station on the Utica & Black River division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg Railroad, 17 miles from Watertown, 190 from Albany and 332 from New York. It has telegraph, telephone and express offices, and a population of about 1,200. The principal manufacturing establishments of the village are Pool & Cheeseman's grist and saw-mill, C. Wakefield & Son's iron foundry and Snell & Makepeace's flouring and feed mill. It is one of the principal villages of the county, and is pleasantly situated at the High Falls on Indian river, which furnishes an excellent

water-power. May 11, 1859, the village was visited by a most disastrous fire, which spread devastation on both sides of the river, destroying one barn and two dwellings, two or three saw-mills, a wood-working shop, machine shop, a foundry, grist-mill and a cloth factory. The bridge was also totally destroyed. In 1863 a flood did great damage here, carrying away the upper dam, the covered bridge and other property.

Soon after midnight on the morning of April 5, 1890, a more disastrous fire visited the village of Theresa, destroying more than \$150,000 worth of property, including every business place in the village, with the exception of the American Hotel and one saloon. Forty-two buildings were burned and 17 families were made homeless. [For a full description of this fire, see article later on.]

West Theresa is a small hamlet in the western part of the town. It was once considered of enough importance to have a postoffice, which was established in 1848, but has long since been discontinued. Warren Parrish was the first postmaster. A post-office, known as Military Road, was established in the southeastern part of the town, near the line of LeRay, about 1840. It was in existence but a few years.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THERESA.

PREPARED BY B. PALMER CHEESEMAN, JOS. FAYEL AND MAJ. J. A. HADDOCK.

AT an early day, Benjamin Wright, the distinguished surveyor, called the attention of Mr. LeRay to the great water power on Indian river, at the village of Theresa, where at the lower falls the water-power was a perpendicular fall of 55 feet, and about 100 rods above, another fall of about 15 feet. These water-falls attracted Mr. LeRay as a favorable locality to commence a settlement. In 1812 a path was cut through the wilderness from Evans Mills—nine miles—which would allow an ox team with a sled to pass through, for wagons were unknown in those primitive settlements. Mr. LeRay, in the same year, cleared, under the direction of Captain John Hoover, 40 acres on the farm now owned by J. P. Douglas, about one mile from the falls. He built a log house and a frame barn. The next year he made another clearing of 100 acres, on the farm which was purchased in 1815 by James Shurtliff.

Mr. LeRay also employed Musgrove Evans to survey 1,000 acres as a reservation for a village. Anson Cheeseman moved his family into the mill house in 1815, before it was completed.

Thus was the opening made for civilization, where for years none but Indian trappers and hunters followed a trail along the bank of the river. There was a well-defined trail along the west bank of the river, and there was to be seen, about four miles above the village, a small cleared plot on the river

flat of a couple of acres, called the "Indian Garden," where the Indians had bivouacked and raised vegetables. Mr. Joseph Fayel well remembers spending many hours by the light of the fisherman's camp-fire, listening to the thrilling incidents of the hunter's experience of old Uncle John Sixberry, who spent his whole life in hunting, trapping and fishing, and died a few years ago at the ripe old age of 104 years. He entertained an inveterate hatred of an Indian, and when talking about them, his eyes would snap and flash like fire-brands, and he would raise to his feet at the thought of the atrocities committed by these savages upon his father's family. He said it was sure death for any Indian to pass in sight of the muzzle of his rifle. He pointed to the spot where he had seen an Indian in a canoe, and saw him roll over the side of his craft. No doubt the bullet from the rifle of old "Uncle Six," consigned him to a watery grave.

Sylvester Bodman emigrated from Massachusetts in an ox cart and on horse-back. His noble wife rode the horse and carried the baby in a basket fastened to the saddle. The kind old lady died in 1881, at the age of 104. There are several descendants of the family yet living.

In 1823 Dr. John D. Davison settled as a practicing physician, and died in 1860. In 1825 Olney Pearce and Anson Ranney purchased the store of Ebenezer Lull, and

opened a business under the name of Pearce & Ranney. In connection with the store they manufactured large quantities of pot and pearl ashes. The first school-house was built in 1818. During the years of 1822 and 1823, there was an epidemic of fever and ague, caused by the opening of the wilderness, and many of the settlers left their improvements, but many remained.

During the winters of 1831 and 1832, Henry Hooper, of Quebec, would take a large lot of French Canadians to the pine plains and the country around, and during the winters would manufacture large quantities of pine and elm timber, and put it in the river at Hull bridge, at the bend of Indian River, and some was drawn by farmers and put into the river below the falls. In the spring freshets the timber was floated down the river to Ogdensburg, and there rafted to Quebec. This business was abandoned after two years of trial.

Anson Cheeseman, the father of B. Palmer Cheeseman, our local historian, came into Theresa in the fall of 1817. The improvements which had been made by Mr. LeRay had developed a bridge at the lower falls. A dam and saw-mill were also constructed, and a frame house had been enclosed, being the only one in town. Anson Cheeseman had a contract with LeRay to supply the saw-mill with logs and to saw them into merchantable lumber. The next year (1818) Benjamin Barnes came, and purchased land on the east side of the river, half a mile from the upper falls. He was a man of peculiar energy, was a licensed M. E. preacher, and had learned the trade of a mason. He at once began manufacturing brick and burning lime, proving a most acceptable and valuable member of society, as he was peculiarly adapted to a new country, being able to both work and pray. In that year (1818) Mr. LeRay caused a raceway to be excavated and the foundation walls built for a grist-mill, and Anson Cheeseman had the contract for the work, Benjamin Barnes doing the mason work. The next year (1819) LeRay caused the mill to be built, and Noah Ashley was the first miller, and put the mill in operation. It was a great convenience to all that section and was the foundation of that material prosperity which the Indian river then and since has conferred upon the thrifty village of Theresa. In that same year (1819) LeRay caused a frame hotel to be built at the "High Falls," as the place was then denominated, the name "Indian River" having been dropped. That hotel was afterwards destroyed by fire, and in it a colored woman was cremated.

The site of this hotel was afterwards purchased by Gen. Archibald Fisher, and he caused a brick hotel to be built, Benjamin Barnes having the contract for the mason work, his price being \$4.00 per 1,000 brick laid in the wall, he furnishing everything—a price that now appears surprisingly low, as such brick alone, as went into that hotel, would now bring \$5.00 per 1,000, delivered

at the kiln. The hotel was completed in 1822, the same year that the first white child was born in the village (Mary F. Lull, who married John A. Haddock, the editor). This latter fact is challenged, however, by the statement that the honor belonged to Tammy Cheeseman, but it is probable that they were born quite close together, perhaps not 10 days apart. The first child born in the town proper, outside the village, was indisputably Fanny Cole, who afterwards married Jacob Ostrander.

In 1818 James Shurtliff purchased land on the east side of the river, about a mile from the river, and was elected justice of the peace. He became an elder in the Presbyterian Church. His family became a noted one in Theresa, several prominent citizens marrying his daughters, and the sons proving acceptable members of society.

Ebenezer Lull, from Butternuts, Otsego county, was the first merchant. He opened a store in 1820, afterwards taking Azariah Walton as a partner. Mr. Lull married Almira Barnes, July 21, 1821. She was the first school teacher, daughter of that Barnes who gave his name to the "Barnes Settlement," near Goose Bay, in Alexandria. Mr. Lull died in 1827, much lamented, for he was an enlightened, popular business man, ready to aid the deserving poor, who were struggling to found homes. Most of the trade of Lull & Walton was in square oak timber and staves, marketed in Montreal and Quebec. In 1821 Walton purchased five acres of land on the east side of the lower falls, with one-half of the whole water power of Indian river. In 1822 he removed his family from Brownville to Theresa, but about 1827 he removed permanently to Alexandria Bay, having been appointed deputy collector of customs at that place, where he became finally very wealthy, and an important factor in developing the Thousand Islands.

One of the permanent improvements made by Walton at Theresa, was his excavation, in 1824, of a site for a chute and flume, by which he utilized the water pouring over the dam by diverting it to a saw-mill located in the deep gulf northeast of the falls, which mill is still continued, and some of the original timbers of that race-way and flume are yet in place and well preserved. In 1822 or 1823 Walton sold a portion of his land and a restricted interest in the water-power to Nathan M. Flower, who built a cloth-dressing and wool-carding establishment upon the extreme point of rocks adjoining the northeast bank of the High Falls, and there he established a valuable and permanent business. He was the founder of the celebrated Flower family, all of whom have justified the honest blood of their ancestry—one of them becoming the popular Governor of the great State of New York, and one serving as commander of a gallant company in the Union army, while the remaining sons have all risen to wealth and prominence. Nathan M. Flower was for many years justice of the

peace, and it is said that he never had one of his justice's decisions reversed on certiorari. He was a peculiarly honorable and able man, beloved by every one, and his early death was felt as a great public calamity. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church, and his sons have united in erecting the present beautiful church edifice to the memory of their parents. It is shown in this History, as well as the mural tablets inserted upon its interior walls.

The first blacksmith in Theresa was Curly Smith. He came in 1818, and located on the east side of the river at the lower falls, near the end of the bridge. His forge was in the open air, as we may see travelling tinkers on the continent of Europe, who work for a day and then pass on. Smith was a brother-in-law of Walton. This blacksmith afterwards built a house, but used part of his home for his smithshop. That same house was afterwards purchased by Mr. Flower, and in it he resided for many years before removing into the Flower mansion on the main street of the village.

In 1818 Jesse Doolittle also purchased land about one mile northeast of the upper falls, removing thither from Watertown. His children were: Jesse S., Jr., Richard, Molly and Mira. In 1820 Sylvester Bodman came, and he was an usually valuable addition to the new town, for he was a worker. This family was well-known through all the years of their lives; the children's names were: Martin, Miranda, Sophronia (Mrs. David J. Wager), Sylvester and Atwood, and they have all proved honorable members of society. Mrs. Bodman, Sr., lived to be 104 years old. In that same year (1820) Dudley Chapman came in. He was also a hard and persistent worker. His children were: Mary, William D. and Simeon.

Zalmon Pool came in about 1818. His children were: Charles, Zalmon, Jr., and three daughters. Sinecy Ball also came in about 1818. He had a large family. One of his grandsons is the Rev. Wilson Ball, at present pastor of the M. E. Church at Theresa. Dr. Brooks was the first physician, followed by Dr. J. D. Davison; Ebenezer Lull was the first merchant, followed by Anson Ranney; and Henry Morey was the first hotel keeper, followed by General Fisher and parties not now remembered, until Suel Wilson became proprietor, and he was hotel keeper for many years, followed by several short-lived proprietors, until Mr. Getman, father of the three Getman Brothers, came to the front. He, and his sons after him, proved to be the right men in the right place.

Subsequently to 1818 the town began to be settled quite rapidly. The water-power brought mechanics, while the farming lands, though broken, proved wonderfully productive—hence all who came, with scarcely an exception, could always find something to do. Abraham Morrow came in about 1821. (See his biographical sketch later on.) The Dr. Brooks spoken of as the first physician, was

the grandfather of Mr. Byron A. Brooks, now of Brooklyn, N. Y., the distinguished inventor and author.

The grist-mill erected by Mr. LeRay, was by him sold in 1822 to Percival Bullard, father of one of Theresa's most honorable and useful citizens, still living, and many years a merchant, Mr. Percival D. Bullard, whose portrait and biographical sketch are shown in another place in this history. That mill property has always been valuable, and still continues so. Many million bushels of grain, first and last, have passed through its hoppers.

The first Methodist preacher was Gardner Baker, but really the first movement towards a church sprang from the wife of Anson Cheeseman. When Mr. Baker came upon the circuit he was a young man of perhaps 18 years, without much education. His circuit was from Carthage to Ogdensburg, including Potsdam, Canton and Theresa, nearly 300 miles in extent. This long route he followed on horseback once in two weeks, preaching perhaps six or eight times, in log cabins, at four-corners, or wherever he could find listeners to his method of declaring the word of God. The writer of this sketch listened to his first sermon in Theresa. After a long life, full of good works, he died at Thousand Island Park. His life was stainless, his teachings pure—pre-eminently a good and useful man.

He was followed by Rev. Squire Chase, a man of stalwart frame and untiring industry. He was 19 years of age, tall and lank and not by any means educated. But he had in him, as shown by his life-long example and influence, the making of a grand itinerant Methodist preacher. He organized into legal form the first Methodist Society in Theresa, with some 26 members. He preached the funeral sermon of Ebenezer Lull, an event long remembered there, from the peculiar pathos which surrounded his untimely death, as he was cut down in the midst of great expectations and much usefulness. His widow became one of the original members of the Methodist organization at Theresa. Squire Chase afterwards went to Africa as a missionary, became superintendent of missions there, and died while on a brief visit to his native land. This sad event occurred at Syracuse, during the session of the Conference in that city. Mr. Chase died at the home of Mr. Judson, where he received every possible care.

The first Presbyterian clergyman was Rev. William B. Stow, who came as a missionary, no church organization having been completed. He located about a mile below Plessis, for the Plessis and Theresa churches were served by the same pastor for many years afterward, even up to 1850. He formed the church at Theresa May 8, 1825, at the house of Abraham Morrow. The number enrolled was 12, eight females and four males.

The name "Indian River," first given to Theresa, was appropriate, for it was a great

resort for the red man, whose wigwams were in the gulf now traversed by the race-way and flume of Pool & Cheeseman's saw-mill. The high bluffs on either hand were covered with a fine evergreen growth, a great protection in cold weather. When the Cheesemans came in, white people were scarce, but the Indians were plentiful. Like their successors, the whites, they had occasional quarrels over bad whisky, but they were in general an inoffensive lot, much given to begging pork and potatoes, their nomadic life not permitting them to stay long enough in one place to fatten pork or raise a crop. But they were good trappers, and the abundance of muskrats and mink, whose skins found ready sale, kept them supplied with the necessities of life. The Indian river, a sluggish stream below Theresa to Rossie, was the home of many fur-bearing animals, and hunting them for their skins helped to pay for many a farm in Theresa. Those were the days before the present game laws, which prohibit the poor from enjoying the good gifts of a bountiful and discriminating providence, but aims to reserve the denizens of the water and of the air for the pleasure (not the necessities) of a favored few. That wild animals were numerous, is attested by the fact that the writer remembers when he was a boy, going with some companions to the falls, and there listening to the howling of wolves—a peculiar sound, hard to imitate. Those scenes have passed away. There has followed them an era, said to be more cultivated and advanced, but in which man's struggle for existence is not lessened, but seems to be increased, because the simple ways of living then prevalent really left a person more freedom for thought and reading than now.

As an unbroked forest, Theresa was beautiful, along the river especially so, but clearing away the timber has revealed the rugged rocks, a painful but truthful illustration of the fact that our alleged advance in civilization has laid bare much that before was invisible, and is altogether unsightly. A poor man is now not much removed from a menial—equal to his richer neighbor only when he casts a ballot. In those olden times a community of interest for protection and defense made all equal after election as well as before.

In 1828 Sylvester Bodman came to the village with his oxen and cart; when left for a while they started for home. The road then run along the edge of the gulf by the lower grist-mill. By some means or other, in going down the hill, the oxen and cart plunged down into the gulf (80 feet) to the bottom. One of the oxen was taken out alive, and one was killed. In 1845 Peter H. Ryther built a blacksmith shop and trip-hammer in the gulf. It was afterwards owned by George W. Flower, and turned into a butter-tub factory. In 1848 the old grist-mill, then owned by George Wilson, burned down on Sunday. It was re-built,

and went up in smoke in the great fire at the falls in 1859. In 1843 Anson Ranney built a grist-mill with four run of stones, at the upper falls, which was afterwards purchased by Snell & Makepeace, and changed into what is known as the "roller system." They are now manufacturing 15 barrels of a fine grade of flour every day. Wakefield & Son have a foundry and machine shop at the lower falls, and manufacture ploughs and hay presses and various other articles of use.

At a point on Indian River about half way between Evans Mills and Theresa, a city was founded in 1833 by Prince Achilles Murat, a son of Marshal Joachim Murat, king of Naples and Sicily. His mother was Caroline Bonaparte, sister of the great Napoleon. Prince Murat cut a big swell. He came from Bordentown, New Jersey, where he had been living with his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte. He built a saw-mill and grist-mill on a water power, and named the city Joachim, after his father. He also built a store and stuffed it full of goods bought in New York on credit, and in less than a year and a half the sheriff closed the whole thing out for the benefit of his creditors. He had with him a nicely well dressed and genteel looking young Frenchman by the name of Louis Vase for his business clerk. The Prince was slovenly in his dress, and was a great horse jockey. He could not drive to Theresa without trading horses, and he was quite a success in that direction. He rode in a carriage that had been used for a long time by his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte. He was always ready for a horse race, and employed John Starring and uniformed him to ride his horses. He would put up a horse race about every week at Evans Mills, with the eccentric old Paine Hinds. He was sued by Daniel Hubbard before Nathan M. Flower, for the value of one sheep, worth one dollar and twenty-five cents. The Prince fled the country and went to Texas. He left many debts behind him. Among his obligations was a debt of \$1,500 to his millwright, Isaac Barrett. He fought two duels in Texas, and then went to Florida, where he had a brother residing. In 1848, on the establishment of the 2d empire by his cousin, Louis Napoleon, the Prince returned to France, where he arrived on the day of the election of the Legislative Assembly. The election was postponed one week. He went to his father's native department and announced himself as a candidate. Other candidates were in the field, but the name of Murat overcame all opposition. He was elected almost unanimously. The Prince became one of the Imperial family of France, with at one time a squint at the throne of Naples. The overthrow of the empire by the German army in 1871, reduced him again to private life.

The first marked grave in the old burial ground at Theresa is that of Dr. James Brooks, with 1823 as the date of burial. But there certainly was two graves there before that, one of James Cassleman, who was

drowned, and the other that of a negro woman, who was burned to death in the first hotel built by Mr. LeRay in 1819. The old burial ground was first used as a place of sepulcher under a grant of one acre by Mr. LeRay for that purpose. There have been two other additions of an acre each, obtained through purchase by the town, and so the legal title of the whole field remains in the town as long as the ground is used as a place of burial.

There is a new cemetery, known as "Oak Wood," and it is being cared for and adorned to a considerable extent. It was first started by a general subscription, and organized into an association under the general cemetery law of the State, the lot owners having the controlling power. The site is beautiful, the improvements elegant, particularly those of the Flower family, which comprises a granite monumental base, surmounted by a monolith column of the same material. The Yost monument is also a fine piece of work. Mr. Wm. Lambie is now president of the board of trustees, and much of the general work of improvement has been done under his direction. The first president was Hon. Franklin Parker, also an excellent manager and executive officer.

During the years 1854-6 there was much discussion at Theresa relative to the proposed "Utica & Clayton Railroad." This was an expensive matter for many of the leading citizens, for all they paid in on their subscriptions to that road was lost when the original plan was abandoned. But in 1870 the railroad fever again broke out in Theresa, and this time the project was destined to be a success. A committee of citizens, headed by Hon. Franklin Parker, went through the town soliciting subscriptions, and they succeeded in soliciting enough taxpayers to agree to bond the town for \$60,000. The legal proceedings that were necessary for the consummation of this plan having been complied with, the town was formally bonded. There were 10 or 12 years of delay and backing and filling by the "Black River & Morristown road," as well as by the "Black River & Utica road." In the meantime, the town received no dividends from the earnings of the road; and at last, about 1884, the town received in stock of the Black River & Utica Railroad \$60,000, upon which, since 1884, the town has received annual interest at 6 and 7 per cent. Having purchased \$800 additional of stock a year or two ago, its holdings are now \$60,800, worth 140 cents on the dollar; so that the town to-day, if it desired to sell its stock, could receive \$84,320 for it. The town owes \$53,300 on account of the original railroad indebtedness, but as an offset on this indebtedness the town has invested \$11,500 in different savings banks, which, as the bonds fall due in 1900, will be available as part payment. The actual money status of the town on account of its bonded debt for building its railroad is as follows:

Jan. 1, 1894.	Value of stock and premium.....	\$84,320
	Less bonds unpaid.....	\$53,300
	Less money invested ..	11,500
	Gain to the town's credit.....	\$42,520

Mr. P. D. Bullard has had the main labor of the details of these investments, from the start. The commissioners of the town, in connection with this railroad business, have been, from the beginning, Messrs. Percival D. Bullard, Hon. Franklin Parker and B. Palmer Cheeseman.

Jonathan Thompson started the first tannery in the town, on Barnes Creek, northeast of the Falls Settlement, in 1822. Nathaniel W. Lull also started one the same year, above the present railway station. Thompson afterwards moved his vats, etc., to a building at the south end of the lower bridge, where he also had a shop for the finishing of his leather. A third tannery was erected by Almond Thwing, in the ravine in the rear of the present American Hotel, and in 1860 another was built on the river above the falls and below Seeber's saw-mill.

WM. FAYEL'S REMINISCENCES.

The usual route pursued by the Indians from the St. Lawrence, was up the Oswegatchie in boats, through Black Lake, and by a short carrying place past the present site of Rossie, they again launched their canoes on the Indian river, and proceeding to the falls at Theresa, where another carrying place led them up the sources of the Indian river, and across to the Black river, whence they struck the Mohawk or West Canada Creek, and made their irruptions into the settlements, killing and scalping the defenceless inhabitants, and escaping with the plunder and such prisoners as they captured. A cove on the Indian river below Theresa falls is still called Indian landing, so known from time immemorial, and on an elevated point above the falls were old trees bearing marks made by the tomahawk, indicating a remote period at which, according to tradition, prisoners were tied and tortured. Old Sixberry, who lived to be near a hundred years old, gave his testimony to the statement, which he had heard repeated by the old Indian warriors. These trees were standing as late as 1831. Above the upper falls at that date a path was seen deeply worn by the Indians between the ledge and the water's edge, made by war and hunting parties, doubtless hundreds of years before. At the upper falls also there were seen obscure images and Indian inscriptions in the sandstone, which were destroyed in blasting for Ranney's mill.

That region was the heart of the hunting grounds of the Six Nations, and after the Revolution it was visited by hunting and trapping parties. The Indian river for 18 miles below the falls, was a sluggish stream, coursing through and overflowing extensive marshes, the home of the otter, fisher, mink and muskrat.

The channel of Black river was too swift and rocky for these fur-bearing animals, and the Indian river was the favorite resort of these trapping parties. As late as 1831, 1832 and 1833, I have seen bands of 30 or 40 of the Oneida and Brotherton tribes, packed with their traps, guns and outfit, arrive on their annual hunting and trapping expeditions. They left Oneida, following the main roads along in the month of March, when the snow was still deep, accompanied by their squaws, and all wearing white woolen blankets, the color of snow. When they struck the Military road the men would get drunk as lords at Job Armstrong's tavern, and I have seen them tumble over by the side of the road in the snow banks as helpless as sheep. I think in 1833 was the last when the Oneidas ceased visiting our section, as they were about that time removed to Green Bay by the government, and now a very small remnant of this ancient tribe are living in the Indian Territory.

Before the early mills at Watertown (1802), the nearest grist mill was at Vera Cruz, now Texas, in the township of Mexico, built by George Scriba, and so far away that the pioneers of Watertown pounded their corn for bread, Indian fashion, with a pestle in a hollow stump. When a boy I heard old Jonathan Cowan, who built the first mill in Watertown, and who in the thirties lived in Theresa, broken down with age and poverty, relate interesting particulars of the discomforts and privations endured by the pioneers. Mr. Cowan's family are buried in the old Trinity Church yard at Watertown, and their graves have suffered from vandalism and other neglects. He was one of three men who gave Watertown the public square.

The first settlers on the east side of the river principally came in by the old State road via Whitestown, Boonville, Turin and the Long Falls on the Black river. In the town of LeRay the first settlers, among whom were the Ingersons, Harts, Scovills and others, came from Saratoga county. I have heard the mother of Ezra and Isaac Ingerson, who was still living at an advanced age in 1833, relate startling incidents of the old French war on Lake Champlain. She remembered the Putnam and Rodgers rangers, and told of their exploits. Old settlers have recounted their adventures on blind roads and paths through the wilderness in search of their destination. While camped at night the wolves howled around them, and they were frightened away by hurling fire brands into the pack. They infested the log cabins of the settlers with their nocturnal howls. On one occasion a fawn that was chased by them sought shelter by rushing through the blanket door of Grandfather Cooper's cabin, and was saved from being devoured. Besides the dangers from wild beasts, another illustration of the privations endured by the early settlers in the "howling wilderness" was related to me by Raney Cooper, of his father, William Cooper, Sr., one of the earliest

in Pamela and LeRay. The first winter there was little or no hay or provender for cattle, which had to feed on browse. For oxen which worked, it was necessary to feed them a little hay "for the cud," and Mr. Cooper went on foot to Champion, eight miles, and brought a bundle of hay on his back over the snow and ice for his oxen. Think of that, ye farmers of 1895!

At that time, 1802-7, there were no stock laws, and in the summer season the cattle had an unlimited range of the woods to graze. One evening the eldest daughter of Mr. Cooper, then seven years old, was sent to bring home the cows for milking. Some two or three miles from the homestead, she found the cow lying down, so that the bell could not be heard. It grew dark, and as the wolves began their howling, she dared not undertake to find her way through the woods, so she laid down beside the old cow and slept till morning. Her folks were greatly alarmed at her absence meantime, and had instituted a search.

In 1812 all the country north of the settled portions of the township of LeRay, was then an unbroken wilderness, extending down the St. Lawrence border to Ogdensburg, and nightly in imagination was heard the hostile yell of the relentless savages. Block-houses were constructed for defense and the shelter of women and children in case of threatened attack. One or two block-houses were built on West creek in the town of LeRay. When Wilkinson's army were wintering in 1814 at French Mills, after the ill-fated expedition down the St. Lawrence, the farmers of LeRay and Lewis county did a thriving business in transporting provisions at great expense for the army from Sackets Harbor to French Mills. The weather was exceedingly cold and the snow over three feet.

In the month of February the army vacated French Mills, part going to Plattsburg, and General Brown's division to Sackets Harbor. Squire James Shurtliff, of Theresa, but at that time living in LeRay, once informed me that he, with 300 or 400 other farmers, went in sleighs to French Mills to bring the soldiers to Sackets Harbor. The road followed was by Antwerp, Russell and Hopkinton, as there was then no passable route along the St. Lawrence; the military road, though cut through from Sackets Harbor to Ogdensburg before the war, was not opened and worked till 1823. Squire Shurtliff gave me the names of all the LeRay people with him on that business. They were the pioneers of the town, in the prime of life, and most of them had belonged to the gallant militia company under Captain Ezra Ingerson, who repaired to the defense of Sackets Harbor in May, 1813. He said at French Mills the division going to Plattsburg marched on foot to guard the stores that were sent in that direction, fairly blocking the roads. The sleighs with Brown's division were the last to leave, and the rear was threatened by British detachments from the

Canada side. Some of the teamsters were cut off, but on the whole they had rather a jolly time, and were paid \$4.00 a day and rations. Thus, as Jefferson county, under the direct tax of \$3,000,000 levied by the government the year before, had to pay \$4,610 as her quota, many of the tax-payers got some of it back, in the way stated. It is not many years since we saw in Henry Taggart's and Grandfather Cooper's woods in Le-Ray, the white-oak stumps from which the timber was cut and hauled to Sackets Harbor, to build Commodore Chauncey's ship, the Superior, and that other stupendous log-heap, the New Orleans, which was demolished a few years ago. About 1845 there lived at Evans Mills the man, then of middle age, who was, or claimed to be, the "drummer boy" who, at the battle of Sackets Harbor, rushed up to the British Acting Deputy Quartermaster-General, Captain A. Gray, after being shot, and received from the dying officer his gold watch.

To the influence of Mr. LeRay, Jefferson county is indebted for the encouragement of a considerable French emigration from time to time. A large number of dependents and overseers in charge of various enterprises and avocations came over, and in due time married and settled down as farmers and useful citizens. Most of these had served in the wars under Bonaparte. Among the number were Ross, Dominique, Bouverian, Fayel, Herbert, the Blancs and many others. The downfall of Napoleon brought over many distinguished exiles, some of whom made investments and remained permanently. Among these were Joseph Bonaparte, and subsequently Achille Murat, Joseph Boyer, John LaFarge, Mesdames Delaaffolie and DeFariette. At Cape Vincent several prominent officers of Napoleon's army were induced to settle, among them Count Real, General Roland and Louis Peugnet. A son of Mr. Peugnet is a prominent business man in St. Louis. I may just add, in this connection, that General Beaugerard, the Confederate general, informed me that when a young man he learned the sword exercise from Peugnet, who was a skilled master of fencing. I spent the winter of 1853 at Cape Vincent, and heard the story repeated of Count Real's floating down the river, disrobed, lying flat on the bottom of his boat and indulging his imagination in the luxury of reading the best French novels.

That winter the town was in a flutter of expectancy over the railroad that was in process of building toward that point. A number of French families also arrived that winter from Paris, who had been compelled to leave in consequence of the usurpation of Louis Napoleon. Among the number was M. Pagnerre, somewhat distinguished as the secretary of the Provisional Government of February, 1848, who had been accorded a deliberative voice in that government. He occupied the famous "Cup-and-Saucer" house, where I called upon him. He was at a table

surrounded by some twenty gabbling ladies and gentlemen drinking wine. He was very polite and very obliging in giving lively accounts of recent transactions in the French capital, which are now of no interest.

About three miles from Cape Vincent, at Chaumont, there was a settlement of French, who, I think, were from Alsace, and came to this country about 1830. They were very devout Catholics, industrious and docile, somewhat clannish and uneducated. On their first arrival the men wore a blouse of blue cloth with collar and sleeve-cuffs embroidered with coarse white thread. Among them were the Branches and Votrans, whose sons, Fowfan and Pierre, worked in our parts. These people, with their shot-guns, spent their leisure time *a la chasse*, and did not disdain in bagging among the game our vagrant crows, upon which they feasted with a relish.

Another lively French settlement made about 1830, was that of the Croissant neighborhood, situated in LeRay, between Evans Mills and the Military road. When I first passed through it in the spring of 1831, there were many evidences of French taste seen in the wicket fences and galleries surrounding some of the residences. These people were prominent in the wars of Napoleon, and lived in the memory of the past. There was a chamberlain of the Emperor whose name has escaped me. Dominique, who was in the disastrous retreat from Moscow, was a gallant old grenadier, and loaned our folks his account of that ill-fated expedition. There was living at that time there an aged gentleman, a portrait-painter, who had been the pupil of David. The walls of his house were hung with over a hundred portraits of the Emperor and his marshals and other dignitaries of the empire, filling every niche in the dwelling. His venerable wife wore a black silk cap, and was equally charming and chatty with her honored consort. To find such a fine gallery of art in the woods was a surprise. I wonder what became of it and the owners? Perhaps Mr. Croissant, of LeLay, could throw some light on the subject, and give a more particular account of the prominent French people of the Croissant settlement.

The Shauftys, who first lived in that neighborhood, were from Alsace, and came in 1830, passing through Paris during the three days' Revolution of that year. Their daughter, Julia, who lived with us, never tired of telling about the barricades and the scenes of blood she witnessed in the streets of Paris, and the more pleasant figure of LaFayette on his white horse.

In the copy of Lindley Murray's English Reader, published by Knowlton & Rice, at Watertown, there was appended at the close a thrilling account of a fight with panthers by Jairus Rich, about 1824. Though the account lacked the mellow ripeness of age imparted to the Pomfret story of Putnam and the Wolf, yet being published in a school-

book, it had a wide circulation among youthful readers. A noted hunter was old Sixberry. He had the honor of having a beautiful lake near Indian river named after him. In his old age, for many years, he would haul his boat overland to Theresa falls and spend weeks fishing and trapping down Indian river, and that, too, after he lost one leg by falling into a fire. He was generally accompanied by his sons. Enjoyment of the sport rather than profit, was his object.

Another famous Hunter was old Adams, who lived many years between Stone Mills and LaFargeville, in the town of Orleans. He had the reputation of killing more deer and bears than any other hunter in that region. In 1833 Hiram Becker and Mr. Robinson, of Watertown, had the contract of painting Mr. John LaFarge's large mansion near LaFargeville, which was afterwards turned into a Catholic seminary, and they bought out old Adams' farm and betterments. Adams, who was a live personation of Cooper's Leather-Stocking, then moved to Depauville.

I was present when he left with his gun on his shoulder, leaving the family to haul the goods in a sleigh. A famous potato, well-known from its productiveness, was named after him, and was called the "Adams" potato. He belonged to a family of hunters. One of his brothers left Kentucky in 1822 to join the revolutionists in Mexico. He was taken prisoner and died there. A number of years ago I met in St. Louis a son of the Jefferson county Adams, who came on a visit to his son, Captain Adams, who was an aid on General Curtis' staff, and he informed me that his father lived to a great age. He further told me that his father procured the seed of the Adams potato from his brother who was killed in Mexico, and carried it all the way in his pocket, in the year 1818. A son of the Adams who lost his life in Mexico died in St. Louis six years ago. He was a great hunter, and accompanied Captain Bonneville on his famous expedition in 1833.

THE MORMONS AT THERESA.

RESPONDING to an urgent request, Mr. William Fayel, of St. Louis, has furnished the following interesting article relating to the Mormon raid upon the people of Theresa and the towns adjoining. Those who have ever resided in the northern part of the county, will not need to be told who Mr. Fayel is. He was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, N. Y., but his early life was passed at Theresa, to which town his father removed early in 1831. After some experience with journalism at Lockport, N. Y., he removed to St. Louis, and is well known to all the older settlers there. [See details in this History relating to the Fayel and Cooper families, incorporated into the article upon "French Influence upon the Early Settlement of Jefferson County."]

Mr. Fayel never presents any subject that

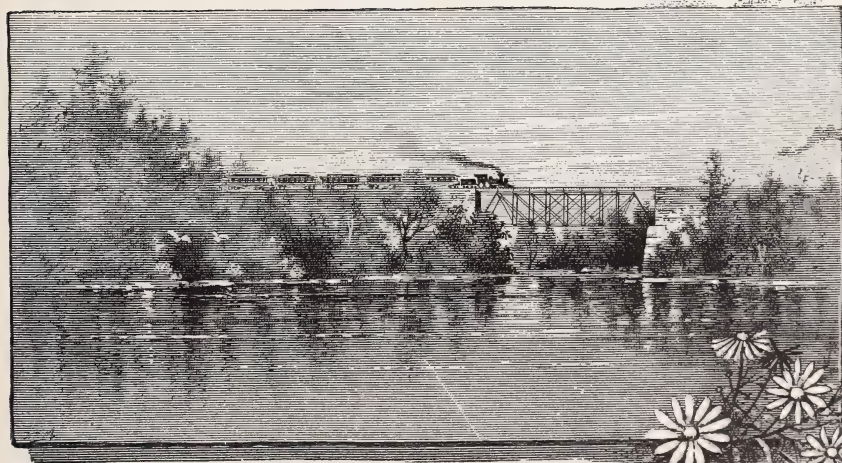
he does not adorn. He has the distinct newspaperman's reaching out after "news," and his war correspondence, during the time he served his paper (the St. Louis Republican) in the field, as well as his connection afterwards with the several Indian commissions sent out by the government, made him well known as an able writer and a historian all through the unbounded West and South. He was an early friend and companion of that Henry M. Stanley, whose researches in the Dark Continent have made him world-famous. Mr. Fayel says:

Early in the thirties, the missionary zeal of the Mormon hierarchy at Kirtland, Ohio, was stimulated to unwonted activity through numerous revelations alleged to have been received by the prophet, Joseph Smith. In a revelation given in August, 1831, Smith himself, with Sidney Rigdon and Oliver Cowdery were commanded to go to the land of the Missouri, "even unto the borders of the Lamanites," (the native Indians), and establish the Zion. Missourians were also sent to the East and to the Southward. In a revelation given in January, 1832, a large delegation was named "to take their journey into the eastern countries, going from house to house and from village to village," proclaiming the doctrines of the new faith. Among the number specially named were: Orson Hyde, Samuel H. Smith, Orson Pratt, Lyman Johnson, John Murdock, Eden Smith, Jared Carter, Sidney Gilbert, Wm. W. Phelps and Perley P. Pratt, some of whom belonged to the "high priesthood of Melchizedek" and the Aaronic or Levitical, and others to the "Order of the Seventies." Others were added to the list; some going to Albany and Boston, while towards the Northwest, the favored point and termination of the pilgrimages seemed to be at Theresa.

That village was but a days' drive from Sackets Harbor, where those coming in schooners from Kirtland, on Lake Erie, were landed. It was, besides, the home of the Pattens and of Warren Parish, who soon became leading lights of the Mormon sect. David Patten, a swarthy champion of the faith, held a debate in defense of his religious sect, with Elder Phelps, a Methodist preacher, in the old school-house at the west end of the village. Patten was voluble in argument and Scripture quotations, while Phelps indulged in a strain of ridicule, such as squinting through his fists, in imitation of Joseph Smith's peering through his "Unim and Thummin stone" while decyphering the hieroglyphic characters of the golden plates of the Book of Mormon. Patten, known in Missouri as "Captain Fear Not," from his conceded bravery, was subsequently engaged in battle with State troops, called out by Governor Boggs to put down the Mormon insurgents. Warren Parish, of Theresa, belonging to a respectable family, sold out his farm in the Deacon Still neighborhood, disposed of his stock, and joined



THE MILLS AND UPPER FALLS AT THERESA.



R. R. CROSSING INDIAN RIVER NEAR PHILADELPHIA.
R. W. & O. R. R. SYSTEM.

the Mormons at Kirtland. He acted as clerk, in 1835, to the General Assembly of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, where the covenants of their faith were adopted by an unanimous vote. His sister married Thompson Brooks, at whose house his venerable father died, true to his early faith, in despite of the influence of his erring son. His remains were taken to his farm in Pamela for burial, followed by a long cortege in sleighs, in charge of Gen. Archibald Fisher.

Before adverting to the inroad of the Mormon disciples into this supposed rich field for proselytism, it may be well to allude to another circumstance that possibly influenced the attention of the saints hitherward. In the winter of 1832, a bright, talented young man named Alanson Pettingell, of Otsego county, N. Y., visited Theresa, and stopped a few days with Capt. Nathaniel Lull, whose wife had boarded, while teaching school at Butternuts, at Deacon Pettingell's, the father of Alanson, and the old acquaintance was pleasantly renewed. Young Pettingell meanwhile visited Plessis, Alexandria Bay and other points, taking observations, and posting himself, particularly in regard to the religious situation. It afterwards turned out that he had joined the Mormons, and that most of his own neighbors had gone daft on the subject, but while in Theresa he made not the least avowal of his sentiments. He turned up soon afterward at Kirtland, and there is reason to believe this information obtained during his northern tour was duly appreciated and acted upon. Pettingell became a leading spirit among his associates, and prospered. He became president of a bank, which gathered in considerable funds, but being unchartered, it was unable legally to collect its loans, and naturally failed. Pettingell, when the crash came, was killed during the resulting tumult. The first influx of Mormon missionaries from Kirtland was quiet and unheralded, at least at Theresa. But their doings and the miracles alleged to have been performed, soon noised around. They talked in unknown tongues (gibberish), and claimed to heal the sick by the "laying on of hands," and even to restore the dead to life. The people marveled, as they did of old. There are some still alive, who can recall the absurd pretensions of these impostors and the wonder excited by the miracles alleged to be witnessed by the dupes, but which happened almost invariably at a distance, in the remote settlements. Some believed, others doubted, or half believed in the supposed revival of the apostolic age. Several conversions were announced. Ira Patten, a cabinet maker, was enrolled among the first converts. Among other converts were Uncle Jerry Cheeseman, his son Alonzo and wife, who was a Rulison, and the Cooke family, with a mother-in-law, Mrs. Robinson, recently from Massachusetts. Other and more obscure persons were added to the list. Some accessories were made in

the Parker Settlement, where several remarkable cures were reported. The case of a fever-stricken boy, Thomas Gale, who was restored by miraculous interposition, was cited as a remarkable instance in proof of supernatural power. This case, however, was too preposterous to obtain extended credit, even among the believers.

As fast as new converts were made, they were baptised in the murky waters at the Indian Landing, in the sunken gorge below the falls. The baptismal services in this respect did not differ materially from that of Scriptural times. Truth compels us to say that the converts were taken mostly from those belonging to the Methodist connection, as the Mormons, in common with the Methodists, held to similar ground regarding the atonement and mediation of Jesus Christ, and it therefore seemed to them only a leap forward by which they landed these misguided converts in the Mormon citadel. After the fervor of novelty had worn away, the membership of the Mormon church fell away rapidly or came to a standstill.

From time to time, fresh deputations of Missourians arrived with a view of infusing new life and enlarging the Mormon membership. One day in June, about 1836, while the villagers were working on the road near the Fayel farm, an open barouche passed by, containing six spruce-looking gentlemen, wearing green goggles, one of whom was reading from an open book for the edification of his companions. They proved to be gentlemen of culture and of scholarly attainments, far superior to the coarse yet vigorous expounders of the faith who had preceded them. Their inquiries were answered, and such information given as the case demanded, by DeGras Salisbury, the pathmaster.

One of these proved to be Perley P. Pratt, the distinguished Hebrew scholar, who, many years afterwards, was assassinated in Arkansas. Under the ministry of these more crafty men, the age of miracles was relegated to the rear as a lost art, and more rational modes were used to bring Gentiles into the fold. Mormonism lagged. For several years afterward, apostles came singly instead of in crowds, to search out and stir up the faithful. One day a stout apostle, wearing a linen duster, was seen coming down the road. Stopping at a hospitable farm house one mile south of the village, he was given supper and a night's lodging. He said he needed rest from his spiritual labors, and offered to chop cordwood for the Fayel boys, a labor evidently more handy to him than chopping logic. While engaged in chopping in the woods near the rapids of Indian river, loud yells were heard and splurging in the water. A man was soon seen wading to the shore. It proved by be uncle Rube Evans, who was wrecked on a raft of saw-logs that went to pieces in the boiling rapids. Yet this Mormon apostle had the assurance to tell uncle Rube that if he had only known of

his danger in time he could have stilled the waters, and he could have kept on harmless. Before night, by a glance of his axe, the apostle cut a severe wound in his foot, which bled profusely. He sat down on a log and said, like a mortal, despondingly, "What shall I do?" In view of the supernatural power claimed for him he might have been answered, "Physician, heal thyself!" His supernatural power appeared of no avail, for his wound was only healed by Dr. Davison's sticking salve and a fortnight's confinement to his room. On his recovery he visited his friends of the Mormon faith, disciplined and dined with them and filled some appointments to preach; the last appointment being at the Hodge school-house on the Military road, where his audience embraced two wags, Ez. Hodge and Charley Woodruff. Mrs. James Pierce utterly prohibited her sons from attending what proved to be the farewell sermon of this despised apostle of Mormonism. Yet this man was a fair type of the lower order of the priesthood. He was apparently honest, ignorant, bigoted, and his claim to the possession of spiritual gifts may have been an honest conviction. But he was certainly more of a fool than a knave.

For years after this the progress of Mormonism subsided. Few accessions were added to the membership, and the interest once excited began to smack of the ancient chestnut. The spiritual warfare at last ended, and this branch of the Church of Zion suffered a lasting decadence, almost an "innocuous desuetude."

Afterwards, however, a brief revival occurred in Theresa, which in this imperfect sketch should not be overlooked. About the year 1848 there arrived in the village the prophet and revelator, Strang, and he ordered a three-days' conference of all the faithful throughout the adjoining region. Strang was originally a young lawyer from Western New York, and was known throughout the country as the leader of the faction denominated "the Strangites." After the death of Joseph Smith and the breaking up at Nauvoo, the Mormons became divided into three factions, the "Twelveites," the "Rigdonites" and the "Strangites." The "Twelveites," under their able leader, Brigham Young, settled in the new territory of Deseret, and their subsequent history is known to all the world. The followers of Sidney Rigdon were small in numbers, and their chief died some time ago, depressed by poverty and old age, in Western New York. He was one of the original founders of the sect, and its brightest literary adjunct. I was told by an Utah delegate that some time before his death, he sent an affecting letter to the head of the church at Salt Lake, urgently requesting to be taken back into the fold, saying that he wished to lay his bones amongst the people he loved so well, and desiring reinstatement in the faith of his first love. He asked that money might be sent to pay his

transportation to Utah. The letter was submitted to the Council, who decided that they had no use for Rigdon, and his appeal was coldly declined.

Strang claimed to have a revelation from God, appointing him as the successor of the Prophet Smith. With his followers, he established various settlements, their headquarters being at Beaver Island, on Lake Michigan, near Mackinaw.

The conference Strang had ordered was held in the brick school-house at Theresa, crowning the highest elevation in the village. Besides the local membership, the audience was largely composed of pilgrims from St. Lawrence county and some of the adjoining towns. Business committees, usual with such bodies, were appointed, and Strang delivered painfully long and argumentative addresses. At the close of the conference, on the solicitation of Ira Patten, a so-called citizens' meeting was held in the parlors of Suel Wilson's tavern, at which a committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of S. L. George, James Lawrence Bufford, J. A. Haddock and William Fayel. The resolutions, as reported, were sufficiently complimentary to Prophet Strong and the Conference to satisfy Mr. Patten, although regarded as a grand joke by most of those present and by the committee itself. An account of the flaming proceedings and a puff were sent to the Tribune newspaper, an organ of Strang's at Beaver Island, and when published 50 copies were transmitted to Theresa for distribution.

And now, after the lapse of 60 years since the advent of Mormonism into Theresa, and the extraordinary efforts made by the early missionaries towards its propagation, what evidence remains of its existence? If there are any visible signs there or in the country at large of this once pretentious sect, they are certainly not perpetuated in the shape of costly temples, fat parishes for the tithing man's toll, or even in cemeteries set apart to mark the repose of their sainted dead.

Some of the converts migrated West to join Mormon organizations; Alonzo Cheeseman died recently in Michigan, and Ira Patten, after some erratic wanderings, returned to Theresa, and was furnished money by Alexander Cooper to get back to his people.

Accompanying the above sketch by Mr. Fayel, he sent a letter in which he says, in continuation of this same subject:

No person of much social standing or mental caliber joined the Mormons. I went with father to Warren Parish's sales when he was about to join them in Illinois, and father bought of him that span of horses you so much admired and often rode after. About eight years ago I spent a day at Richmond, Ray county, Mo., with old David Whitmer, who, with Oliver Cowdery, wrote down, from the dictation of Joseph Smith, the original Mormon Bible. He had there

the original manuscript of that Bible, it being owned by Cowdery until the latter died, his grave being at Richmond. The manuscript was written in a good round hand, on precisely such ruled foolscap as that whereon I learned to write at the Butter-nuts, and formed a book about two inches thick. I carried an introduction to Whitmer from old General Donophan, who commanded the historic Donophan expedition to New Mexico, put on foot by Col. T. H. Benton, Senator from Missouri. General Donophan was then alive and quite active. I also had letters from Senator Ferris and from Jake Child, late minister to Siam. At the time of my visit to Whitmer's house, there was also present Joseph Smith, Jr., son of the original Joseph, who is the head of what is called the re-organized Church of the Latter Day Saints. His brother was there, with two other elders of that branch. These men were comparing all the printed editions of the Bible with the original manuscript. They had charged omissions and interpolations on the Salt Lakers. These latter made special efforts to get hold of this manuscript, and a commission from Salt Lake offered thousands of dollars for it. But old man Whitmer would not part with it under any conditions. He watched the manuscript with the eyes of a lynx, and though feeble, he lay stretched on the bed beside the table, around which the Smiths were seated while examining the manuscript. While in New York in the thirties, Whitmer was the organ through which several revelations were made. I showed him a book containing them, and asked if they were genuine. He waved his hand as if brushing the book away, and handing me the Mormon Bible, said that contained the truth and the only account to follow. I think his Bible a worthless jumble, but did not, of course, tell him so. I thought Whitmer a sly, cunning man, that would do anything for money, but I do not think he would sell his manuscript, as he claimed that his house was saved from the cyclone which struck Richmond the year before, simply on account of that Bible.

Mr. Whitmer's explanation of the circumstances that led to his separation from the Mormon leaders, who exercised an arbitrary control over their followers during the exciting times of the Mormon war in Missouri, and how he came to settle down in the then remote and secluded place, since developed by himself and Oliver Cowdery into the flourishing "city" of Richmond, was substantially as follows, as told to me by himself: He said that as the war against the State forces progressed and increased in bitterness, he foresaw the utter hopelessness of the unequal contest, and suggested some concession or compromise that would save the people from extermination. This, with some other matters of personal disagreement with the ruling powers, roused the jealousy and suspicion of the latter, and his life and liberty

were jeopardized. At that critical junction any suggestion, or accommodation, or compromise with the enemy was regarded as treason by the arrogant and blood-thirsty Mormon leaders. They held secret church councils, in which suspected persons were tried on ex-parte evidence, without being present in person or by counsel, who, if declared guilty, were ordered to be shot from ambush or killed on sight. One day the council was in session, and Whitmer's case came up for trial. By a preconcerted agreement a friend was to signal the result from a window. Meantime Whitmer lay concealed in the bushes at some distance, awaiting the signal, which was to be the dropping of a willow twig to the ground. It was a case of life or death. On seeing the adverse signal deciding his fate, he mounted a horse, and fleeing through the woods and over the prairies across the country, he at length found a safe asylum in the spot which finally became his home, where he lived respected by his neighbors, until his death two or three years ago. After he made his escape he never joined the Mormon body, either at Nauvoo or Salt Lake, holding a plurality of wives in abhorrence. A little society of Mormons was formed, having started preaching, and he remained faithful to the last to Prophet Smith and the original Bible, of which, as stated, he held the manuscripts. With the re-organized saints, under Joseph Smith, Jr., he seemed to affiliate, as they preached to the brotherhood, during my short stay in his house.

This somewhat lengthy, but intensely interesting chapter upon the Mormons would be incomplete if we did not state what we learned on the 1st of March, 1895, in a letter from William Fayel, now of St. Louis, the fact of the death of Daniel Patten, an old Theresa inhabitant, and one of the leaders among the Mormon proselytes. The ovation to his brother at Theresa was an event never to be forgotten, and a broad grin spreads over every face that was present there, whenever any allusion is made to a most comical proceeding, well carried out. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, writing from Lathrop, Mo., under date of February 6, 1895, and referring to the battle of Crooked River, fought with the Mormons by the citizens of Ray, Clay, Cadwell and Carroll counties, Mo., says: "In this fight David Patten, who was from Northern New York, and commander of the Mormons from the Far West, a settlement 16 miles northwest of Lathrop, was killed. He was called Capt. Fearnought, and had inspired his followers with valor. His men were armed with corn knives, which they used as sabres, and during the fight he was almost hacked to pieces."

In writing of these strange proceedings well remembered by those who were upon the stage during the thirties, the student of history is forced to regard them as belonging to a series of similar proceedings spoken of in the tales of other times.



THE FLOWER MEMORIAL CHURCH AT THERESA.

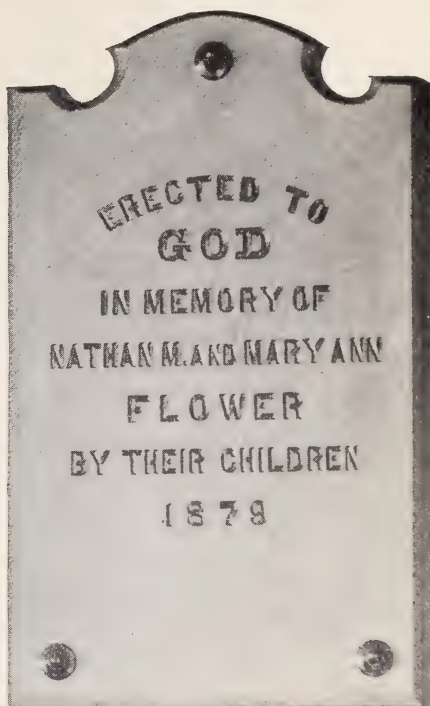
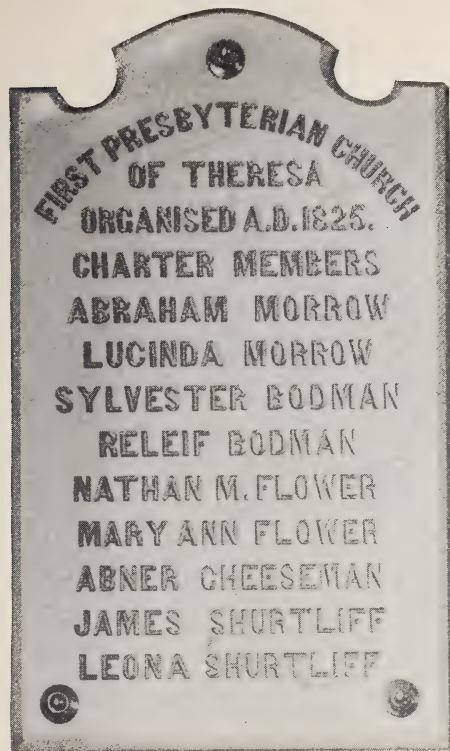
THE FLOWER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

At the dedication services of the Flower Memorial Church, at Theresa, the following address was delivered by Rev. Joseph A. Canfield, the pastor:

Human philosophy, clothed in the garb of poetry, teaches us that "the evil men do lives after them; the good is oft interred with their bones."

It is through the working of this Divine law of influence that we are gathered to-day in this house, erected to God, in memory of Nathan M. and Mary Ann Flower. They were the nine original members of the Presbyterian Church of Theresa. The names of

In honor of the Christian parents in whose memory loving children have built this house of worship, I shall be allowed to present such facts in relation to their history and character as I have been able, from reliable sources, to gather. I cannot, of course, speak from personal knowledge, but am chiefly indebted to a respected citizen of the town (Mr. Joseph Fayel) and a beautiful letter of an aged sister of him whose memory we honor. I shall not hesitate, therefore, in what follows, to use not merely the facts, but to some extent even the language of my informants.



the nine were engraved on the marble tablet on my right, and are written also, I doubt not, in the Lamb's Book of Life.

This church was organized on the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1825, lacking now (1880) but a few days of 55 years ago. The Rev. W. B. Stowe was the moderator of the meeting for organization. Abraham Morrow and Sylvester Bodman were elected elders. In 1834 Nathan M. Flower and James Shurtliff were added to the eldership. In 1840, Anson Ranney; in 1837, A. N. Brittan and Gilman Evans; in 1856, B. J. Owens and A. Bodman; in 1857, J. S. Vanderburg.

We can trace the family history back for more than a century. George Flower, the father of Nathan M. Flower, was born April 26, 1760; Roxaline Crowe, the mother, was born March 14, 1762—both natives of New Hartford, Litchfield county, Conn.

The ancestors of the mother came to this country from what was then Alsace, in France, but now a province of Germany. Nathan M. Flower whose name stands upon the tablets before you, was born December 14, 1796, at Oak Hill, Greene county, N. Y., and died at Theresa, N. Y., April 4, 1843, in his 47th year. His wife, Mary Ann, was

born in the city of New York, January 2, 1805, and died in Theresa, N. Y., February 23, 1869, in her 64th year.

She was the daughter of Thomas Boyle, a native of Ireland, who came to this country in his childhood. When he grew to manhood he became an extensive contractor on public works, and was engaged on the first system of water-works in the city of New York. He afterwards removed to Albany, and was a contractor on the public works of that city, having many men in his employ. After his death in that city, his family removed to Cherry Valley, N. Y., and there Mr. Flower first became acquainted with her.

His father built a clothing mill at Oak Hill, N. Y., and after Nathan became of age, himself and an elder brother established themselves in the same business in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y. There he began that life of Christian devotion and piety, which so marked his course the remainder of his years on earth.

Mr. Flower took up his residence in what is now the village of Theresa, in the year 1822—58 years ago. There were then but few scattering houses, located in what was known as "behind the hill." The entire surrounding of the little settlement was an almost unbroken forest. Indian River ran its wild and crooked course, as it does to-day, but its banks were undisturbed except by here and there a hunter and a fisherman, or the sound of some solitary woodman's axe. Between Theresa and Evans Mills there was for nine miles no spot to mark the abiding place of any living being. It was called "the nine-mile woods."

Mr. Flower was a pioneer in the improvement of the hydraulic power of Indian river. His active mind could not rest till he found himself established in his former business, that of a wool-carder and clothier, and by good financial ability, close application and integrity, he acquired the acquaintance of all, and attained marked success in his chosen occupation. He freely gave his time and his means and influence to maintain the Sabbath service, and was usually at the place of prayer in advance of the rest, to see that the fires were kindled, the house in order, and everything in readiness for the coming of the people. He was an efficient ruling elder in the church, and ever on the watch for opportunities to do good. Inquiring minds seeking to know the way of salvation, he was ever ready with kind and affectionate counsel to direct to the only Saviour of sinners. In his family he was a kind and true husband, a loving and faithful father, training his children in the way they should go; and in remembrance of the parental affection and Christian fidelity of both father and mother, all these children rise up to-day and call them blessed, and find a genuine Christian pleasure in consecrating a portion of that wealth God has given them in such a way as to associate, for all time to come, the names of these revered parents with what

they loved most, the house and the worship of God.

In his business and social relations Mr. Flower was always kind, cheerful and considerate—caring for the poor, sympathizing with the afflicted, and with the open hand of charity giving aid and comfort where needed.

For 14 years he held the office of justice of the peace in this town, and almost invariably his decision, in cases brought before him, commended itself to all fair-minded men, and was counted an act of kindness, as well as justice, to all concerned. The political party to which he belonged was in a hopeless minority in the town, yet such was his hold upon the affections of the people that his always large majority was never once lessened as each succeeding election came around. He was really a man who lived in the hearts of the people. Children loved him, for he was loving and child-like himself.

There was a completeness in his life and character as a Christian and a man, which secured the confidence and won the affection of all who knew him, and he went to receive his crown at last amid the lamentations of those who who had loved him and leaned upon him.

The church building is now complete, and is about to be solemnly consecrated to the worship and service of the Triune God.

It has been transferred in due form to the Presbyterian Church and congregation. The keys have been passed over to the trustees, and to all here present it would doubtless seem a fit occasion for a more marked allusion to those with whom the thought originated, and who have so bountifully supplied the means of erecting this house of worship.

But, as I have already said, we are enjoined to be silent here. They wish to be left in the background, feeling that in all they have done they have given but a faint expression of their indebtedness to God for the gift of such worthy Christian parents.

Their wishes we are bound to respect.

At a meeting of the session of the Presbyterian Church of Theresa, N. Y., held at the parsonage on the evening of May 5, 1880, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the following minutes be entered upon our session's records and a copy thereof be sent to each of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan M. Flower, and to the other names mentioned in the minutes:

Whereas, The children of Nathan M. and Mary A. Flower did, on the 20th day of April, 1880, present and make over in due form to the Presbyterian Church and congregation of Theresa the handsome church edifice they had at their own expense erected on the lot belonging to said church and congregation; therefore

Resolved, That we, the session, in conjunction with the trustees of said Presbyterian church, do hereby pledge ourselves to use our best endeavors to carry out in all fidelity the filial and Christian designs of the generous donors.

Resolved, That we hereby express our grateful sense of their liberality in providing for a feeble church a much needed, but far more elegant house of worship than they could have possibly provided for themselves.

THE CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH.—So far as is known the first class organization was formed in 1827, Squire Chase, the resident preacher in charge. In 1831 "Theresa charge" appears for the first time on the Minutes. March 5, 1836, Theresa church became a corporate body. The necessary legal papers were executed by Lyman Stearns and S. Thompson Brooks, father of Byron Brooks, the author and inventor. The trustees elected were: S. Thompson Brooks, Alexander H. Morgan and Benjamin Barnes. The first parsonage was built in 1836, on the lot now occupied for the same purpose.

UNION CHURCH.—In 1837 the Methodists and Presbyterians built a Union Church. It was dedicated in September, 1838,—cost \$1,800. A. D. Peck preached for the Methodists, and Roswell Pettibone for the Presbyterians. In 1849 a new Methodist Episcopal Church was completed and dedicated, September 15, 1850, at a cost of \$2,000. April 27, 1860, this edifice was burned. February 6, 1862, a new church was built, at a cost of over \$6,000.

THE 1ST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Theresa was organized May 8, 1825, at the house of Abraham Morrow. The minutes of the session show there were present Abraham Morrow, Lucinda Morrow, Sylvester Bodman, Relief Bodman, Abner Cheesman, Elizabeth Cheesman, Nathan M. Flower, Mary Ann Flower, Mary Walton, Hannah Rogers and Rhoda Eggleston. Rev. Wm. B. Stowe acted as moderator, and Abraham Morrow and Sylvester Bodman were chosen elders and deacons, and the following were admitted and constituted the charter members: Nathan M. Flower, Sylvester Bodman, Relief Bodman, Abner Cheesman, Elizabeth Cheesman, Abraham Morrow, Lucinda Morrow, Hannah Rogers and Rhoda Eggleston. Rev. W. B. Stowe was the first pastor. They worshiped in various buildings until 1838, when a church was built by the Presbyterians and Methodists jointly. The Presbyterians purchased the interest of their Methodist brethren in 1849. That edifice was replaced in 1879 by the handsome brick structure, known as the Flower Memorial Church, which was presented to the society by the children of Nathan M. and Mary Ann Flower. It cost \$15,000, contains a fine pipe organ, a gift of the late Colonel George W. Flower. The pastor's library, which is large and well selected, was the gift of Mr. Anson R. Flower, of New York, who, with his brothers, Gov. R. P. Flower and John D. Flower, manifest a heartfelt interest in the monument thus appropriately erected to God in memory of their worthy parents. The present pastor is Rev. Chas. G. Cady, who began his pastorate at Theresa June 1, 1892. It was during the pastorate of the Rev. Joseph A. Canfield that the Memorial Church was erected, in 1879. Mr. A. R. Bodman, H. P. Cheesman, John Hildreth, E. R. Stockwell and J. R. Sturtevant constitute the present session. Present

trustees: Henry P. Cheesman, E. R. Stockwell and Jacob Snell. The whole number of members from the beginning have been 365, of whom 57 have been added during the present pastorate. The present membership is 130 (March, 1895). The Sunday School has a membership of about 150. Its large Sunday School library is also the gift of A. R. Flower. The superintendent is Henry P. Cheesman. The church contains handsome memorial windows in memory of Mr. and Mrs. Silas L. George, the latter a daughter of N. M. and Mrs. Flower, and Mrs. Roxaline Carpenter, also a daughter. Of the original charter members, Mrs. Relief Bodman lived to the ripe old age of 104 years, a worthy survivor of the worthy little band, who in 1825 laid the foundation for the present prosperous society. A half-tone picture of this church and of the mural tablets of the interior will be found upon other pages.

ST. JAMES CHURCH of Theresa (Episcopal) was organized July 16, 1848, the Rev. W. A. Fisk officiating as its first missionary. In 1850, owing to the interest manifested on the part of the members, together with others who showed a growing regard for the service, it was agreed that a Gothic church be erected, the architectural work to be given to Mr. Upjohn, of New York, who drew the plans for its construction, and which was completed at a cost of \$2,600, and consecrated August 7, 1851. The incorporation of the church was obtained July 16, 1846, in which Horace Parker and Daniel Parker were appointed first wardens; Willet R. Jarvis, P. B. Salisbury, Franklin Parker, Thomas Robinson, A. M. Ferris, E. W. Lewis, S. L. George and Joseph Fayel, vestrymen. The Episcopalians, in erecting their edifice, received \$250 from Trinity Church, New York; \$125 from Hon. Wm. C. Pierrepont, and several sums of \$25 each from others in the county. Rev. John Smiley is the present missionary. In 1850 the number of the communicants was 15; at the present they number 51, while the Sunday school is in a prosperous condition, having an attendance of between 40 and 50 scholars. Franklin Parker and Peter Schwarz are the present wardens; and Wm. Fisher, John Ross, Richard Rodenhurst, Geo. Schwarz, D. D. Augsburg, Calvin Still, Jacob Will and Peter Kissel, vestrymen.

SCHOOLS.

Theresa contains 15 school districts. The village contains two prosperous schools and employs seven teachers. District No. 1 was organized as a Union Free School district in 1866. In 1893 it was admitted under the Regents of the University as a Regents School, under the title of "Theresa Union School," and immediately became known as one of the foremost schools of its kind in Northern New York. Here pupils receive a good academic training, and prepare for the study of the learned professions. The first graduating class received their diplomas in June, 1893, and were six in number. The

present faculty are: D. D. T. Marshall, Principal and Professor of Higher Mathematics, the Sciences and Languages; W. D. Morrow, assistant; Miss Ella Valley, intermediate; Miss M. H. Ellis, 1st primary; Miss May Hildreth, 2d primary. The present Board of Education (1895) are: Henry P. Cheesman, President; Dr. George A. Coe, Dorman Walradt, A. T. Smith; J. R. Sturtevant, Secretary; Jason C. Morrow, Treasurer. A fine public library is owned by the district, and the school is finely equipped with scientific apparatus. The building is a substantial stone structure, erected in 1870.

Perhaps the most noteworthy teacher was William T. Goodnough, who taught during the "fifties and sixties," a very successful select school.

OAKLAND CEMETERY.

OAKLAND CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was organized at Theresa in October, 1884; 75 subscribers took 268 shares at \$10 per share. The first trustees chosen were: Franklin Parker, J. C. Morrow, Edward D. Sheley, Frank P. Penfield, Loren Stone, William M. Lambie, R. C. Collis, James E. Kelsey, Richard Rodenhurst. The Association purchased about 18 acres of land, and erected a brick vault costing about \$1,100, put in water works at a cost of \$450, and made many improvements. There have been 164 deeds given and about the same number of interments made. The following are the present board: William M. Lambie, President; J. C. Morrow, Treasurer; W. C. Porter, Secretary; A. Cole, F. Parker, H. P. Cheesman, R. Rodenhurst, James Casey, Dorman Walradt.

SOCIETIES.

THERESA LODGE, No. 174, F. & A. M., was organized in August, 1849, with the following charter members: Dr. John D. Davison, Master; John Moak, Senior Warden; John Dillenbeck, Junior Warden; Alanson Doolittle, Gen. Archibald Fisher, Abraham Morrow, Artemus Baker. The present officers are; W. A. Fisher, W. M.; A. T. Smith, S. W.; E. J. Stratton, J. W.; Edson Getman, Treasurer; P. B. Salisbury, Secretary; J. R. Sturtevant, S. D.; P. J. Kissel, J. D.; A. J. Jarvis, Tyler. The membership is 95.

THERESA CHAPTER No. 149, R. A. M., was organized in 1854, with the following charter members: Dr. John D. Davison, John Moak, W. E. Bennett, Allen Drew, Davis Ballard, John Dillenbeck and Noah Hutchins. The present officers are: J. R. Sturtevant, H. P.; Ceylon Wakefield, K.; D. D. T. Marshall, S.; E. R. Stockwell, Treasurer; George Cornwall, Secretary; W. C. Porter, C. H.; P. C. Salisbury, P. S.; E. R. Stockwell, R. A. C.; Arthur E. Hume, M. 3d V.; Almon H. Houghton, M. 2d V.; A. T. Smith, M. 1st V.; A. J. Jarvis, Tyler. The membership is 65.

The two Masonic bodies owned a beautiful

suite of rooms, which the disastrous fire of 1890 destroyed. The records, charters and jewels only were saved. Immediately Wm. M. Lambie, one of our foremost citizens, commenced the erection of a fine block, the third story of which he furnished for Masonic purposes, and tendered to the Lodge and Chapter at a nominal rental, finely equipped. Both bodies, of which Mr. Lambie is an honored member, enjoy a good degree of prosperity.

THE FORESTERS.—March 1, 1890, Court Theresa, No. 501, of the Independent Order of Foresters, was organized. The present officers are: D. G. Wilson, C. D. H. C. R.; A. T. Smith, C. R.; F. S. Rodenhurst, V. C. R.; George Heller, P. C. R.; Rev. J. Smiley, Chap.; J. H. Mahoney, R. S.; E. S. Cook, F. S.; G. D. Walradt, Treas.; F. D. O. Yost, S. W.; P. J. Kissel, J. W.; F. D. Deleware, S. B.; J. G. Kissel, J. B.; J. E. Kelsey, physician. The present membership is 50.

THERESA GRANGE, No. 660, was organized March 22, 1890, by Luke Fuller, of Watertown. The charter members were 28 gentlemen and 11 ladies. The present officers are: C. J. Rappole, W. M.; Charles Wilson, O.; Mrs. N. Schell, L.; Herbert Kelsey, S.; Irvin Van Allen, Ass. S.; M. Cheesman, Chap.; Nelson Schell, Treas.; Mrs. F. Place, Sec.; P. McCue, Gate Keeper; Mrs. L. Poole, P.; Mrs. Thomas Sluman, F.; Mrs. H. Webster, C. The present membership is 170.

GEO. W. FLOWER, Post, No. 306, G. A. R., Department of N. Y., was mustered November 8, 1882, with the following named charter members: *John Lambie, Oscar Cornwall, *Willard C. Porter, Ransom Green, Norman George, Jerome Cooper, *Henry A. Kissel, Nelson Sheley, *Agor J. Jarvis, Dempster Graves, John Seymour, Barnet Hox, Alex. Rivers, Nelson Waltz, Richard A. Irvin, Charles Peck, *Edward Nugent, Robert McCrary, *Nathan F. Huntington, Simeon Sargeant, George B. Huntington, Jerome Putnam, Warren F. Swan, George Sanderson, John Zellar, Frank Duffany and John Lambie, commander; W. C. Porter, adjutant. In April, 1890, the Post lost all their furniture, records and charter by fire, but soon rented another hall, located on the same site of the old one, and refurnished their room and met regularly since its first muster. The Post was named after our beloved comrade, Col. George W. Flower, a native of Theresa. The charter members' names marked with a star (*) have been honored with the office of commander. The Post was presented with \$100 by Hon. R. P. Flower, and through his recommendation furnished with the Records of the Union and Confederate armies, which publications when finished will be a complete history of the orders, correspondence, and all records in the possession of the government of both the Union and Confederate forces, and their War Department papers. Governor Flower and the whole Flower family have ever held this Post in affectionate remembrance, and have often contributed materially

to its prosperity and permanent growth. Col. Flower is gratefully remembered as a noble soldier. [See page 171.] Union soldiers now living in the town of Theresa, N. Y.: G. D. Hoover, John H. Wood, John Zellar, John H. Simons, W. C. Porter, Samuel Harris, Joseph Howland, Wm. Radigan, August Kissel, C. McIntyre, D. D. Augsburg, Dempster Graves, John Bates, M. Sprague, Frank Duffany, George W. Lawton, Ervin Tibbles, Bronson Felt, Nelson Sheley, George Place, D. W. Corbin, A. B. Wilson, Alexander Rivers, Chas. D. Merrill, Charles Perkins, Charles Pierce, W. L. Devendorf, Jerome Putnam, John Seymour, Levi Seymour, J. F. Butterfield, Lewis Duffany, George Parkhurst, Rev. W. F. Ball, Joseph Gassan, Captain Jerome Cooper, R. H. Green, John Good-nough, Hiram W. Tyler, Charles C. Eddy, Norman George, W. F. Swan, William D. Phillips, Freeman Phillips, George Kelsey, Wm. Welch, N. F. Huntington, A. J. Jarvis, Patrick Farrell, E. G. Corbin, George Chaumont, M. G. Pool and Jefferson Closs. There are 52 pensioners residing in the town, including widows and mothers of the late war and of the War of 1812, all receiving about \$1,500 each quarter.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—The Theresa Fire Department was incorporated September 12, 1892, pursuant to Chapter 244 of the Laws of 1887, of the State of New York. The company was organized with 17 charter members. There are now 30 active members in the department, equipped with one Howe hand-pump and one hose cart, and occupy a splendid two-story engine house and hall, erected by the citizens of the village in 1894, at a cost of \$1,400. The present officers are: George P. Schwarz, Chief; Peter J. Kissel, 1st Assistant; Walter Jenkins, 2d Assistant; James Casey, Jr., Secretary; F. D. O. Yost, Treasurer.

SUPERVISORS.

Alexander Salisbury, 1841; J. D. Davison, 1842-3; Gen. A. Fisher, 1844-5; Jesse Kelsey, 1846; Zalmon Pool, 1847-8; Anson Ranney, 1849-50; P. D. Bullard, 1851; A. Ranney, 1852-3. [For balance of list, from 1854 to 1894, see pages 337-344].

TOWN OFFICERS.

The officers of the town of Theresa are: George E. Yost, supervisor; W. C. Porter, C. A. Kelsey, P. B. Salisbury, William Walradt, Celon Wakefield, justices of the peace; G. D. Hoover, town clerk; Willard A. Pierce, commissioner of highways; Hiram P. Salisbury, collector; Loren Shurtleff, Benjamin Calvin, A. R. Bodman, assessors; Jerome B. Cooper, Ichabod C. Chrysler, John Bates, Linal Pierce, Jason C. Downen, constables; Marl Pierce, game constable; Calvin B. Still, John Parker, Joseph Howland, excise commissioners.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

The present officers of the village of Theresa are: R. Rodenhurst, president; M.

E. Cornwall, G. D. Hoover, Alonzo Cheney, trustees; George Casey, treasurer; H. P. Salisbury, clerk; E. F. Parkhurst, collector; Adam Hild, commissioner; J. C. Downen, police.

BUSINESS PEOPLE OF THERESA.

Bank of Theresa: Geo. E. Yost.
Bakery and Confectionery: A. M. Holkins.
Dry Goods Stores: Wm. M. Lambie and Geo. Kelsey.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes: D. Walradt & Sons, William L. Root, James Casey & Sons, Cheesman & Avery and Lehr & Loucks.

Foundry: Celon Wakefield & Son.

Drugs and Groceries: A. I. Smith and D. G. Wilson.

Groceries and Provisions: John G. Kissel, Stratton & Cheney, C. A. Young and W. L. Devendorf.

Hotels: Getman Bros. and American House, M. Barret, proprietor.

Hardware: R. Rodenhurst & Son, Wescott & Hoover and G. W. Henry.

Contractor and Builder: E. D. Sheley.

Grist and Flouring Mills: Snell & Makepeace and Poole & Cheesman.

Newspaper: The Weekly Gleaner, Strough Brothers, editors and proprietors.

Harness Shops: Patrick D. Kelley and Jerome D. Salisbury.

Undertaker and Furniture Dealer: Fisher & Co.

Merchant Tailor: George W. Bidleman.

Blacksmith Shops: Thomas Pedder, Jones & Pool, James Casey, Fred Lambert and Wescott & Kissel.

Carriages and Sleighs: Stotler & Kissel.

Watchmaker and Jeweler: W. D. Chapman.

In business past 50 years.

Saw-Mill and Cheese Box Factory: Stockwell & Parker and Poole & Cheesman.

Dentists: Geo. A. Coe and David L. Coe.

Physicians: J. R. Sturtevant, J. E. Kelsey, F. L. Santway and Miss Dell Dresser, homœopathist.

Lawyers (in active practice): C. A. Van Allen, C. A. Kelsey and Geo. P. Breen.

Millinery and Ladies Furnishings: Mrs. W. C. Porter and Mrs. E. F. Parkhurst.

Livery and Sale Stable: O. M. Ladd.

Insurance Agents: T. H. Donald & Son.

Monuments and Headstones: J. S. Bates & Son.

Meat Markets: O. D. Weeks and Gilts & Cook.

Shoe Makers: Curtis Thwing (in business many years) and Jacob Will.

Produce Dealer: Joseph Fayel.

Cheese Maker and Wholesale Buyer: Irvin Cooper.

THE GREAT FIRE.

The following were the sufferers in the great fire of April 5, 1890:

Getman Bros., hotel, store, barn and sheds.

A. T. Smith, drug store and Getman Bros. store.

J. C. Bidleman, store furniture.

A. T. Richardson, postoffice building.

John G. Kissel, stock in A. I. Richardson's building.

George Lehr & Son, building and boot and shoe stock.

F. M. Peck, double-store, brick building and stock of household goods on 2d floor.

W. L. Root, store and stock, with household goods on 2d floor.

Caroline Dresser, brick store, occupied by C. Keller; saloon on 1st floor, dwelling on 2d floor.

E. S. Stockwell, shop building, occupied by C. Thwing, shoe maker; J. D. Salisbury, harness-maker, and by W. Johnson, photograph gallery.

E. S. Stockwell, dwelling and barn, occupied by E. R. Stockwell.

George Kelsey, brick store, dwelling on 2d floor; Kelsey & Schwartz, stock of dry goods.

George E. Yost, brick bank building; John Parker, dwelling on 2d floor.

D. G. Wilson, brick building and dry goods stock; C. W. Thompson, attorney, on 2d floor; Dr. J. E. Kelsey, doctor's office on 2d floor.

Sarah C. Hannahs, brick store and storehouse, occupied by Cheeseman & Evans, dry goods stock, 1st floor; D. L. Coe, dental office and dwelling, 2d floor; G. W. Flower Post, No. 306, 3d floor.

R. Rodenhurst, store and hardware stock.

William M. Lambie, brick store and dry goods stock, and Hildreth & Hoover, meat market; A. L. Chapman, attorney, 2d floor; Masonic Lodge and Chapter, 3d floor.

F. L. Santway, brick building and office on 2d floor; E. J. Stratton, grocery, 1st floor.

F. L. Santway, dwelling and barn.

G. W. Henry, stone store and hardware stock.

W. D. Chapman & Son, building, with jewelry store and fishing tackle manufactory.

George E. Yost, store building.

Fayel & Casey, merchandise stock.

Mrs. H. A. Coe, brick dwelling.

Mrs. William K. Peck, store building.

W. A. Fisher & Co., stock of furniture.

John Courts, store and dwelling.

O. M. Ladd, livery, barn and shed.

M. L. Stotler, building and carriages.

M. L. Cook, blacksmith shop.

Mrs. E. F. Parkhurst, building, millinery store and dwelling.

Franklin Parker, dwelling and barn.

W. C. Porter, brick dwelling, millinery store, dwelling and barn.

L. W. Tyler, brick tenement, occupied by David Tyler and Jerome Westcott.

Victor Cooper, dwelling and barn.

J. C. Morrow, dwelling.

The following were damaged: William Walradt, D. A. Salisbury, W. D. Chapman, George A. Coe, J. R. Sturtevant, G. Snell, Jr.

Total loss over \$150,000; insurance paid, about \$100,000.

THE NATHAN M. FLOWER FAMILY.

SIXTY-FIVE years ago the "Falls of the Indian River" was the only designation for what is now known as "Theresa," the name given it later on by Mr. LeRay, who held large possessions thereabouts. That waterfall, as in all new countries, was the principal attraction which led men to settle in a neighborhood which must have been at first actually repulsive. As most of the earliest settlers came originally from New England, however, a few rocks more or less did not appear to discourage them, for they comprehended that the waterfall meant "in the fullness of time" a mill to grind their provender, and a factory to card their wool into rolls for spinning, and perhaps to weave their cloth, for in those days the farmers expected to manufacture all their clothing at home, the ready-made clothing man being yet unborn.

In 1824-25, when the first families began to move into the neighborhood of Theresa, the country was largely covered with forests, the roads in most localities were mere bridle paths, marked by blazed trees, and without bridges, except upon what was called the "Military Road," built by the government to connect its garrison at Sackets Harbor with Ogdensburg. What is now the village proper had but few dwellings.

The one man who was to make the firmest impression upon the town, and to leave the most cherished memories behind him was Nathan M. Flower, father of New York's popular Governor. Mr. Flower settled there in 1822, coming with his worthy wife from Otsego county, where he had followed the trade of a clothier. He established the first machinery driven by the water power of Indian river upon the north side of the lower falls, and lived in a small house near the factory; in that house Roswell Pettibone was born. This stalwart infant took his name from a Presbyterian preacher, the Rev. Roswell Pettibone, who came to Theresa every other Sabbath and preached in the old school house that stood upon the sand-hill at the lower end of the village. He was a rare man, an active abolitionist, an ardent temperance advocate, and was greatly beloved by Mr. Flower.

As I have previously hinted, all the farmers had their small flock of sheep and their own spinning wheels, and their patronage, as the country became settled, gave Mr. Flower a prosperous business. It was my privilege to know him intimately. His manner was gentle, his deportment dignified, without the least repulsion, with a most intelligent and pleasing face. While he was not a collegiate, nor even an academician, he yet had a first



PERCIVAL D. BULLARD.

class district school education, and could write his ideas fluently and readily. In brief, he was possessed in a large degree of that wholesome blessing—rare common sense. In politics he was a pronounced and leading Whig, and in that strong Democratic town he was elected justice of the peace for twenty consecutive years. Some of the ablest lawyers in Jefferson county, including the brightest and most learned among them all, Hon. Chas. E. Clarke, plead their cases in his court, and I do not think a single one of his decisions was ever successfully appealed. In the church, as in all other matters at Theresa, he was a leader—himself and his wife being two of the nine persons who organized the Presbyterian Church in 1825.

As time rolled on, seven children blessed this exemplary couple, and every one of them became successful in business, and reached the highest social positions in the communities where their lot was cast. Having filled in every sense the full measure of manhood, this complete gentleman and citizen died suddenly of apoplexy in 1843. Then was thrown upon his estimable widow the burden of caring for that large family, and she responded to the duties imposed upon her in a manner that elicited the warmest praise and admiration. When the father died, the two older boys, Nathan and Roswell, had begun to be employed more or less about the factory, but only worked at the suggestion of a kind and affectionate parent. Mrs. Flower resolved to continue the business, which had become the most profitable industry in the place. Her husband had taken a partner a few years before his death, and, of course, he continued on as the surviving partner, taking in the boys as helpers, and dividing the profits with the widow. This partner was quite a different person from Mr. Flower. He was not popular, and the people thought that the little boys had a pretty hard time under their new boss. But if Mrs. Flower felt in any way aggrieved, she made no complaint, and

kept her children well in hand. They were all faithful and obedient in an unusual degree, and were beloved by the Theresa people, for they could not forget the father who had spent among them a useful and exemplary life, without an enemy. I have seen Nathan and Roswell each doing a man's work in that factory when respectively 15 and 12 years of age, yet apparently not the worse for their toil. In this manner these children laid the foundation of their robust constitutions, and by diligent attention in the village school from November to July in each year, they prepared their minds for the elevated positions they were to fill, and thus Governor Flower came, by what we may call "natural inheritance," to possess the qualities which have made him so popular and so conspicuous.

Nor did Roswell monopolize all the sterling virtues of his parents. Nathan, the eldest, was my comrade in 1850, in the long journey to California, a stalwart reliable man, capable of filling any position or of meeting any emergency. George, Watertown's one-time mayor, was the most popular line officer of the old 35th, an irreproachable soldier, the idol of his men, and for whom the G. A. R. Post at Theresa is named. Orville died young, having just graduated as a physician in some town west, the name of which has escaped me. John was for years a successful business man of Utica, and now, with his youngest brother, Anson, is a member of the widely known and respected firm of Flower & Co., 52 Broadway, New York. Anson we can almost claim as a war comrade as he was the popular clerk for Tower & Co., who supplied the 35th with sutler stores while in the field. There were two daughters, one having married the leading merchant of Theresa, Silas L. George. The other daughter married Dr. Carpenter, a successful physician. Both of these ladies are now dead, but they left behind them irreproachable reputations, and there are many who now rise up and call them "blessed."

PERCIVAL DORMAN BULLARD

Was born in the town of Henderson in 1819. He was the son of Percival and Dorcas (Philips) Bullard, who came into Jefferson county previous to 1812, for in that year Mr. Bullard, Sr., was a merchant at Sackets Harbor. He was afterward a merchant at Henderson village, in company with his brother, the firm name being Percival & Jonathan Bullard. In 1823 he removed to Theresa and became proprietor of the old grist-mill, purchasing it from Mr. LeRay. It was the first grist-mill built in Theresa, and Mr. Bullard continued owner until his death. He paid for part of the mill in wheat at 44 cents a bushel, delivered in Watertown, probably the lowest price for which that cereal ever changed hands in Jefferson county.

Percival D. Bullard came to Theresa with his parents in 1823, when four years of age. He had the benefits of the village schools, and at 16 completed his scholastic education by two and one-half years attendance at the Lowville Academy, then an important school. After this tour at school he began his commercial education with Rulison & Thomas, at Evans Mills, then with O. S. Salisbury, at Belleville, finally returning to Theresa in 1837, entering the store of Anson Ranney, where he continued for three years, and then purchased an interest in the business, the firm becoming (April 1, 1840), Ranney & Bullard, who were the leading merchants at that place. After four years of this partnership Mr. Bullard withdrew from the firm, and after building the brick store on the cor-

ner opposite Ranney's stone building, he began (in 1845), as a merchant upon his own account, and in his own building. In 1848 the firm became Bullard & Walradt, and thus continued until 1861, when Mr. Bullard retired temporarily from active business. In 1865 he again returned to the old corner, and organized the firm of P. D. Bullard & Co., composed of himself, A. Walradt and Mr. Bullard's son-in-law, John D. Flower.

In 1840 Mr. Bullard married Miss Catherine L. Walradt, and their children are: Percival, who died in his 11th year; Abigail (wife of John D. Flower, Esq., residing in New York city); Amelia (wife of Mr. John Lambie, a merchant of Theresa); she died May 19, 1883; Clarence (who married Lena Chadwick); Florence (wife of D. F. Stanley, of Adams); Ida (wife of M. C. Purdey, of Ellisburg); and George, residing in New York city. Mrs. Bullard died in 1870. In 1871 Mr. Bullard married Mrs. Maria Walradt, widow of Godfrey Walradt. In January, 1870, Mr. Flower retired from the firm of P. D. Bullard & Co., and Mr. Bullard and Mr. Walradt continued in trade until

1873. In that year Mr. Bullard sold his half of the goods to Mr. Kelsey, and permanently retired from trade, though not from business. He is one of the oldest citizens of Theresa, and the oldest continuing resident of that village. He is a man peculiarly modest and unassuming, yet has a strong character, very conservative, but always on the side of improvement and progress. A leading merchant for many years, he has not an enemy in the town, for he has always been noted for fair dealing and honest purposes. Himself and his family have always been the friends of law and order, and doing their full share towards elevating the tone of society and the best interests of the community. He bears his years remarkably well, and is as active as a man of 60, with a clear head, and a resolute participant in whatever labors come to him in discharging the various trusts committed to his care. He was elected supervisor of his town in 1851, 1857 and 1863. In 1856 his town gave a Republican majority of 186. Mr. Bullard has always been a Democrat, but never for an hour opposed President Lincoln.

EBENEZER AND ALMIRA LULL.

THESE were the two early residents of Theresa, now remembered by not more than half-a-dozen of its present population, and deserve a place upon the immortal page of history—for their example in life was particularly elevated, and the memories they left have been wholesome and beneficial.



ALMIRA LULL.

Ebenezer Lull, whose tombstone may be seen near the entrance to the old burying-ground at Theresa, was born at Butternuts, Otsego county, April 10, 1799, and came to Theresa village at an early day. Butternuts was the neighborhood whence came Nathaniel Monroe Flower and wife, and the widely-known Fayel family. Mr. Lull was of the very best stock of that historic county, his parents being among those who escaped from Cherry Valley during the incursion of the British Indians, under the leadership of the renegade Butler, whose heavy hand was sorely felt by the early settlers between the Hudson and the Susquehanna. From that massacre and pillage Mr. Lull's mother escaped on horseback with a baby in her lap and a little child tied to the pillow of her saddle behind her. She was a heroine, whose name is immortal in the history of Otsego county.

The first store at Theresa village was started by Lull & Walton, and when his business had become established, Mr. Lull married Almira Barnes, the village school teacher (July 29, 1821), whose parents resided in what was then called the Barnes Settlement, at Goose Bay, in Alexandria. She was born in Steuben, N. Y., September 11, 1778. They had three children born to them, two daughters and a son, and the firm prospered. Mr. Lull was a loveable man, tall and intelligent, admired by all. The writer has heard some of the older settlers tell of their personal obligations to him, for he helped some of them over hard places, perhaps insurmountable but for the credit he kindly gave for goods needed to sustain their families. The firm early went into lumbering, and for a

time that branch of the business prospered. Late one fall they had several rafts of oak timber in the river on their way to Montreal, and Mr. Lull went along to transact the necessary business. In the Lachene rapids one of the most valuable rafts went to pieces, and the exposure he was subjected to in trying to re-claim his scattered timber, resulted in an attack of acute pneumonia, and Mr. Lull came home to Theresa only to die. He died December 8, 1827, in his 29th year.

The misfortunes which befel these rafts compelled the firm of Lull & Walton to go into bankruptcy, a fate that would probably have been avoided had Mr. Lull lived, for every one felt kindly towards him, and his credit was practically unlimited.

His death left his young wife almost penniless, with three little children upon her hands. She knew but little about housework, for she had been a school-teacher, not a house-keeper. But she had a determined spirit and a hopeful soul, and trusted in that God who had promised to care for the widow and the fatherless. Gradually she adapted herself to her surroundings, and reared her children respectably. One of her daughters, Mary F. L., is now the beloved wife of the author of this History. Mrs. Lull passed over 20 years of her life, an honored and beloved member of that family, where her presence was looked upon as a benediction. Old age at

last claimed her as one fit to depart, and she died in Philadelphia, Pa., February 15, 1887, in her 90th year, full of Christian hope, beloved and honored by all who were so fortunate as to enjoy her acquaintance.

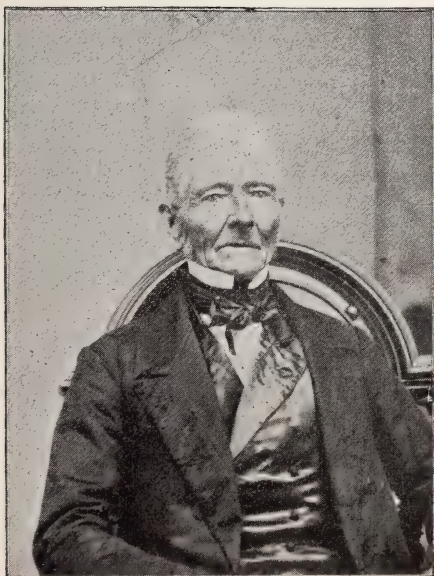
So much was she attached to her home in Philadelphia, and to her daughter's children, that at her own request, she was buried in the family plot in Monument Cemetery in that city, close by the side of a beloved grandson, who was drowned in the Brandywine at Wilmington. She had been a consistent Christian for over 60 years, having been one of the first to join the M. E. Church at Theresa. The older Methodist ministers of the Black River Conference will remember her repeated hospitality—her house having been for years their favorite stopping-place in their itinerary.

Though she had lived so long away from her old home, Theresa was ever in her affectionate remembrance. Its people were dear to her, and her memory was filled with recollections of their kindness and neighborly appreciation. Having lived a life of usefulness and honor, it was not hard for her to die, because she had no fear of the future.

Mr. and Mrs. Lull's two other children were Maria and Hiram. Maria married Mr. Bearup, at Theresa, and Hiram went early to Middletown, Conn., where he married and reared a family. He is yet living.

ABRAHAM MORROW

Was born in Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1794, and was one of the earliest settlers of



ABRAHAM MORROW.

Theresa, and the first tailor, which business he followed many years. When Mrs. Lull was left by the death of her husband with three little children to support, it was with Mr. Morrow that she learned to be a tailoress. He married Lucinda Parker in 1823, and three children were born to them: Jane A. (Mrs. Van Olinda), James H., who married Jane A. Stewart, and Jason C. Mrs. Morrow died May 7, 1886, and her husband died at Theresa, April 27, 1875. He was one of the charter members of the Presbyterian Church in Brownville, where he resided a couple of years. From there he removed to Cape Vincent before he removed to Theresa. During the gold excitement he went to California, and was moderately successful. Mr. Morrow was a most exemplary citizen. Himself and wife were charter members of the Theresa Presbyterian Church, with Nathan M. Flower and wife and the Bodmans. Mr. Morrow left a name peculiarly sweet, for he illustrated every Christian virtue.

Jason C., the second son of the above, was born in Theresa, in 1837, and had the benefit of the excellent schools of that town. He started out in business life in 1855 by going to Chicago. He soon returned and accepted a position in Jason Clark's office at Plessis, where he remained three years, and then came to Theresa, his native place. In 1872 he accepted a position in Yost's bank, where

he remained 22½ years. In October, 1863, he married, for his first wife, Miss Cyrena O. Ellis, of Plessis. Two children were born to them: Helen E. and C. Maud. Their mother died in October, 1869. For his second wife he married Miss Ada Chapman, daughter of W. D. Chapman, of Theresa. Two children were born to them, William D. and Florence.

Mr. Morrow has held many offices of public trust, and was supervisor of the town in 1871 and 1872. Like his father before him, he has always born an excellent reputation, and has commanded from his youth up the respect of the entire community. He is yet in the prime of life, and good for many years of active service.

HON. GEORGE E. YOST.

ONE of the leading business men of Theresa, and its present supervisor, was born in that town April 7, 1838, and is the son of Nicholas D. and Magdaline (Hanson) Yost, early settlers in the town of Theresa, where they took up a farm in 1837. George E., the subject of this sketch, is of German descent, his parents coming from Johnstown, Montgomery county, in 1837, and he is one of six children. Nicholas D. Yost died in 1870, and is buried in the new cemetery at Theresa. His widow still survives.

In the fall and winter of 1854, George E. attended Prof. Goodnough's Academy at Theresa, paying his board by sawing wood, taking care of the horse and cow and building fires for Mr. Anson Ranney, the merchant. In the spring of 1855, after attending another term of school, he graduated, and became a clerk in the store of Atwell & Hoyt. In 1858 he went West to Janesville, Wis. Having contracted a malarial fever, he was obliged to return to his native town. After purchasing and conducting a planing mill one year, he purchased the stock in trade of Silas L. George, in the fall of 1859, being then 21 years of age. He disposed of his stock in 1863, which was his last mercantile venture. Having been reared on a farm, he is considered good authority on cattle and horses. He conducted an extensive business, buying and selling Canadian stock and butter and cheese, until 1872, when he commenced banking, in which he is at present engaged. He has a well-stocked farm in Antwerp, over a mile square, also a large cheese factory.

The village of Theresa shows, in many instances, the result of Mr. Yost's business enterprise. He has built his own house, his mother's house, his brick block (the latter in the center of the village, in which is his bank), and the brick church, which Governor Flower and his brothers paid for, as well as other improvements. The substantial aid received from his father's estate after his death in 1870, materially aided him in establishing his banking business. Success seems to follow whatever enterprise he undertakes. One of them has been the introduction of a car oiler, which left a large margin in his favor. Mr. Yost has also found time to interest himself in politics, as every public-spirited and truly enterprising citizen should. While one of the Board of Education of Theresa, he was active in his efforts to remodel the old school house, and adopt the

Union Free School system, which was established in 1870. He was also instrumental in obtaining a charter for the village of Theresa in 1871, and was elected its first president, which office he held two terms. In 1873 and 1874 he was supervisor of the town, and member of Assembly in 1875, and has been on the Board of Supervisors continuously since 1889, until the present time. The extension of the railroad through the town of Theresa was in a measure due to his influence, and after the panic of 1873 he paid off its floating debt—advancing the money from his own means. The stock is now worth \$1.40 on the dollar, a saving to the town, which he helped to procure. In fact he has always been ready and willing to help any business enterprise that would be a help to his native town.

His wife's maiden name was Evaline J. Stockwell, who was born January 21, 1840. They have been blessed with three children: Charles G. Yost, who married Annie Kimball, daughter of Henry Kimball, residing in Watertown, and has two beautiful little girls; Fred D. Yost, who is unmarried, and a cashier in his father's bank, and Miss Grace E. Yost, aged 11 years, the beloved of them all. He also adopted a daughter, Florence M. Irwin, who married one of the leading business men of Johnstown, N. Y. Although a young man, Mr. Yost has made his mark in his native county, and may be claimed among the leaders in the community where he resides, a fact due in a great measure to his whole-souled, generous disposition.

HON. ELIHU C. CHURCH, one of the early, though not the earliest settler of Theresa, was born in 1803, in Fulton, Worcester county, Mass., and died at Theresa village, January 27, 1868. He was in many respects an able man, a sincere Christian, and almost a life-long member of the Methodist Church. His popularity and ability were so great that he was three times elected to serve his district in the Legislature, 1842-3, and again in 1858. Having been deprived of the benefits of an early education, he took good care that his own children should not be left behind in that respect. Two of his sons have been long in the Methodist itinerancy, able Christian ministers. The influence of Mr. Church was always on the side of good citizenship. He died suddenly, much lamented.



HON. GEORGE E. YOST.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

WILLIAM DRESSER, one of the most useful and valued citizens of Theresa, died at that place April 15, 1881, at the age of 68. He was born at Pamela Four Corners, and at the age of nine years removed to Theresa, where he resided for the greater part of his life, and where he was identified as one of the foremost in the promotion of the general welfare of the community, and in his death a void was left which was hard to fill. He was for many years a justice of the peace, and in this capacity was known for his excellent judgment and for his firmness in decisions. He was a man of great firmness of character, and under all circumstances "dared to do right." In his youth he embraced the cause of Christ, and for many years was a leading member of the M. E. Church. In politics he was a staunch Republican of much influence, and for years was chairman of the Republican town committee, and an active member of the county committee. In 1839 he married Miss Eliza A. Griffin, of Oswego, who survives him. The children are Mrs. Dexter Swan, of Washington, D. C., who died in 1885, and Mrs. Joseph Fayel. Another daughter, Miss Alice, died in the very flower of her youth, much lamented.

AARON, the father of William Dresser, was one of the first settlers of Theresa, coming into the town from Pamela, when the Military road was being built. He began clearing land and making black salts, then about the only thing the earlier ones relied upon to keep the wolf of hunger from their doors. He was a man of extraordinary energy and physical endurance. His son, Aaron, Jr., was one of those foolish Patriots who were captured in the Windmill, near Prescott, in 1838, and was sent to Van Dienen's land, where he remained seven years.

JEREMIAH R. STURTEVANT, M. D., is the son of Peter and Laura (Howard) Sturtevant, and was born at Sandy Hill, N. Y., May 1, 1847. At the age of five he removed to Pierrepont, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and received his preliminary education in the common schools, and in the St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, N. Y. He taught school several years, and afterward studied medicine with Dr. J. C. Preston, of Canton, N. Y., and with Henry R. Haskins, of Albany. He graduated at Albany Medical College, December 23, 1872. He commenced practice in Theresa, February 3, 1873. He married Clara, daughter of B. Palmer Cheeseman, of Theresa, January 27, 1876. They have four children: Howard R., Rupert P., Laura A. and Miriam L. Dr. Sturtevant stands high with the people of Theresa, for he is an able and discreet practitioner, and a most agreeable and courteous gentleman—inviting friendship by being friendly. We predict for him a brilliant future, for he is a faithful

student and keeps well up with the medical literature of the day. He has an interesting family. No man can live 22 years in Theresa without becoming very much attached to the place.

ISAAC L. HUNTINGTON, Esq., is the son of George and Mary (Clark) Huntington, and was born in Society Land, Hillsborough county, N. H., June 24, 1810. He moved to Alexandria in 1826, and to what is now Theresa, in 1828. He was married, January 24, 1836, to Sally Leonard, of Fullerville, N. Y., who died in Theresa 54 years later. They had four sons: Gilbert, who died at the age of 10; Isaac L., Jr., of Watertown, who was lieutenant in Company F, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and afterwards captain; George B., a lieutenant in Capt. Houghton's Company, 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; Nathan, who served in the navy in the North Atlantic squadron during the Civil War, and Abner, now of Watertown. The subject of this sketch is one of the few living who saw Theresa in her early struggles for existence. He was a cabinet-maker and painter by trade. He has always stood high in the esteem of his neighbors, and for 32 successive years was justice of the peace, and three terms Justice of Sessions. He still lives, at 85, and in good health. The author of this History obtained some knowledge of the law from Esquire Huntington in the year he spent at Theresa trying cases in Justices' court.

JESSE S. DOOLITTLE was born in Watertown in 1805, and in 1819 removed to this town (then Alexandria), and located on road 24. He married Maria Cummings, of Rutland, and they had four sons and one daughter, of whom one son, Jesse, died February 19, 1864, aged 19 years, and four survive, viz: Mary M. and Charles T., who reside on road 42, in this town; Liberty C., of Watertown, and Edwin A., of Clayton. In the summer Mary M. and Charles T. occupy their summer hotel on road 20½. Their mother died in 1860, aged 47 years, and their father in 1885, aged 80 years.

GIDEON SNELL, SR., one of the oldest residents of the town of Theresa, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, August 21, 1807. His early days were spent in procuring such an education as the scattering schools afforded and in drawing and marketing produce in Albany. While at school Gideon proved an apt student, showing many characteristics which he still retains. At the age of 20 he married Katie Shults, of his native town, and began a married life which continued 67 years, Mrs. Snell dying February 4, 1894. Eight children were born to them, viz: Ann Eliza, Ellen, Anna, Amanda, and Jacob, Gideon, and George Snell, all of whom are living except Ann Eliza and Ellen. During the construction of the Erie canal and the New York Central railroad Mr. Snell

acted as superintendent over a portion of the work. The family having acquaintances in Jefferson county, and hearing of the advantages there, decided to remove, and in 1837 settled in the town of Orleans. They remained here but three years, moving back to Brocket's Bridge (now Dolgeville) in 1840. However, they again moved to Jefferson county in 1842, where they have since resided. Mr. Snell is a man of marked personality, very decided in his opinions and not easily turned from his belief, an ardent Republican and a true Christian, although he belongs to no church. He is now in his 89th year, and is remarkably well preserved in both body and mind. He is a great reader and takes much interest in the leading topics of the day. The author of this History well remembers Mr. Snell as an industrious, persevering and successful farmer. His mind is yet clear, and he delights to renew old friendships, for he is and always was a friendly man. His two sons are worthy of their ancestry. On p. 696 an error in the type makes us say that at their fine roller-mill they could flour 15 barrels a day. It should have read 115 barrels.

SYLVESTER BODMAN was born in Williamsburg, Mass., about 1781. February 10, 1810, he married Relief, daughter of Martin Burt, and they had born to them, while in Williamsburg, five children, namely; Miranda, Martin Luther, Martin B., Sophronia and Sylvester. In 1820 they removed to this town, where their youngest son, Atwood R., was born, near where is now the village of Theresa, then a wilderness. Mrs. Bodman, Atwood R's. mother, attained the extreme age of 104 years, and died in this town. In 1858 Atwood R. married Fanny, daughter of Jacob Chrysler, of Theresa, and the same year built a new residence on the old homestead farm, where they have since resided.

WILLIAM D. CHAPMAN (son of Dudley Chapman, who was one of the early settlers of Theresa), was born in that town in 1820, and has been a resident of Theresa all his life. He learned to be a carpenter and joiner, but afterwards his natural ingenuity led him into watch repairing; then into the jewelry trade, and finally to become an extensive manufacturer of fishing tackle, in which he was engaged for over 30 years. He is still active and well able to repair watches and clocks. Mr. Chapman has been a much respected citizen of Theresa for many years. In 1844 he married Mary Ryan, and they reared six children, four of whom are living. His life-partner is yet spared to share his earthly pilgrimage.

JOHN D. DAVISON, long a practicing physician at Theresa, was born in 1793 in Otsego county. He had the benefits of the common schools of that vicinity, graduating in 1822 from the Herkimer County (Fairfield) Medical College. He first came to Pamela, but soon took up Theresa as his permanent location, where he practiced medicine most successfully until his death in 1865, a period of

over 40 years. He was elected to the Legislature in 1846, and served to the entire satisfaction of his constituency. In 1824 he married Miss Elizabeth Helmer, and they reared five children. Dr. Davison was a popular man, quite an extensive Democratic politician, and one of the most industrious and persevering practitioners of medicine in the county. During his long service as a physician many young men graduated from his office, all of whom became successful practitioners.

HORATIO STILL, now in his 85th year, was born in Pamela in 1810, coming to Theresa in 1824 with his parents, among the earliest settlers of that town. He was a prosperous and most persevering farmer. In 1842 he married Miss Minerva Maltby, and they reared two children. Mr. Still has resided continuously upon the farm where his early life was passed. He was a very determined Whig in politics, though never an office-seeker.

ZALMON POOL was born in Russia, Herkimer county, in 1793. He married Harriet Prindle in 1815, by whom he had 11 children, four of whom died in infancy and seven attained maturity, viz: Freeman J. (deceased), Charles, Betsey E., Zalmon, 3d, Harriet, Zerviah (deceased), and Clarissa. Mr. Pool, about two years after his marriage in 1817, moved from Trenton, Oneida county, to this town and built a log cabin on a farm near Moose Lake, which farm is now in the possession of his descendants. Charles Pool married Mary Ann Timerman, of LeRay, and they have had two daughters, Ada L., who died at the age of 13 years, and Mary.

JOHN MOAK came into Theresa in 1841, a carriage maker by trade, and became a respected and very useful citizen. He married for his first wife Miss Nancy Davison, and after her death he married her sister, Miss Charlotte. They reared four children, who were all faithful members of society. Mr. Moak was Master of Theresa Lodge for many years, his son was a Master, and his son's wife's father was also a Master. Mr. Moak died in 1873. His wife died in 1883, thus ending an honorable and industrious family.

REV. JOSEPH A. CANFIELD.—Limited in his friendships only by the number that have known him, this worthy divine merits a prominent place in the history of Jefferson county. For over half a century he has been prominently associated with the religious and moral interests of the people, and I doubt if there is a man living in Jefferson county who is more universally beloved by all classes than Mr. Canfield. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., April 11, 1813. His father was Ira Canfield, a sea-captain, who perished by shipwreck in the memorable gale of September 23, 1815, when Joseph was not yet three years old. His mother was Melinda Buckingham, cousin of Hon. W. A. Buckingham, ex-governor of Connecticut and ex-United States Senator. She was left a widow with eight small children and with but scanty means of support, but

they all lived (excepting one who died young) to bless their mother by honorable careers. May 10, 1843, he married Harriet Jane Gates, whose companionship was to him an ever-present blessing, and who was indeed an help-meet, not only in the sanctity of their own home, but in the life-work in which he proved to be so successful. She died November 4, 1891, at Antwerp. Mr. Canfield was educated at Essex and Madison Academies, Conn., Oneida (N. Y.) Institute, and at Andover Theological Seminary. September 1, 1845, he became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Chaumont, continuing thus for 21 years, during which time the society grew from a mere handful of worshippers to a thriving church. It was during his pastorate and largely through his efforts that the present church edifice was erected. He also preached at the LaFargeville, Depauville and other towns. September 1, 1863, he was appointed chaplain of Clinton prison, which position he filled with signal ability for nearly six years. In May, 1869, he was called to the Congregational Church at Antwerp, where for five years he was equally successful and during which time the present handsome church edifice was erected and dedicated to the worship of God. His pastorate then was marked by a large and substantial growth in the membership and influence of the church. From 1874 to 1876 he was chaplain of Sing Sing prison.

April 22, 1877, he began his labors in Theresa Presbyterian Church as stated supply. He found the church in debt, and depending in part upon synodical aid to pay the minister's salary. Upon the promise of its members to try and pay the debt and also to be self-sustaining he accepted an engagement and set about at once the accomplishment of the objects sought for. It was during the beginning of this struggle that Mr. John Flower, visiting Theresa, observed the situation, and conceived the idea which culminated two years later in the erection of the beautiful Flower Memorial church. After the dedication of this church Mr. Canfield was installed as its pastor, remaining as such five years longer. He then retired on account of ill health, and although in more or less active service up to the present time, has not since accepted the pastorate of any church. He now resides with his adopted daughter, Mrs. Myers, in Elmira. In his pastoral work he has ever sought to preach the gospel of love; to make religion the most attractive thing upon earth, and among those converted to God under his preaching may be counted hundreds of the most substantial residents of this county. In his prison work he was a blessing to the unfortunates under his care, and many erring ones have gone forth again into the world inspired by his words of encouragement to lead better lives.

JESSE D. MOAK.—Among the business men of Theresa, and especially among Free Masons, the name of Jesse Moak will be long

and pleasantly remembered. He was born in Danube, Herkimer county, N. Y., June 17, 1831, and was the son of John Moak, who was also an esteemed citizen as well as an eminent Mason, and who, like the son, was for many years the chief officer of the Masonic bodies in Theresa. The subject of this sketch, at an early age, became an active Christian and was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Mary Jane, daughter of Dr. John D. Davison, who practiced medicine in Theresa for 45 years, and was also well known in Masonic circles as well as in medicine. Mr. Moak became a member of Theresa Lodge and Chapter when quite young. He rapidly rose to the occupancy of the highest office in the gift of the lodge, which he filled to the delight of its members for 11 years. He afterwards became the beloved High Priest of Theresa Chapter, No. 149, R. A. M., and held the office by the continued unanimous choice of its members for 17 consecutive years until his death, which occurred November 27, 1886, without a moment's warning, while conversing pleasantly with his wife at their home. He was by occupation a carriage-maker, and held several offices of public trust. He was buried with Masonic honors. In his social nature there was much sunshine and wit, which always brought happiness and often peals of laughter. His pleasantry was always of the purest character and he was respected by all. His children were the late Mrs. G. P. Evans, and Mrs. George P. Breen, of this village.

MRS. RELIEF BODMAN was one of the most honored and well remembered acquaintances of the author of this History during his residence for six years in Theresa, previous to 1857. She was an unusually intelligent and devoted mother, the large family which she had reared honoring her not only as the source of their life, but as the honored guide of their youthful as well as mature years. Her family was an united one, and they justified by their lives the example she had set for them to follow. She was born in the Massachusetts Colony, six years after the Declaration of Independence, her life preceding by several years the adoption of the National or State Constitution. Her father's family (the Burts) was of that primitive stock whose descendants have made the Black River country a land of churches and of school-houses—repeating here the methods which made New England a grand nursery of patriotism, domestic felicity, and real capacity. She was first a thrifty house-keeper, then a school-teacher, and then, in her 28th year she married Sylvester Bodman, coming to the Black River country in 1821, settling at Theresa upon the farm where some of the family so long resided. By her mother's side she was related to the Pomeroy's, and her cousin, the Kansas Senator of that name, came from his distant home to deliver an address at Theresa on the occasion of her one hundredth birthday. Our brief

space will not permit us to make more than a slight reference to Mrs. Bodman. We can sum up all by saying, as we have said of but few in this History, that she was one of those brave women who in solitude, amid strange dangers, and heavy toil, reared families and made homes—counting it gain to minister to her children and to her friends, and doing in her church relation the work which falls to educated and capable women. She was certainly a most unique and interesting personality, one whom to have known leaves a memory never wholly effaced. She lived to be 104 years, and died universally lamented. Indeed "A mother in Israel."

RODNEY SIMONS, who served in the War of 1812, was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1794. He was twice married, first, to a Miss Smith, by whom he had two children, William and Mary Ann. In 1828 he married Polly P., daughter of Rev. William Bogart, who was born in Canada in 1808. At the time of their marriage they lived in the town of Alexandria, and their first home was established at Brown's Corners. Five sons and two daughters were born to them, namely: Rodney I., Sarah J., Nelson E., John H., Henry C., Demane E. and Hattie C. They moved several times, first locating in Alexandria Bay, then in Proctor Bay. Soon after this the family removed to this town and located near Red Lake, in the then wilderness country. Nelson E. now owns the old homestead on the island in Red Lake, and occupies with his family the log house built by his father. In those early days the settlers depended a great deal upon their hunting, and fur-bearing animals and wild game were successfully trapped and hunted. Nelson E. Simons married Ann, daughter of Thomas and Mary Pittston, by whom he has had six daughters and one son, namely: Mary C., Cora A., Helen E., Sarah J., Tacie M., Clara E. and Mark E. The latter died at the age of seven years. Mary C. married Sylvester Bodman. Helen E. married Arthur A. Nash, and resides near the home of her father, at Red Lake.

GODFREY WALRADT was born in Allegany county in 1816, whence he removed to Cherry Valley, Otsego county, where he married Maria Walradt, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, namely: Dorman, William and Helen M. (Mrs. Loren F. Shurtliff), of Theresa. William married Emma Parkhurst, and Dorman married Nancy Shurtliff, both of this town. Dorman has two sons, George D. and James H. George D. married Ida L., daughter of Frank M. Peck, of Theresa.

WILLIAM K. BUTTERFIELD, a native of the town of Rutland, married Mary Thomas, by whom he had two children, Mary E. and Julius F. The latter at the age of 15, enlisted in Company D, 35th N. Y. Volunteers. After the war he removed to Ottawa, La-Salle county, Illinois, where he learned the tinsmiths' trade, and worked in the same shop for 15 years. He married Amelia M.,

daughter of Lewis Barrett, of Theresa, and they again located in the West and remained nine years. Three sons is the result of this union, namely: Lewis W., Charles H. and Allen C. Mr. Butterfield now resides in this town on road 58.

JOHN SEYMOUR was born in Plattsburgh, Clinton county, in 1845. He was educated in the common schools, and learned the trade of stone mason and plasterer, at which he worked until the breaking out of the Rebellion. August 2, 1862, he enlisted in Company A, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and was discharged June 23, 1865, at Petersburg, Va. He married Eliza, daughter of George P. Fox, of this town, in 1865, and they have three children, namely: Albert, Adelaide and Maggie.

ALTHOUGH Theresa is one of the youngest towns of the county, it has a distinct history, and has been the home of many very bright men. It is not a wealthy town, and that may be the reason why its people are so democratic in manner—considering themselves always as fit to stand before kings without abasement. They have always been an industrious people, in the early days being forced to labor for bread. But as time has rolled on, the town has become more advanced and refined, and where were once unsightly log-houses are now more convenient and pretentious dwellings. The land of the town is peculiarly fruitful, but there is much of rock and cliff. It is a romantic town, with many beautiful lakes.

The following sketch was crowded out of its place in the town of Watertown, and is given here instead:

THE CALHOUN FAMILY, well remembered by our older readers (one of the earlier ones having been a publisher of newspapers in Watertown, and the first one to start a printing office in Chicago), were for a long time a numerous and much respected family in Watertown. Most of them have removed. Chauncey, the progenitor in Watertown, was born in Connecticut in 1776, and died in Watertown in July, 1856. He was a builder, and all his life was a busy, persevering man—looked up to by his fellow-citizens and craftsmen. His wife was Sarah Edwards-Paddock, and they reared eight children: Ebenezer, Alvin, Mary, John, Nancy Charlotte, Chauncey, Jr., Charles and Sarah Elizabeth. Ebenezer Calhoun, Jr., son of the Ebenezer named above, was born in Watertown, August 22, 1835, and has always been known as an industrious, hard-working man. He was a soldier in the 94th Regiment, and served with credit to himself and to the cause. In 1861 he had married Susan Catharine Lane, but they had no children. She died in 1873. In 1874 he married Mary Jane Ball, and they have reared two children.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

CAPT. ELIAS GETMAN, son of Jacob and Lena (Suits) Getman, was born August 1, 1824, in Fulton County, N. Y. His parents having removed with their family to Jefferson county, the subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools. He learned the carpenter's trade with the late Amaziah Ellis, of Plessis. He was very successful as a contractor and builder. He married, September 26, 1846, Sophia Evans, daughter of Columbus Evans, of Alexandria. Four children were born to them: Edgar, Edward, Edwin and Edson (four E's). Edwin died in infancy. The other three now constitute the firm of Getman Bros., proprietors of the Getman House at Theresa, and the American House at Canton. In August, 1862, Mr. Getman enlisted in Co. F, 10th New York Heavy Artillery, and in September following was commissioned second lieutenant. He was present in many battles, notably those of Petersburg, Cold Harbor and Bermuda Hundred, until the surrender of Lee. He was popular with those under his command, as well as with his superiors, and for executive ability, untiring fidelity to every duty, he was soon promoted and commissioned as captain of Co. A, of the same regiment. After the close of the war he was retained for special service for some months at Petersburg, returning to his Redwood home in the fall of 1865. In the spring of 1866 he purchased the old brick hotel at Theresa, and with the assistance of his excellent wife, at once transformed its interior into one of the most popular hostelrys in Northern New York. As a citizen, landlord, neighbor, friend and soldier, Elias Getman was exceedingly and deservedly popular. He died much respected, after having completed plans for a new hotel to replace the old one. He was buried with Masonic honors, on which occasion was assembled the largest Masonic body ever congregated in the town.

REV. WILSON F. BALL, the present pastor of the Methodist Church in Theresa, is the youngest son of Sinecy Ball, one of the first settlers of Theresa, contemporaneous with Ebenezer Lull, the Bodmans, the Shurtliffs, Abraham Morrow and Nathan M. Flower. He was a man of exemplary character, universally respected as a citizen, a patriot and a Christian. He died in 1877. Wilson F. was born June 30, 1834, the youngest of 11 children, of whom eight reached maturity. He began trying to educate himself for the ministry as soon as he could be spared from the labors of the farm, in his 19th year. From that time he kept himself in school by the earnings of his own industry, teaching winters and working on the farm through haying and harvesting. He also took a hand at carpenter work, which was a calling pursued by him until the opening of the War of the Rebellion. In 1861, in company with another young man, he raised a company for

cavalry service. On the day preceding the one designated for the organization of the company, notice was received from the adjutant general that they could not be received as a company, but as individuals. Twenty-three of the men went to Potsdam and enlisted as privates. Subsequently the subject of our sketch was made sergeant. In front of Yorktown he was made sergeant-major. After the battle of Fair Oaks he was sent to Washington sick, but rejoined his regiment at Harrison's Landing, from which place he was sent home on recruiting service. Later he returned to his regiment at Suffolk, where he was made orderly sergeant. At Kingston, N. C., he was breveted 1st lieutenant for gallantry in battle, by Colonel, afterward General L. C. Hunt, but before the commission reached him he was mustered out of service under an order for consolidation, and returned home to engage in teaching. He was principal of the Academy in Canton, N. Y., two years; at Union Free School at Carthage, N. Y., two years; and of the Academy and Union Free School, at Massena, N. Y., three years. In 1868 he entered the Methodist ministry. He married, October 2, 1862, Miss Kate Mosher, and they have three sons, one of whom is general agent for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Columbus, Ohio; another is a merchant at Massena, N. Y., and one residing at home. Mr. Ball is a pleasant gentleman to meet—a most devoted Christian minister, successful in his ministry and a desirable citizen always. His family sprang from good old Revolutionary stock. Mr. H. M. Ball, long a merchant of Watertown, is of the same generic blood, and on page 286 of this History is shown the muster-roll of a company of artillery, in which an ancestor (Nehemiah Ball), was named as one of the officers on duty.

MR. E. D. SHELEY has been for several years the leading manufacturer at Theresa, his specialties being wood-work for the use of plumbers in constructing closets. He has found from experience that the situation at Theresa, handicapped as he was by the expense of hauling his lumber up from the depot to his mill, and the heavy railroad freights, made it an undesirable point for manufacturing. He has begun to remove his machinery to Lowville, Lewis county, where he is upon one of the main stems of the R., W. & O. R. R. system, and some 40 miles nearer a market, besides being nearer the lumber forests. His intention is to permanently remove his whole plant. This, in addition to losing the chair industry, has proven quite a serious blow to Theresa as a manufacturing centre. Mr. Sheley is an exceptionally honorable and progressive citizen, and his loss is to be deplored. His family are at present in Theresa, and a portion of his business is yet (1895) conducted there.

JAMES CASEY, now a successful merchant at Theresa, is a living evidence of what push, and industry, and courage can accomplish. He was born in 1839, near Ft. Covington, N. Y., came to Theresa in 1852, completing there his common school education. His first effort to secure work was successful, having been hired for general farm labor by the late Edward Cooper, on trial at \$9.00 for one month. The trial month ended, he was hired for six months, and became the trusted and permanent employe. He had almost complete oversight of the farm at the time of Mr. Cooper's death, when he took the farm on a three-year lease. At the end of the first year he had cleared \$1,500. He then purchased the Miller farm, and ran the two places simultaneously. At the expiration of his lease he had saved enough to pay the entire cost of the Miller farm. He subsequently purchased the two adjoining farms, and his homestead place now comprises over 200 acres. For the past 15 years he has been an extensive purchaser of hay for shipment. In 1890 he went into general merchandise at Theresa, and, having taken into business his two sons, the firm name is James Casey & Sons. He is a pushing, progressive, enterprising man.

SINECY BALL, the eldest son of Nehemiah and Esther Sally Ball, was born in Elizabethtown, September 24, 1778. He came into Jefferson county among the very earliest settlers, his father having moved to Utica as early as 1796. He was an honored citizen of Theresa for many years, contemporaneous with the Bodmans, Chapmans, Lulls, Cheesemans, and the other early ones. He reared a family and died early in the fifties. His youngest son is the talented pastor of the M. E. Church in Theresa. A daughter also survives, Mrs. Emeline Clough, of Cape Vincent.

FRANKLIN PARKER, son of Alexander, noticed in the biographies of Watertown, received a common school education, with a short term in the Academy at Watertown, became himself a teacher for five years, and went into general merchandising in Theresa in 1842, was successful from the start. Elected to the Legislature in 1855, he has held all the town offices within the gift of the people. He has been a persevering, capable and progressive citizen, always a pronounced Democrat, and enjoys, in his 78th year, the unchallenged respect of all who know him.

ICHABOD THOMPSON.—Although Ichabod Thompson was not one of the earliest settlers of Theresa, he was for so many years a resident there and so long a prominent business man that we think him worthy of mention. He was born in 1800, one of three brothers who came early into what is now Alexandria, from Newville, Herkimer county, and chopped and cleared lands, pushing back the wilderness in the work of rearing homes. In 1835 he removed to Theresa, and engaged in general merchandise with his relative, Mr. Alexander Salisbury. The partnership continued until 1850, when

Mr. Thompson removed to Redwood, becoming a partner in the glass business there, the firm being composed of DeZeng, Burlingame, Salisbury and Thompson. After remaining in the glass business about two years, Mr. Thompson removed to Copenhagen, Lewis county, purchasing an extensive business, comprising a grist-mill, cheese-box factory and other branches of manufacturing. For 14 laborious years he was engaged at Copenhagen, when he removed to Adams and purchased the real estate known as the Mendell property. He died at Adams in his 65th year, respected by all, one of the best known men in Jefferson county. He was a sound and pushing business man, securing, by his candor and honorable methods the respect and confidence of every community where his lot was cast. In politics he was a Whig, and then an Abolitionist. His almost daily prayer was that he might be spared long enough to see slavery abolished, and his earnest prayer was granted. He gave his most promising son to the Union army, and took so great an interest in the cause, that he went to the very front on a visit to his son, and remained with the 35th Regiment nearly two weeks, where the writer met him when our out-posts were close up to the rebel videttes. His son, John D., served through to the end, two years in the 35th and over two years in the 20th Cavalry. He is now a resident of Watertown.

DR. OLIVER BREWSTER came to Theresa from St. Lawrence county, about 1843. He was a lineal descendant of the May-Flower Brewsters, so celebrated in the early annals of New England. He was a devoted geologist, a good botanist, a rough diamond with individualities so marked as to reach the borders of eccentricity. He had two children, both girls, one of whom died while young; the other married Dr. Babcock, and they removed to Springfield, Illinois, in 1864, near which city the Doctor acquired much celebrity and a large practice, and there he died about 1876, much respected for his many noble qualities. His wife still survives him, residing at Springfield, Illinois. The Doctor's only son succeeded to his father's practice, and is a skillful and well-known physician.

DR. E. R. BABCOCK, who was one of the writer's closest associates while residing at Theresa, graduated from a Vermont Medical College, after having been a student in the office of Dr. Brewster, at Theresa. He married Miss Martha, the surviving daughter of Dr. Brewster, and Dr. Babcock left a remunerative practice at Theresa to accept a position as assistant surgeon in the Union army. He had charge of the medical department of the depot camp at Springfield, Illinois, under Brigadier General James Oakes, which position he held until the close of the war. He was a most meritorious and popular officer, fully meeting all the demands upon his skill and patience, and became so popular at Springfield that he made it his

home, finally settling at Rochester, six miles from the State capitol, where he purchased land, and had a most successful and remunerative practice. His influence as a citizen was of the best, and when he died the people mourned as for one of kindred blood. He left a very capable son, also graduated from a medical college, to succeed him in his business and large practice. His widow yet survives him, a lady of most gracious and pleasing manner and refinement. She resides in the city of Springfield, Ill.

NICHOLAS D. YOST, for many years the most prosperous and prominent farmer in Theresa, came into that town from Johnstown, N. Y., with his wife and infant daughter in 1837. He was the son of Wm. and Dorcas (Doxtater) Yost, and one of 11 children. Nicholas D. was born in Johnstown, November 20, 1808. There he passed his youth, and acquired such education as the common schools afforded. When he came into what was then Alexandria, he purchased 250 acres of land, and went resolutely to work to make a home. In this he succeeded to the fullest extent. His farm became one of the best in the town, and he is well remembered as a pushing, honorable and wealthy man. He died September 5, 1870, and is buried in the new cemetery at Theresa, his last resting-place marked by a noble monument. Mr. Yost left a large family, two of his children yet remaining in Theresa, the Hon. George E. Yost and Mrs. Melville Cornwall. The aged widow of Mr. Yost still survives, an honored member of society at Theresa, and one of the few brave women who in solitude, amid strange dangers and heavy toil, reared families and made homes.

IRVING C. COOPER was born May 13, 1843, and, excepting 10 years of his life, from 1854 to 1866, has lived on the large farm where he was born. About 1875 he became engaged in the manufacture of English cheese, erecting since then three cheese factories, which, together with the farm, he has since conducted. He has also for several years been engaged in purchasing cheese for the English and home market. In the season of 1894 he shipped 37,000 cheese to Montreal, and about 10,000 to Philadelphia and New York. He is the largest dealer in Northern New York.

WILLIAM E. HOYT was a member of the firm of Atwell & Hoyt, for a long time merchants at Theresa. He is well remembered as a retiring, very modest gentleman, well educated and exemplary in every relation of life. He was brought up in Fayetteville, and in 1894 would be nearly, if not quite, 66 years of age. He was educated at Homer Academy, New York. For several years after the dissolution of the firm of which he was a member, and after his removal from Theresa, about 1861, he served several years in the quarter-master's department of the Union army. His present residence is Beatrice, Nebraska. Mrs. Hoyt, who is a sister to President Cleveland, received for her

brother and presided at the executive mansion in Albany while he was Governor of the State, and presided often at the receptions in the White House at Washington during the first year of the first term of President Cleveland, and before his marriage. They are a most worthy and deserving couple, affectionately remembered at Theresa.

ALMANSON T. SMITH was born September 12, 1858, in the town of Gouverneur, N. Y. His father, Zadock Smith, who was one of the first to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers, was killed at Culpepper, Va., in 1862. His mother, Clarissa Smith, was a daughter of Josiah Walker, a pioneer, who came into the northern wilderness from Berkshire county, Mass., and settled upon a farm near Richville. The subject of this sketch received his education at the Richville Union Free School; commenced clerking in a country store when 14 years of age, and has ever since been connected with the mercantile business. He was a member of the class of 1880-81 of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy; was prescription clerk in a Boston drug store for some time, and for the last 10 years has conducted a drug store in Theresa. In 1886 he married Miss Jennie Peck, daughter of F. M. Peck, a prominent merchant of Theresa.

ANSON CHEESMAN was born in 1781, and settled in Theresa in the fall of 1817. His wife lived to be 93 years of age. His children were: William C., Clifford, Jeremiah, Alanson C., Lorenzo, B. Palmer, Tammy and Lorena. About the same time Anson Cheesman came, three of his brothers also made Theresa their permanent home. Their names were Jeremiah, Abner and Clifford. Jeremiah's children were: Alonzo, Pamela, Elizabeth, Francis and Matty. The family of Abner C. were: Hiram, Pharna, Elvira, Emily and Rufus. Three Methodist ministers have sprung from these Cheesman families—Rev. Anson C., son of Clifford, who is now chaplain in Clinton Prison, appointed by Gov. Flower; Rev. Elliot E., another son of Clifford Cheesman, has located in St. Lawrence county, and Rev. E. S. Cheesman, who is the son of Jeremiah, located at Cape Vincent. All three have been earnest and acceptable preachers, and are useful men. Tammy the daughter of Anson Cheesman, is now widow of the late Alanson Cook, long known as a lime-dealer. She and B. Palmer are the only survivors of Anson's progeny.

SAMUEL AND ANNA (WISWELL) STROUGH came into Jefferson from Herkimer county about 1820. They first settled in the town of Theresa, but afterwards removed to their permanent home in the southeasterly edge of Theresa, near Rappole's Corners, a location now bearing the name of Strough's Crossing. Here and at their former residence they reared a family of 10 children, every one of whom has filled a good position in society. Samuel Wiswell Strough, the eldest son began to teach at 15 years of age, and helped his

father to pay for his land. He blossomed out into a full-fledged man, and became a well-known and respected citizen. He was instantly killed in 1876 by a stroke of lightning, near his own home. His sons are now the most prominent business men in the town of Orleans, comprising the firm of B. J. & L. S. Strough. Another son is P. A. Strough,

recently school commissioner for two terms. A daughter is Mrs. W. A. Snyder, of La-Fargeville, with whom Mr. Strough's widow is now residing. Without following out the record of all the members of this family, we would refer to the brief sketch of Mr. George H. Strough, given in connection with the town of Clayton.

SUPERVISORS OF JEFFERSON CO., 1894-95.

WILLIAM D. ARMS, supervisor from the town of Adams, was born there in 1829, and has all his life been a resident of Adams, with the exception of eight years (1866 to 1874) spent in the city of New York, and, excepting the years named, has been a dry goods merchant in the village of Adams during all his business life. He has, from his youth up, been intimately and progressively connected with that town and village. In 1881 he was first elected supervisor, and has continuously been the town's representative upon the Board since that time. When his present term expires, he will have served continuously 15 years—something quite extraordinary amidst the mutations of political life and the changes of public opinion. Mr. Croissant, of LeRay, is the only one who shows a longer continuous term. But it is to be remembered that Adams and LeRay are both conservative towns, inhabited by a class of people who take an intelligent interest in public affairs, and know a good public officer when once they have found him. For 10 years of Mr. Arms' service, he has been the nominee of both political parties, a thing altogether unprecedented in the history of Jefferson county, and an honor never before conferred upon any nominee in the town of Adams. He has also been signally honored by having been made chairman of the Board for five consecutive years, showing that he is equally as well appreciated when serving in a distinguished position as when moving along with his neighbors and friends in his native town. Mr. Arms is a desirable man to know. Though his head is gray, his heart is young and full of sympathy for his fellow-creatures. Time has dealt kindly with him, and all who are privileged to know him hope that the future will show Father Time equally as charitable towards one whose name should indeed, as Ben Adams' did, "lead all the rest."

WILLIAM M. THOMSON, the present supervisor from the town of Alexandria, was the son of Francis Thomson, a Scotchman, who emigrated from Canada to Alexandria in 1838, he having been mixed up with the "Patriot War." His wife was Miss Christiana Lang. They reared eight children. William M. was the second son. He had the benefit of the common schools of that period, and at 15 years of age began a clerkship in the store of Fuller & Woodworth, where he remained six years. In 1856 he started for

California, and found himself stopped at San Juan del Norte by the Walker escapade, which was then at its culmination, and he with many other passengers returned to New York city on the same ship which had brought them out. He went from New York to Chicago, where he worked in a lumber yard, returning to Alexandria Bay in the spring of 1859. In 1861 he married Miss Catharine A., daughter of John W. Fuller, the well-known merchant. Previous to commencing trade upon his own responsibility, Mr. Thomson was a clerk for Sisson & Fox, and for Cornwall & Walton. In 1883 he began merchandising under his own name, and has continued in trade up to the present time. He is an intelligent, unterrified Democrat, has the entire confidence of his neighbors, and has held nearly all the important town offices, having been magistrate 12 years, and has represented his town four years upon the Board of Supervisors, embracing the years 1870-71-72 and 1894. In 1877, and again in 1882, he was a member of the Legislature, from what was then known as the second district of Jefferson county. He was collector of customs at Alexandria Bay under Cleveland's first administration. The pertinacity with which our good county clerks have mis-spelled and otherwise made free with Mr. Thomson's name, has led to several foolish errors in this History. Mr. William H. Thompson, it is no injustice to him to state, has never been supervisor of Alexandria, this History to the contrary notwithstanding, and that wherever his name is so represented, it should read "William M. Thomson."

DR. GARY H. WOOD, who is supervisor from the town of Antwerp, was the son of Rev. Benjamin F. and Asceath (Barnes) Wood. His father was for many years an itinerant minister of the M. E. Church, was presiding elder of Watertown district four years, and of Adams district six years. He is now stationed at Martinsburg, Lewis county. Upon both sides of his parentage, Dr. Wood is descended from grand old Puritan stock, tracing back his genealogy to ancestors who came to America in 1630. Dr. Wood was born in Ohio, Herkimer Co., in 1854, having the benefit of common schools of that time, completing his scholastic education at Fairfield Seminary, Herkimer county. The Doctor studied medicine at Sauquoit, Oneida county, and was graduated in 1877

Key to Supervisors of Jefferson County, 1894-95.

No. 1. C. D. Grimshaw, Lorraine.

" 2. J. A. McWayne, Hounsfield.

" 3. W. M. Thomson, Alexandria.

" 4. C. A. Beyer, Champion.

" 5. B. J. Strough, Orleans.

" 6. H. L. Allen, Rutland.

" 7. R. H. Holden, Jr., 1st ward, city.

" 8. Geo. E. Vost, Theresa.

" 9. C. O. Roberts, Philadelphia.

" 10. A. D. Seaver, 3rd ward, city.

" 11. L. G. Kelsey, Cape Vincent.

" 12. A. D. Boyd, Worth.

" 13. A. A. Scott, Henderson.

" 14. Joseph Atwell, Chair., 2nd ward, city.

" 15. S. D. Ball, Pamela.

No. 16. Jacob Stears, clerk.

" 17. H. S. Dean, Rodman.

" 18. E. A. Chapman, Ellisburgh.

" 19. Conelius J. Clark, Wilna.

" 20. G. H. Wood, Antwerp.

" 21. F. E. Croissant, LeRay.

" 22. W. Zimmerman, Brownville.

" 23. Wm. H. Consaul, Clayton.

" 24. Frank M. Parker, Watertown.

" 25. W. D. Arms, Adams.

" 26. Wm. H. Tallett, 4th ward, city.

" 27. E. B. Johnson, Lyme.

" 28. Charles E. Cole, *Daily Times*.

" 29. Charles S. Adams, *Daily Standard*.

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JEFFERSON COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, 1894-95.

[SEE KEY ANNEXED.]

from Long Island College Hospital, of Brooklyn. He commenced practicing medicine in that year, and has an extended and lucrative practice, in the village of Antwerp. In the fall of 1876 he married Miss Mary F. Tamblin, daughter of Jackson Tamblin, of Black River. They have two children, Lillian C., six, and Isabella, four years of age. In 1890 he was elected supervisor of Antwerp upon the Republican ticket, and has been re-elected each year until the present time (1894), he being now in his fifth term of service. The doctor has always taken an active interest in politics, and has been all his business life a consistent, working Republican. Dr. Wood is a wholesome man to know, and is happy in enjoying the entire confidence of his neighbors and townspeople. This is manifested by his election for five successive terms to the responsible position of supervisor, a member of a board which is now called on to legislate upon many subjects that but a few years since demanded the attention of the Solons at Albany. Dr. Wood is a trustee of Ives Seminary, an institution of learning that has made Antwerp quite an educational centre; but, aside from that relation, he is interested in all the educational interests of his town. He is progressive in everything—in medicine, in educational matters, and in everything affecting Antwerp.

WALTER ZIMMERMAN, the supervisor from Brownville, was born in St. Johnsville, Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1834, the son of Jacob Zimmerman, who was a native of Montgomery county, and came into Brownville in 1838. He married Miss Elizabeth Gray, and they reared seven children. Walter, one of the sons, came into Brownville with his parents when only four years of age. He had the benefit of the common schools, completing his scholastic education at Union Academy, Belleville, and at the Mexico Academy. The farm upon which his father settled has always been Mr. Zimmerman's home, though he was away teaching for some six years. In 1862 he married Miss Laura A. Allen, daughter of Esquire Charles Allen, one of the old settlers of Brownville. They have reared six children: Elizabeth, wife of Edward Parker; Charles A., Herbert, Jennie, Walter, Jr. and Laura. Mr. Zimmerman can certainly be classed as a farmer, that having been his almost life-long occupation. His farm has been in the Zimmerman family for 56 years, being what was once known as the General Britton farm, on the road from Brownville to Perch River. Mr. Zimmerman is a successful farmer, and may be classed among those sons of the early settlers who have exemplified, by upright lives and enlarged intelligence and virtues of their sires, who worked hard, endured much, but achieved much. They founded families, a result worthy of the highest ambition, and manifested the purity of their blood by the healthful progeny they left behind them. We have heard a little bird say that Mr. Zimmerman stands a fair

chance of filling soon one of the chairs old Jefferson county's representatives hold down at Albany in the State capitol.

L. GIDEON KELSEY, supervisor from Cape Vincent, is a son of Silas Leander Kelsey, who came to Cape Vincent at an early day with his father, Eber Kelsey, of whom mention is made in the general history of the town. L. Gideon was born and raised on a farm, and educated in the public schools of the day until of age. Not enamored of farm life he sold out, and went into the mercantile business, and now has a general store, a large and important department of which is drugs and kindred goods. Mr. Kelsey is serving the town as its supervisor for the second time, and has proved himself to be an able and efficient representative.

CHARLES A. BEYER, now serving his third term as supervisor of Champion, the son of Philip and Louise (Sherer) Beyer, was born in Croghan, Lewis county, in 1860. His parents were natives of Baden, Germany, and came to Croghan in 1852. They reared five sons and five daughters. Charles A., the eldest son, came to Carthage in 1876, and entered into an engagement with Lewis F. Bachman, then a prosperous druggist in Carthage. During the winter he attended school. He remained with Mr. Bachman eight years, after which time he entered into partnership with George E. Hull, M. D., and opened the first drug store in West Carthage. After one year and a half, Mr. Hull retired on account of his health, and Mr. Beyer purchased his interest and conducted the business himself, which he has continued for the past 12 years. Mr. Beyer enjoys the entire confidence of the people of the town where he resides. He has served six consecutive terms as town clerk. In 1884 he married Miss Almeda R. Perry, of Carthage, and their home is an exceptionally happy one.

WILLIAM H. CONSAUL, supervisor from Clayton, was the son of Lewis and Jane Ann (Lingenfelter) Consaul, who came to Clayton in 1831, and died in 1884. William H. had the benefit of the common schools of Clayton. He has long been known as one of the most energetic and pushing men of Clayton, always ready to aid in whatever will improve his nativetown. He married Julia M., daughter of Francis Barrett, who died in 1893, leaving one daughter, Mrs. William H. Enos. Mr. Consaul has filled many town offices, having been assessor, deputy collector of customs, commissioner of highways and village trustee, and is now serving his fifth term as supervisor. He enjoys the unchallenged respect of his neighbors, and is a wholesome man to know.

EUGENE A. CHAPMAN, M. D., the supervisor from the town of Ellisburgh, was born at Belleville, N. Y., December 9, 1839. While still a boy his parents moved to Henderson, where he received a common school education. From 1857 to 1859 he was a student at the Union Academy of Belleville, and began

the study of medicine in 1859 with Dr. Daniel Nugent, of Henderson. He attended medical lectures at the University of Michigan and the University of Buffalo, and graduated at the last named institution in February, 1862. He commenced the practice of medicine at Clayton in March following, and in June entered the military service as a first lieutenant of artillery. He was mustered into the United States service September 11, 1862, and was first lieutenant and adjutant of the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery until July, 1863, when he was promoted to captain. In August, 1864, he was examined before an army medical board, and received a commission as assistant surgeon, with orders to report to General Butler at Fortress Monroe. He was assigned to the 27th U. S. Colored Infantry in November, 1864. From January 1 to April 2, 1865, he was on duty at Point of Rocks Hospital, Virginia, and was with his regiment from Petersburg to Appomattox. After 30 days' leave of absence, in June, he rejoined his regiment at Brazos Santiago, Texas, of which port he was quarantine officer during the summer, and was mustered out of service in November, 1865. Dr. Chapman married for his second wife Miss Agnes G. McClure, August 7, 1877. He has reared seven children, three by his first marriage, and four by his present wife. He renewed the practice of medicine at Henderson in 1866, and remained there until the spring of 1873, when, his health being poor from overwork, he moved to Salamanca, N. Y., and worked for the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western railroads for one year. His health improving, he resumed the practice of medicine at Salamanca, in the spring of 1874. In January, 1875, on account of the death of his wife, he returned to Jefferson county and again began practicing, this time at Belleville, where he has remained since. He has been four times elected coroner of Jefferson county, for several years been president of the board of trustees of Union Academy at Belleville. He became a member of the County Medical Society, January 12, 1869, and was elected vice-president in 1890, and president in 1891. Dr. Chapman is serving his first term as supervisor, and is a faithful, intelligent member of the Board.

ADELBERT A. SCOTT, the present supervisor from the town of Henderson, was born December 12, 1847, in the southern part of Henderson, the son of Alonzo B. Scott, who came into Jefferson county about 1835, from Hammond, St. Lawrence county. His wife was Miss Lovina Templeton, and they reared two children, of whom Adelbert A., the subject of this sketch, is the only one surviving. His education was in the common school, completing it at the Union Academy in Belleville. On leaving school he was a teacher for six terms in the winter, and spent his summers upon his father's farm. He was married in 1873 to Miss Clara E. Green, daughter of Daniel Green, of Ellisburgh. They have reared three children: Walter E.,

Daniel G. and Bessie. Mr. Scott is a farmer and dealer in live-stock, which, aside from teaching, has occupied his whole attention. He is another of those young men who have descended from farmer stock, maintaining, in the second generation, the excellencies of those men who came early into the county, and helped to bring it to its present importance and wealth.

JOSIAH A. MCWAYNE, at present supervisor from Houndsfield, was the son of Delos and Angeline (Johnson) McWayne, the husband having come from Wayne county with his parents; the mother having been born in Henderson, but brought up with a relative in New Hampshire. They were married about 1831, and reared four children: Josiah A., Johnson P., Delos A. and Edwin G. Josiah A., the subject of this sketch, was born in 1833, and had the benefit of the district schools of that period, one of his teachers having been a Mr. Chaffe. His father moved from the farm when Josiah was seven years of age, and settled in Dexter, where Josiah was clerk in a store, and at 19 he went West and was gone four years. On his return he began a mercantile business in Dexter, finally entering the employ of the Ontario Woolen Company as book-keeper. This position he occupied eight years, when he again took up merchandising at Dexter. In 1834 he married Miss Eveline Smith, daughter of Ammi Smith, of Dexter. They reared five children: Addie, Albert D., Eda, Frank E. and Jesse. The mother of these children died in 1867. Mr. McWayne married, for his second wife, Miss Delila Washburn, daughter of Collins Washburn. By this union four children have been born: Geraldine, Harry W., Mark W. and Kent W. These children have had the benefit of the Belleville Union School. In 1874 Mr. McWayne sold his property in Dexter, and removed to Houndsfield, procuring the Washburn farm by purchasing from the heirs. There he has resided ever since, and is a successful farmer. He was an assessor in Houndsfield for three years, and for the past six consecutive years has been supervisor from that town. He is a wholesome man to know, and possesses the entire confidence of his neighbors and townsmen.

FRED. E. CROISSANT, the supervisor from the town of LeRay, was the son of James and Eleanor (Manigold) Croissant, who came into LeRay in 1828, from the east of France, settling at LeRaysville. Mr. Croissant came to this country under the auspices of Mr. LeRay. Fred E. had the benefit of the common schools at that time, receiving some instruction in the higher schools of Watertown. He was his father's assistant on the farm summers, attending school winters, and when 19 began teaching a district school, which he continued for several winters. In 1872 he became an employe of the R. W. & O. R. R., and was long in their employ. He has been station agent and telegraph operator at Evans Mills. He was elected supervisor of LeRay in 1877, and has served continu-

ously since, being now in the 18th year of service. Mr. Croissant is a very popular man, one who has made friends by being himself friendly. He enjoys the entire confidence of the people of LeRay, as is evidenced by his continuance upon the Board for a length of time never before equalled in Jefferson county. He has been justice of the peace nine years.

CHARLES D. GRIMSHAW, the supervisor from Lorraine, was born in that town April 5, 1850, the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Adsit) Grimshaw, who came into Lorraine in 1840, from Oneida county. They settled about a mile west of Lorraine village, upon the farm where they resided until 1870, when they removed to the village, where the father died in 1880, the mother surviving him until 1891. They reared a family of eight sons, all of whom are now living, except Edelbert, who died in his infancy. This is an exceptional instance, the writer never having before come in contact with such a record as eight sons without a daughter. Charles, the youngest of these sons and the subject of this sketch, received the benefit of the common schools. Completing his scholastic education in 1871, he became a clerk in the store of C. C. Moore, for many years the supervisor from Worth. Here Mr. Grimshaw remained until he became a partner, and continued as such until 1875, when he relinquished his interest in the firm of Moore & Grimshaw. For two years thereafter he was the village school teacher winters, and settling up the business he had in hand during summers. In the spring of 1877, Mr. Grimshaw began business in his own name at Lorraine, and has since continued in the general merchandise demanded in a country store. In 1872 he married Miss Fanny Oatman, daughter of Elijah Oatman, of Adams. They have reared two children, Hattie M. and Allen C. Mr. Grimshaw was first elected supervisor in 1889, upon the Democratic ticket, and has been elected ever year since, both parties acquiescing in his manner of conducting the business of the town. He is a popular man in his town and upon the Board, and his progressive spirit and ideas have resulted in very materially lessening taxation in the town he ably represents.

ELI BURTON JOHNSON, now supervisor from the town of Lyne, was the son of Lorenzo and Jane (Phelps) Johnson. Lorenzo was born on Point Salubrious, on the farm where his father, William Johnson, began business life in the very early days of the settlement of that region. Lorenzo Johnson is still residing upon the paternal acres, and there, March 15, 1859, the subject of this sketch, Eli B. Johnson, was born. He had the benefit of the common schools, working upon his father's farm summers. He became a school teacher, following that profession for six consecutive years. In 1855 he began clerking in stores at Chaumont, and after two years he took up insurance, which has been his business up to the present time. In 1881

he married Miss Jessie A. Main, daughter of William H. Main, of Chaumont, and they have reared one child, George F. In 1890 he was elected, upon the Republican ticket, as supervisor of the town of Lyne, and has been continued in that position of trust until the present time, he now being in his fifth year of service. Mr. Johnson is a modest and unassuming gentleman, well qualified to discharge the duties of any public station within the gift of his fellow citizens. His unpretending, straightforward course entitles him to all the honors he may gain. Mr. Johnson is fortunate in having spared to him his father and mother, now in the seventies. He has settled near them, and his greatest pleasure is in contributing to their comfort, and in making the down-hill portion of their lives less arduous than was the up-hill portion, when they, as did all their neighbors, were putting forth almost superhuman efforts in making possible the present condition of life in Jefferson county.

BYRON J. STROUGH, the supervisor from Orleans, was born in Theresa in 1844, the son of Samuel W. and Emeline (Tallman) Strough. Samuel W. Strough came into Theresa with his parents when an infant of three years. He grew up on the farm where his parents, Daniel and Anna (Wissell) Strough, ultimately settled, near Rap-pole's Corners, now known as Strough's Crossing. Samuel W. was killed by lightning, and his sudden death will long be remembered in that vicinity, for he was a man of affairs, active as a citizen, respected by all, and exemplary as the head of a family. He left four children, three boys and a daughter. Byron J., one of these boys, and the subject of this sketch, received his education primarily in the common school, completing his scholastic education in Mr. Goodnough's Theresa High School. Mr. Strough began teaching as soon as he left the Academy, and continued as an instructor of youth for 28 consecutive terms. In 1866 he received a State certificate, an honor not accorded to every applicant. In 1882 he commenced mercantile business at LaFargeville, and after the completion of the railroad the firm of B. J. & L. S. Strough abandoned merchandise, and began to buy and ship hay and grain. They are now the largest shippers of hay and grain of any firm in Jefferson county. In 1886 he was elected supervisor of the town of Orleans, and has been continuously retained a member of the board, now serving his ninth term. In 1867 he married L. Marie Ford, daughter of Rev. L. P. Ford, of the Baptist Church. Mr. Strough has been for 22 years in business at LaFargeville, and has met with unusual success in all he has undertaken. He has been a progressive, enterprising and honorable citizen, himself and his brother enjoying the entire respect of the community in which they reside. Upon the Board of Supervisors he is authority in matters relating to legislation, for no man has given more critical ex-

amination to the subject of town and county government than Mr. Strough. Possessed of a good share of this world's goods, his position in society is an enviable one. Indeed, the writer knows of no man in Jefferson county whose individual record as a man is superior to that of Mr. Strough's.

CHARLES O. ROBERTS, the supervisor from the town of Philadelphia, was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., in 1864, the son of William and Sarepta (Wilder) Roberts. Wm. Roberts came into Lewis county from Oneida in the forties, settling upon a farm in New Bremen, then removing to Martinsburg, and finally to Lowville, where he was a railroad contractor for several years. From Lowville he moved to Philadelphia, N. Y., where he has been for the past nine years engaged largely in lumbering. Charles O., his son, and the subject of this sketch, came to Philadelphia in 1883, from Utica, in which city he had been engaged as a telegraph operator for several years. He received the benefit of the common schools, completing his academic education at the Lowville Academy. On coming to Philadelphia he became identified with his father's lumbering business, which had been established several years before the elder Roberts removed his family to that place. Mr. Roberts was married in 1885 to Miss Marie L. Harris, daughter of James B. Harris, of Antwerp. They have reared two children, Ethel M. and William. Mr. Roberts' principal business is now in connection with the Indian River Chair Company, the stock of which is all owned by the Roberts family. He was elected supervisor in 1889, was out one year, and is now in his third consecutive year of service. He is an intelligent, level-headed gentleman, very familiar with the duties of his office, and a wholesome man to know.

HERMAN L. ALLEN, the supervisor from Rutland, was born in LeRay in 1851, the son of Erasmus D. and Delia (Graves) Allen, who were also born in Jefferson county. They removed to Rutland when Herman L., the subject of this sketch, was an infant of one year. Herman L. had the benefit of the common schools of Rutland, which were much above the other schools of the county in the excellence of their teachers. Mr. Allen has always been a farmer, and feels an honorable pride in his calling. His residence is at Rutland Center, on the State road from Watertown to Champion. In 1875 he married Miss Clara A. Litchfield, daughter of C. B. Litchfield, of Turin, Lewis county. They have reared two daughters, Edith S. and Georgia May. He is now serving his third term as supervisor. The father of Mr. Allen was a justice of the peace for 12 years, and was loan commissioner for two terms. Joseph Graves, the great-grandfather of Mr. Allen, was one of the very early settlers of Rutland. He held the office of supervisor of Rutland from 1827 to 1835. In 1842 he was a member of

the Legislature from Jefferson county. In 1843 he was again supervisor. He died in Rutland in 1875, at the advanced age of 88 years. His wife survived him several years, dying at 89. They were an excellent family, fully coming up to the requirements of good citizenship, and left an example which will be safe to follow.

GEORGE E. YOST, supervisor from Theresa, was born in that town, in April, 1838, the son of Nicholas D. Yost, long a citizen of Theresa, who was born in Johnstown, Montgomery county, in 1808. In 1834 he married Miss Magdalin Hanson, and in 1837 they removed to Theresa and purchased the farm where he so long resided, reared his family, and which he owned at his death. They reared six children. Mr. Yost died in 1870, and is buried in the new cemetery at Theresa. His widow still survives him, and has her residence in Theresa village. George, at the age of 17, became a clerk with the firm of Atwell & Hoyt, the leading dry-goods dealers in Theresa; he remained with this firm for two years, going West for a year, and when he returned to Theresa, after a mechanical venture in shingle-making, he purchased the stock in trade of Silas L. George, a merchant who was retiring from business, and in 1859 he was a full-fledged merchant in his native town, at the early age of 21 years. The Civil War came on, and having also purchased at a low figure the assigned estate of Atwell & Hoyt, our young merchant found himself in possession of a fine stock of goods which had in the meantime greatly enhanced in value. In 1863 he sold out his mercantile business and began to purchase cattle. Having been reared a farmer, he has never fully abandoned that calling, and is the owner of several farms, one of them in the adjoining town of Antwerp. Mr. Yost has always been an active and progressive citizen, and has held many offices in his native town. He was elected a member of the Legislature in 1875. He has represented Theresa for six years upon the Board of Supervisors, and has always given the utmost satisfaction to his constituency. His enlarged relations with trade and commerce have induced him to become a member of the New York Produce Exchange, and is a well-known member of that large and influential organization. For the past 23 years Mr. Yost has been a banker at Theresa, and possesses the entire confidence of the business community.

FRANKLIN M. PARKER, the present supervisor for the town of Watertown, was born in 1842, the son of Jeremiah and Fransina (Kenyon) Parker. She was the daughter of Thomas B. Kenyon, of Amsterdam, N. Y. Jeremiah Parker was the son of Cratus Parker, whose father (Ezra Parker) came into Jefferson county and settled on Dry Hill in 1802. His title to land was the fourth deed ever given in Watertown. Jeremiah Parker was a man of almost unexampled activity and perseverance, and what he ac-

cumulated was by his own exertions. Unaided and alone, and without any of the opportunities afforded at the present day for an education, he became one of the most judicious and intelligent farmers of his town and vicinity. Jeremiah Parker had three children: Franklin M., Thomas C., and Ella D. Franklin M., the subject of this sketch, had the advantages of the common schools, completing his scholastic education at the Adams Centre Select School, taught by Horace Otis, and at the Belleville Academy. In 1865 he began clerking in the Union store at Adams Center, finally purchasing the store and continuing in trade for six years. He returned to the old homestead in 1872, and has ever since been a farmer, living upon a part of the original farm. Mr. Parker may be called in all respects a successful man. He is now serving his fourth term as supervisor of the town of Watertown, an office he has filled with great acceptability. He has been treasurer of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society for 14 years, and has filled that important and responsible position without any criticism upon his official action. In 1861 he married Miss Miranda H. Wilder, and they have reared three children: Nettie F., the wife of C. J. Wadley; Charles G., a civil engineer, serving at present in Pennsylvania, and Miss Maude E., still residing at home. They are an interesting and respected family, a fair representation of the people who have sprung from those earlier settlers who first came to Jefferson county.

JOSEPH ATWELL, JR., was the son of Joseph Atwell, who came into Jefferson county in 1848, settling at Theresa, where he was a merchant for 14 years, and resided there until 1867. Joseph Atwell, Senior, married Miss Mary Beach, and they reared three sons: Charles B., now professor in the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; Joseph, Jr., and William G., pastor of the M. E. church at Chaumont. Joseph, Jr., was born in 1858, at Theresa, while his father was a merchant there. He had the benefit of the common school of that village, graduating from the Watertown High School in 1873. He studied law with Mullin & Griffin, was admitted in 1881, and had a clerkship with McCartin & Williams until 1885. He was appointed city attorney in 1885, and at that time began his active practice of the law. In January, 1892, he became a partner with Watson M. Rogers, and the firm of Rogers & Atwell still continues, and is one of the most able and reliable in this part of the State. Mr. Atwell is now serving his seventh year as supervisor of the second ward of the city of Watertown and his second term as chairman of the Board. He married Miss Lily D. Bond, daughter of Samuel N. Bond, of Adams. They have one child, Miss Rosalind, now in her fifth year. Their home is a typically happy one, and Mr. Atwell has just cause to be satisfied with his position at the Bar and in society. The writer knew his father and grandfather—the

latter was for several years the colporteur of the Jefferson County Bible Society, and counted it gain to distribute for a bare subsistence the word of God among those who desired to know the will of the Almighty.

WILLIAM HENRY TALLETT, the supervisor from the 4th ward of Watertown, was born in 1855 in the town of Rodman, the son of George H. and Katherine E. (Baker) Tallett. On his mother's side he is descended from good old Methodist stock, for she was a daughter of that Rev. Gardner Baker, one of the pioneer preachers of Jefferson county, who exemplified, by a long and virtuous life, the religion he counted it gain to preach. George H. Tallett came into Jefferson from Taberg, Oneida county, about 1851, and was one of the very few travelling photographers the county has ever been familiar with. William Henry Tallett, the subject of this sketch, had the advantage of the public schools of Watertown, graduating from the High School, and has always resided in Watertown. He is an extensive horticulturist and vegetable gardener, having a large plant in the fourth ward, west of the Fair Grounds. He is serving his second term as supervisor, and is a most estimable and enterprising citizen. In 1885 he married Miss Rosetta L. Strong, daughter of Moses Strong, of Champion. They reside upon the property which they have made so inviting, and where they have lived since 1865.

CORNELIUS J. CLARK, the supervisor from Wilna, and the tallest man upon the Board, was born in Philadelphia, Jefferson county, July 15, 1857. He was prepared for college at Mexico Academy and at the Carthage High School. In 1875 he entered Madison University (now Colgate), and graduated in 1878. Returning to his home in West Carthage, after graduation, he went into the milling business in company with Mr. Hutchinson, and that has been his occupation ever since. Mr. Clark has taken, from the first, a deep interest in politics. He is an ardent and uncompromising Republican, has been delegate from his town to many county conventions, and twice to the State convention of his party. He is a natural and graceful speaker, and a young man of unusual promise. He is the only college graduate on the Board, and was very prominently put forward by his friends in 1894, as the Republican nominee for member of Assembly, a position he would have filled with distinguished ability, for he is a most agreeable and cultivated gentleman. His party will doubtless call him, in 1895, to fill the place he came so near being nominated for—and to be nominated, with him means his election. Mr. Clark has a reputation as a speaker, which has induced the State Committee to send him into different counties during political canvasses. He always pleases his audiences, for he has that desirable foundation for any public man, an excellent education. At a late G. A. R.

gathering in Carthage, he made a great hit, and his patriotic sentences aroused the enthusiasm of the old soldiers to the highest pitch. Soon after his graduation, Mr. Clark married Emma, daughter of Dr. N. D. Ferguson, long a resident of Carthage. They have one son, a fine, intelligent lad. The subject of our sketch is the son of William and Asenath Clark, who have been for many years residents of Carthage and its vicinity. The grandfather, Gardner Clark, was one of the first settlers in Philadelphia township, an honored and able citizen.

ALEXANDER D. BOYD, now supervisor from the town of Worth, was the son of William and Catherine (Lane) Boyd, who came into Montague, Lewis county, late in the forties, from County Mayo, Ireland, and became a farmer. He raised a family of four children. Alexander D. was born in Montague, and is now in his 39th year. He had the benefit of the common schools, completing his scholastic education at the Carthage Union Free School, having for one of his associates Mr. C. J. Clark, now representing Wilna on the Board of Supervisors, and who is lately making such a good run as Republican candidate for member of Assembly. Mr. Boyd taught school some six seasons, putting in his time at farming during the summers. In 1875 he married Miss Julia Newton, daughter of Ora K. Newton, a highly-respected citizen of Rodman, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have reared two children, a boy and a girl, Clarence and Grace. He has been justice of the peace, postmaster, and is now serving his second term as supervisor. He is an agreeable, unpretending gentleman, at present, in addition to his farming, being an extensive manufacturer of cheese for the surrounding farmers.

JACOB STEARS, Jr., the present clerk of the board of supervisors, is the youngest of three children of Jacob and Sally (Pratt) Stears. He was born in the town of Watertown, December 8, 1828, on his father's farm, then owned by him, and so continued until his death, in 1874. Jacob Stears, Sr., was born in the town of Johnstown, Montgomery county, N. Y., in January, 1790, and came to this county with his uncle, John Bliven, in 1801. Sally Pratt, his wife, was born at Leominster, Mass., in 1797, was a sister of the late Solomon and Tilly R. Pratt, the latter dying some years since in this city. Jacob, Jr., the subject of this sketch, has always resided on the farm, in the town of Watertown, where born, attending district school until 18 years of age, subsequently select schools, Rodman Seminary and Clinton Liberal Institute, at Clinton, N. Y. In 1860 he was elected assessor of the old town of Watertown, and was re-elected and served in that capacity with the late Gilbert Bradford, Charles Clark and Theodore Ely, until the incorporation of the city of Watertown in 1869. He was again elected supervisor of the present town, and

served as such until assuming the duties of county clerk in 1871, to which he had been elected in 1870, was re-elected in 1874, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1877. In the fall of 1863 he was elected clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and was re-elected each year until 1871, at which time he was serving as county clerk. In 1885 and 1886 he was elected supervisor of the town of Watertown, and when serving his second term as such supervisor, was chosen as clerk of the Board of Supervisors, to which position he has been appointed each subsequent year, and is now serving in that capacity, having served in that position 17 years. At the organization of the Legislature of 1888, he was chosen deputy clerk of the Assembly, and was re-appointed in 1888-89-90. In 1891 he was given the position of engrossing clerk in the Senate, through Senator Sloan. At the session of the Assembly of 1894 he served in a similar position in the Assembly. By occupation he is a stock-raiser and farmer.

The following table shows the names of Chairmen and Clerks of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Jefferson from 1859 to 1894-5. Compiled by Jacob Stears, Jr. expressly for Haddock's History.

YEAR.	CHAIRMAN.	CLERK.
1859	Ambrose W. Clark	John A. Haddock
1860	John H. Conklin	Levi Smith
1861	Chas. A. Benjamin	Wm. S. Phelps
1862	Nathan Strong	Wm. S. Phelps
1863	Chas. W. Burdick	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1864	John H. Conklin	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1865	Geo. C. Hazleton	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1866	Chas. W. Burdick	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1867	Chas. A. Benjamin	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1868	Geo. A. Bagley	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1869	R. B. Biddlecom	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1870	Theo. Canfield	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1871	Theo. Canfield	W. D. V. Rulison
1872	Royal Fuller	W. D. V. Rulison
1873	Thos. C. Chittenden	W. D. V. Rulison
1874	Fred Waddingham	W. D. V. Rulison
1875	O. Degrasse Greene	W. D. V. Rulison
1876	John C. Knowlton	W. D. V. Rulison
1877	O. Degrasse Greene	W. D. V. Rulison
1878	O. Degrasse Greene	Fred Waddingham
1879	James Sterling	W. D. V. Rulison
1880	Isaac P. Wodell	W. D. V. Rulison
1881	Isaac P. Wodell	W. D. V. Rulison
1882	H. H. Bent	W. D. V. Rulison
1883	Isaac Mitchell	W. D. V. Rulison
1884	Isaac Mitchell	W. D. V. Rulison
1885	Wm. D. Arms	W. D. V. Rulison
1886	Wm. D. Arms	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1887	Wm. D. Arms	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1888	Wm. D. Arms	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1889	Wm. D. Arms	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1890	Walter Zimmerman	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1891	Walter Zimmerman	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1892	Walter Zimmerman	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1893	Joseph Atwell	Jacob Stears, Jr.
1894	Joseph Atwell	Jacob Stears, Jr.

WATERTOWN.

WE have already devoted much space to the City of Watertown, designating it as the geographical, financial, educational and actual historical center of the grand old county of Jefferson—the heritage of a free people, wrought out by our forefathers with much travail of soul, sometimes with tears and sufferings which have never been told and never will be, but which are treasured in the secret memory of the Divine Omniscience. It is for us who are now in active life to be thankful for what we have received—a grand county of generous and fruitful acres, governed by wise laws, free from the sting of any slave driver's lash—a land of peaceful valleys and of hills that “exalt themselves,” and of a people worthy of such an heritage.

The history of this town is so closely intermingled with that of the adjacent city of the same name that it is somewhat difficult to separate them. In this case, as in other similar ones, the only way is to keep in mind that the territory of the present town is the subject under consideration, and that all which had occurred outside of its present boundaries is irrelevant to our purpose. These boundaries are as follows: Beginning in the middle of Black river, on the line between the old survey township numbers 2 and 3 of the “Eleven Towns;” thence south to the southeast corner of Township No. 2, six and a third miles; thence west to the southwest corner of No. 2, six and a half miles; thence north to the middle of Black river, seven miles; thence easterly along the centre of the river, two and a half miles, to the city boundary; thence southerly, westerly and northerly, along that boundary, at various angles, but in a general semicircular direction, for six and a half miles, as laid down in the history of Watertown city, to the center of Black river, striking two and three-fourths miles from the point of deflection; and thence easterly along the center of the river, two miles and a quarter, to the place of beginning.

The surface of this territory is moderately broken in the central and western parts, rising into hills of considerable height in the southern and eastern portions. Black river runs along the north side of the northeastern and northwestern sections of the present town; it is a rapid stream, affording abundant water-power within the territory of Watertown city. Besides this, the principal stream is Sandy creek, which heads in Rutland, enters Watertown about two miles south from its northeastern corner, runs southwesterly about four miles, and then passes across its southern line into Rodman. Another stream, called Mill creek, heads near the centre of the town, and also runs southwesterly, its waters finally making their way into Black River Bay near Sackets Harbor. From the western part of the city across the northwestern part of the territory under consideration, and thence

southwest toward the lake, extends a long marsh, commonly known as “Long Swamp.”

The soil of the west part of the town is a dark loam interspersed with gravelly ridges, while in the eastern portion the gravel becomes largely predominant, and small bowlders are abundant. The original growth of timber in the east was very largely sugar-maple, with smaller quantities of beech, basswood and elm, and some pine near the river. Going westward, the maple becomes less abundant, and considerable birch was found on the low ground.

This town, together with that part of the city south of Black river, was originally township No. 2 of the “Eleven towns.” The early titles having been delineated, it is only necessary here to say that at the beginning of settlement it was owned, together with Adams in this county and Lowville in Lewis county, by Nicholas Low, of the latter place, his agent being Silas Stow. The township (the present city and town) had been surveyed in 1795 by Benjamin Wright, of Oneida county, into 52 lots of from 400 to 625 acres each, but it was not until 1800 that its settlement was actually begun.

In March of that year Deacon Oliver Bartholomew, a native of Connecticut and a Revolutionary soldier, who had already reached the age of 42 years, made his way from Oneida county through the trackless forest, and made his first settlement in the present town of Watertown, close to its northwestern corner. This earliest pioneer survived the hardships of frontier life for more than half a century, dying in 1850, at the age of 92 years.

Up to this time township No. 2 was a part of the gigantic town of Mexico, Oneida county, which town extended from Oneida lake on the south to Black river on the north, and from the same river on the east to Lake Ontario on the west. But almost simultaneously with the advent of the first settler (March 14, 1800), Watertown was formed by an act of the Legislature. It comprised townships numbers 1, 2 and 3 of the “Eleven Towns,” now known as Houndsfield, Watertown and Rutland, and the main part of the city of Watertown. All the inhabitants were in what is now Rutland, and it was there that the first town meeting of the town of Watertown was held. The name was probably derived from Watertown, Massachusetts, being considered especially appropriate on account of the river, which runs for near 20 miles along the northern boundary.

Bartholomew had bought his land in October previous (1799), and at the same time purchases were made by Simeon and Benjamin Woodruff, E. Allen, James, Rogers, and Thomas Delano. During the year 1800 the two Woodruffs, Jotham Ives, and perhaps others, came on and built cabins pre-

paratory to settlement; but the only man who remained through the winter in the present town was Deacon Bartholomew. The next year, Simeon and Benjamin Woodruff, with their families, their father, Jonah Woodruff, and their younger brother, Frederick, came on and located where the two first-named had built their cabin, a short distance northeast of Burrville, in what has since been known as the Woodruff neighborhood. Jotham Ives, afterwards one of the prominent men of the county, made a permanent location in that year at the extreme western part of the town, in the district now called Field Settlement, as did also his brothers, Joel and Dr. Titus Ives. It is said that Jotham Ives raised the first wheat in the present town of Watertown. There were numerous other settlers during this year, for when Watertown had once been fairly discovered, and its advantages duly observed, it filled up with great rapidity. Among those who settled in the eastern part of town in 1801 and 1802, were William Sampson, Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, Thomas and Job Sawyer, John Blevan, Abram Fisk, Lewis Drury, Sherebiah Fay, Aaron Bacon, Jonathan E. Miles, Jacob Stears, Seth Peck, Henderson Howk, Silas Howk, Job Whitney, and Caleb and Nathaniel Burnham. James Wilson settled in 1802, on "Wilson Hill," south of Burrville, cutting his own road from Adams. In the central part were Eli Rogers, Aaron Brown, Elijah Allen, James Rogers, and others; while in the west were Joseph Wadleigh, Bennett Rice, Thomas H. Bidlecom, John and Zebediah Buell, Friend Dayton, and others. We give also a further list of others who had purchased land in township No. 2 in 1800: Silas Alden, Heman Pettit, David Bent, Luther Demming, Ira Brown, Calvin Brown, Abram Jewett, N. Jewett, Benj. Allen, James Glass, Henry Jewett, Ephraim Edwards, and John Patrick. All these purchases were made by contract, and it was not until August 20, 1802, that the first deeds in the township were given to Jotham Ives, Elijah Allen, David Bent, Ezra Parker, William Parker, Joseph Tuttle, and Joseph Moore.

Meanwhile Mr. Stow, as agent for the proprietor, seeing that the settlement was likely to be very rapid, made a contract with Hart Massey, under which a saw-mill and a rude grist-mill for grinding corn were to be built that season. Massey was to furnish three acres of land and erect the mills, while Stow was to contribute provisions, mill-stones, irons, and, in short, whatever cost money. The expenses were to be equalized when the work was done, and the mills to be owned in partnership by Stow and Massey.

The point chosen for these important structures was on the branch of Sandy creek before named, a few rods below the somewhat celebrated cascade upon it. This cascade is just within the present town of Watertown, on its eastern edge. The stream, coming from the eastward, pours in several separate

channels over successive ledges of rock, falling some sixty feet in the course of a few rods. In high water, even at this day, these falls present an interesting view, and when the country was covered with woods the volume of the stream was such as to give promise of a valuable water-power. In this, as in many other cases, clearing up the forest dried up the water, and the more wheat there was raised the less power there was for grinding it.

The saw-mill was built according to contract, and the grist-mill was completed in 1801 or 1802. These were the first mills of any description in Jefferson county south of the river. In 1802 they were sold to Captain John Burr, who, with several sons, located there at that time, and remained for many years. One of the sons, Theodore Burr, was afterwards an eminent engineer and bridge-builder. From this family the place received the name of Burrville, which it still retains.

The first minister in the town, and perhaps in the county, was Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle, who came in 1801 or 1802, and, oddly enough as it sounds to modern ears, he owned the first distillery in town, situated at Burrville. He is supposed to have built it; at all events, he owned it in 1802.

Immigration was very rapid, and in the fall of 1802 there were about 60 families in the present town. Clearings were appearing in every direction, but the deer still bounded over the hills by day and the wolves howled dismally in the darksome glades by night. The latter seldom attacked men, but were considered dangerous if goaded by extreme hunger or excited by the smell of blood.

One of the earliest settlers, named Matthews, related to Mr. James Brintnall, who in turn repeated an account of his visit to the city of beavers in the day of its prosperity. Across the little creek was the dam, composed principally of logs ground down and dragged into place with immense labor by the tireless architects, filled out with moss and sticks, and finished with a heavy coating of mud. The meadow was broad and the water was less than a foot in depth. Above its surface rose the mud-huts of the beavers, with no opening visible to the eye. Mr. Matthews stealthily approached, and could hear the inhabitants busy within their mansions, but an unguarded movement disclosed his presence, and the next instant he saw them rushing away through the shallow water, without any of them having appeared above its surface. Mr. Matthews determined to investigate the mysteries of beaverdom, and accordingly took off the top of one of the huts. He found a comfortable chamber above the surface of the water, well cushioned with moss and leaves, and evidently serving as both bedroom and parlor for the beaver family. There was neither door nor window, but in the floor there was an aperture through which the occupants could pass down into the lower chamber. This was nearly full of water, and had an opening into

the pond beneath the surface. Thus, these intelligent and industrious animals had comfortable rooms in which to dwell, and were, at the same time, safe against all ordinary assailants.

But bears, wolves, deer and beaver all fled before the swiftly advancing tide of immigration. It is doubtful if another town in the State was settled with more rapidity than were the fertile fields of Watertown, after work was once begun. The axes of the pioneers resounded in every direction, and the smoke of their cabins rose from every valley and hill-side. Of course the fateful dramas of birth and marriage and death were soon enacted in these lately untrodden wilds. The first birth was that of a son of Adam Bacon, at Watertown Centre. It was quite a common custom in those days for the first male child born in a township to receive the name of the proprietor, and to be presented with a lot of land by him. Tradition asserts that on the next visit of the proprietor of Watertown the jubilant father informed him that a son had been born to him (Mr. Bacon), and added, "I have named him after you." "Ah! have you?" replied the person thus addressed, putting his hand in his pocket. "Well, here is fifty cents for him!"

The first girl born in the present town of Watertown, was Sally Rogers, daughter of Eli Rogers, who also resided near the Centre. The first death, so far as known, was that of John Arnold, residing on the creek below Burrville. We are unable to say what couple first led the way into the temple of Hymen (which, in this case, was doubtless a log cabin), so there is all the better opportunity to imagine the pioneer bride and groom as surrounded throughout their united career with all the blessings which love and joy could bestow.

Captain Richardson was the first supervisor of the town, 1808-9.

In March, 1803, Tilly Richardson, commonly known as Captain Richardson, an old Revolutionary soldier, located himself in the valley, about a mile and a half southwest of Burrville, where he was long a prominent citizen. Joseph Sheldon came with Captain Richardson, and settled on "Dry Hill," in the south part of the town, where he was long a prominent citizen, and reared a resolute and numerous family.

We have mentioned the distillery at Burrville, owned by the Rev. Mr. Lazelle. In 1803 he sold it to Thomas M. Converse. In it the grantor is described as "Reverend Ebenezer Lazelle," and the distillery as being "near Captain John Burr's mill." Mr. Converse soon after became the proprietor of a store at Burrville (the first in the present town of Watertown), in company with Jabez Foster, the firm name being Foster & Converse. After Mr. Foster's removal to Watertown village, about 1807, Mr. Converse continued the business alone, also managing his distillery and an ashery, and being the leading man of the little vil-

lage until his death, in 1811. Orville Hungerford, afterwards one of the distinguished men of the State, was a clerk for Foster & Converse during their partnership. Timothy and Anson Hungerford were early settlers between Burrville and Watertown Centre.

The first church in town, and probably the second in the county, was the First Congregational Church of Watertown, organized at Burrville, in Caleb Burnham's barn, on the 3d day of June, 1803, by Rev. Ebenezer Lazelle. When Mr. Burnham wanted his barn to put wheat in, the church held meetings in divers places: in the ball-room of Colonel Tuttle, in the wagon-shop of Deacon Sawyer, in school-houses and private houses. There was no regular pastor, and the preaching was mostly by missionaries from other localities.

In 1805 the territory under consideration ceased to be a part of Oneida county, the new county of Jefferson being formed by the Legislature at that time. The county seat was fixed at the little village of Watertown, the growth of which rapidly increased, and the surrounding town of course had a considerable access of immigrants, who desired to be near such a promising market. Among those (it is impossible to give a full list), who located in the east part of the town, from 1803 to 1812, were Jonathan Baker, William Huntington, John Gotham, Seth Bailey, Doris Doty, Cyrus Butterfield, Cyrenius Woodworth, Levi Cole, Samuel Thurston, Captain Job Whitney, Anthony and Andrew Sigourney, William Fellows and Samuel Thurston. In the Centre were Corlis Hinds, Reuben Scott, Benjamin Green and many others. In the west the most prominent settler was Elijah Field, of Woodstock, Vermont, who, in 1805, purchased the Buell farm on the western line of the township. He had no less than nine sons and three daughters, most of whom were of mature age, and settled near by, but over the line in Houndsfield. The whole district on both sides of the line has since been called Field Settlement. Among those in that part of the town, besides those already named, were Aaron Blodgett, Samuel Bates, Myrick Bates and Asaph Butterfield. In the northwest were Captain James Parker and others.

On February 17, 1806, the town of Houndsfield was formed from Watertown by the Legislature, corresponding in size to survey Township No. 1, and reducing Watertown to the size which it retained up to the incorporation of the city in 1869. There was not much chance for anything but farms in the western part of the town. A distillery was early erected on the Wadleigh place, on Mill Creek, which was afterwards changed to a grist-mill, but this was long since abandoned.

Burrville was at this period quite a rival of Watertown. William Lampson had an axe-factory, with a trip-hammer carried by water, where he made edge-tools. James Mann built a tannery there about 1806. It

afterwards passed into the hands of Theophilus Redfield, best known to the old settlers as Deacon Redfield. He kept six or eight men at work in his tannery, and as many more in his shoe-shop. About 1809 a carding machine was built a little below the grist-mill. Afterwards a cloth dressing establishment was put up nearer the falls. There had been an hotel from the first, the earliest landlord whom any one remembers was Septimus S. Adams.

All these establishments, together with the store, ashery and distillery of Mr. Converse, made quite a lively little place. There was no organized church in Watertown village, and many of its people used to go on foot and on horseback to attend religious services at Burrville. Mr. Hart Massey made the journey very regularly; he and his boys walking, and his wife riding on horse back, with her daughter behind her on a pillion. When there was no minister, sermons would be read by Dr. Brainard or Judge Strong.

But Watertown was all the while gaining ground, and the people did not like the idea of going five miles to church. It was proposed to build a church edifice at Watertown Centre (where there was a tavern and a few houses), for the accommodation of both villages. In February, 1811, the "Religious Society of Watertown" was formed, with the view of carrying out that idea. The trustees were: Tilly Richardson, John Sikes, Thomas Sawyer and William Fellows, representing Burrville and vicinity; Hart Massey and Isaac Benedict, on the part of Watertown village; and Aaron Brown, the tavern-keeper, at the Centre. It was voted to build a church at the latter point; but nothing further was done, and the next year the breaking out of the war prevented all action in that direction for the time being.

Log school-houses, covered with "troughs" (i. e., half-logs hollowed out and laid in a row with the hollow part up, covered by another with the hollows down), were the first educational temples of the town. In these assembled not only great flocks of children, but the congregations which listened to the inspiring words of the early preachers, as they made their toilsome way from one settlement to another. Among those who preached through this town, besides the Rev. Mr. Lazelle, already mentioned, were "Father Puffer," celebrated for his knowledge of the Bible, which a doubtful tradition asserts he could repeat from the beginning to end; Rev. B. Tyler, Rev. N. Dutton, Father Bliss, Rev. Libbeus Field, of Field Settlement, and Rev. James Brown, father of Mrs. George W. Wiggins. Rev. Hezekiah Field, another member of the same family, and Rev. David Speer ("Father Speer," as the latter was affectionately called), resided in Rodman, but he preached in Watertown in the pioneer days, beginning as early as 1805. He continued his services for more than 50 years, and died in extreme old age.

The principal physician in town was Dr. Craft P. Kimball, who began to practice at Burrville before the War of 1812, and continued to do so till his death, in 1872. He left quite a number of descendants, one of his sons now residing near Burrville, a much-respected farmer. The manufacture of potash was, of course, a most important business during the settling up of the town, for this would bring cash when hardly any other production of the country would pay the expense of transportation to market. When the embargo was declared in 1808, stopping intercourse with Canada, and thus preventing the exportation of potash by the only available route, numerous were the expedients resorted to to facilitate the removal of the precious article.

The Folts Mills, on the road from Watertown to Brownville, was so called from a shrewd Mohawk Dutch farmer of that name, who lived there, and who was reputed particularly expert in conducting the secret traffic in potash. Many a score of barrels of potash, either belonging to the surrounding farmers or purchased from them by William Smith, the Watertown merchant, was quietly forwarded by secret roads to the St. Lawrence, and thence to Canada, through the sharp management of the person referred to. Hart Massey, the collector of this district was well aware what Folts was about, and was constantly on the watch to detect him in some overt act, but without success. Once Folts himself thought he was caught. He had a lot of potash stored in his barn, waiting a good chance, and one dark night he was engaged with one or two assistants in loading it into the sleigh of a neighboring farmer, preparatory to starting for the St. Lawrence, by way of a secret road cut through the woods north of the river for this very purpose. Suddenly up drives Collector Massey in his cutter.

"Hello, men! what are you doing here?" cried the officer, dimly seeing through the darkness what was going forward. Folts was hard pushed for a moment, but his shrewdness did not desert him.

"Vell," said he, "Bill Smit, he got me to keep some potash for him till he can sent it to Utica," 'cause dis tam embargo won't let him sell it in Canada, vere it would bring somethings, and dese mens is just pringing it to my barn. Come poys, hurry up; it is so colt as ter tuyvel!" and forthwith the men began to roll the barrels into the barn instead of out of it.

Massey watched them to the end, saw the barn door fastened and the team start for home, and then, as he could not prevent Folts from keeping potash in his barn on its way to Utica, he drove to the village. The smugglers watched him till they were satisfied that he was safely housed, then returned and loaded up the potash, which was soon on its way to Canada.

By the time of the War of 1812, Watertown looked very much like an old settled country.

On the principal roads more than half the houses were of frame, the trough-covered log school houses were abandoned for frame ones, and the whole town was being cleared up, except on some of the hills and along the river in the northeastern portion.

Among the settlers of 1809 were Anthony and Andrew Sigourney, brothers, who located in the Woodruff Settlement in the eastern part of town. Anthony Sigourney's son, Alanson P., born the following December, is still living on the old homestead, to whom we are much indebted for information regarding that part of the town.

As to the war on the frontier, we shall only refer here to a few matters pertaining especially to the town of Watertown. Its militia belonged to the 76th regiment, under Col. Tuttle, and whenever there was considered to be danger of invasion, which was frequently the case, they were called out en masse. Old ladies told how, in their husband's absence, they took their children and some blankets into the wheat fields, night after night, and slept there, hoping thus to escape the tomahawks and scalping knives of the Indians, should these terrible marauders seek their homes.

The first uniformed militia company in Jefferson county was the Watertown Rifles, formed principally in the eastern part of that town in the spring of 1813. William Sampson, of Burrville, was the first captain; Jonathan Miles, who lived down the creek from Burrville, was the first lieutenant; the ensign's name is unknown; and John Gotham (afterwards Colonel Gotham) was orderly sergeant. Most of the young men and middle-aged men of that locality were in it. Squire William Huntington had four sons in it; there were five Delanos, three Woodruffs, two Woodworths, two Sigourneys, etc. The company organization was kept up until 1846, when it was disbanded on the repeal of the old militia law.

When Sackets Harbor was actually attacked in May, 1813, expresses came galloping in hot haste through the county, and on every side the farmers were seen hurrying in hot haste, on foot and on horseback, with guns on their shoulders toward the endangered post. The Watertown Rifles turned out in full force. Benjamin Woodruff happened to be away from home. Arriving several hours later, he shouldered his rifle and started for the Harbor, drawing powder to use from the Watertown Arsenal on the way. Finding it too coarse to prime his flint-lock rifle, he bought some priming powder at the store at Sackets Harbor while the battle was going on, and then took his place with his comrades. Four citizens of the western part of Watertown were captured in that affair and taken to Halifax. Two of them, Messrs. Ayers and Ingalls, died in Halifax; Mr. Graves and another returned home. Meanwhile the women, children and old men listened with terror to the booming guns, often assembling in large numbers for sympathy and counsel. In the

Woodruff district they gathered on the highest point of Benjamin Woodruff's farm, whence the smoke of the conflict and the lake beyond could plainly be seen. All the men were gone except old Jonah Woodruff, the patriarch of the settlement. Long they listened with fast-beating hearts to the sounds of the conflict, but at length the noise died away, and they saw the British fleet, headed by the "Royal George," slowly sailing out of the harbor.

After the war the church question, always a contentious one, came up again. Even during the conflict the people at the county seat had organized the "Watertown Ecclesiastical Society" for secular purposes, and by this time they were so strong that the Burrville folks evidently thought it useless to continue the struggle. In November, 1815, the regular place of meeting of the First Congregational church of Watertown was removed to Watertown village. The old religious organization remained the same, but it was united for secular purposes with the Watertown Ecclesiastical Society, and two Burrville men were added to the board of trustees of the latter body. Six years later the church was changed into the First Presbyterian Church of Watertown, by which name it is still known.

The tract between the State road and the river, in the northeast part of the town, was the latest considerable section to be settled. A man named White moved in there and made a clearing about 1820, and about 1821 William Huntington settled at the point now called Huntingtonville, built a dam across to Huntington Island, and erected a large saw-mill. Shortly afterwards a scythe factory was built at the same point. This was followed by a shingle-machine and clover-mill, and Huntingtonville bade fair to be an important manufacturing village. But Watertown and high water proved too much for it. Between 1840 and 1850 the buildings just named were carried off one after another by the impetuous floods of Black river. Finally the dam shared the same fate, and Huntingtonville, as a manufacturing place, ceased to exist. In 1828 an hotel was opened by Charles Tewell, on the State road, about four miles east of the centre of Watertown village. A public-house has been kept there ever since 1828, except between 1836 and 1844.

About 1825, Captain Sampson erected a blast-furnace at the top of the Burrville cascade. It was kept up only a few years, and was the last serious effort to establish manufactures in that vicinity. Deacon Redfield moved to Watertown, the tannery passed through several hands and was finally abandoned. The carding-mill, the cloth-dressing works, and, finally, the axe factory, all shared the same fate.

The town, which 40 years before had been an unbroken forest, had become, in 1840, one of the best cultivated and most fertile districts in the State. The village of Water-

town, which was still a portion of the town, with its numerous manufacturing and mercantile establishments, furnished a ready market for the products of the surrounding farms.

In September, 1851, the Watertown and Rome Railroad was completed to the former village, running for about five and a half miles through the present town. In 1873 the Carthage, Watertown and Sackets Harbor Railroad company completed its road to the city of Watertown, two and a half miles being in the town proper. In 1874 the same road was extended to Sackets Harbor, which gives this town two and a half miles more of railroad. Both roads are now a part of the R. W. & O. system.

The principal business of the town is dairying, though all kinds of grain can be raised with great facility. There are several cheese-factories within its limits, turning out near 100,000 pounds of cheese yearly.

The principal history of Burrville has already been given. Its business has nearly all been absorbed by Watertown. It now contains a grist-mill (the same erected in 1802), a saw-mill, a harness-shop, a grocery, a hotel, a post-office, with a daily mail from both east and west, and about 30 houses.

SUPERVISORS.

The records previous to 1805 were destroyed: Corliss Hinds, 1805 to 1808, inclusive; Tilly Richardson, 1809 and 1810; William Smith, 1811; Egbert Ten Eyck, 1812 to 1819, inclusive; Titus Ives, 1820 to 1826, inclusive; Jabez Foster, 1827; Titus Ives, 1828; Daniel Lee, 1829; Henry H. Coffeen, 1830 to 1834, inclusive; Orville Hungerford, 1835-36-37; Joel Woodworth, 1838-39-40; Orville Hungerford, 1841-42; John Winslow, 1843-44-45; Orville V. Brainard, 1846-47; George C. Sherman, 1848; Adriel Ely, 1849; Kilborn Hannahs, 1850; Orville Hungerford, 1851; Robert Lansing, 1852; David D. Otis, 1853-54. For balance of the list, 1854 to 1894, see pp. 337-344.

TOWN BOARD OF WATERTOWN.

Frank M. Parker, supervisor; Charles Richardson, town clerk; Byron W. Gray, Thos. E. Beecher, Wm. C. Baker, assessors; Philo T. Hammond, highway commissioner; Albert Gurnee, Geo. G. Wilder, Wilbur F. Chidester, Dwight L. Bailey, justices of the peace; Thos. L. Losee, collector; Wm. Herbert Sawyer, Fred. T. Mott, Harvey C. Rice, William W. Luther, inspectors of election.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

It is not generally known that to citizens of Jefferson county are traceable several of the most important discoveries of the century. Dr. Guthrie was the discoverer of chloroform as early as 1832, and he thereby became one of the grand benefactors of the human race. It is difficult to estimate the value of such an invention, for it has saved thousands of lives and ameliorated the sufferings

of millions. The Doctor at the time of this discovery, had his laboratory and residence at Jewettsville, one and one-half miles east of Sackets Harbor.

He was also the discoverer of percussion powder, the method of striking fire by simple impact or blow. This also may be classed as one of the great chemical discoveries of the age, for it has cheapened the cost of firearms, has simplified warfare, and in many ways benefited mankind.

To these great chemical discoveries we may add the manufacture of cheese by the use of steam in raising the milk to a desired temperature. It is calculated that this discovery in Jefferson county alone effects a saving of hundreds of thousands of dollars a year, and, in addition, giving a uniform quality to the cheese, of itself an important factor in marketing the product.

In Jefferson county, by Theo. T. Woodruff was thought out the plan of the sleeping car, an invention which, in nearly all civilized lands, has done so much to make travelling easier, and to render it possible for the sick to be transported long distances. Here, also, by this same genius, before he was 21, was invented the first feasible plan for a mowing machine. Young Woodruff did not press his invention, because abler and older mechanics assured him that, although his invention was ingenious and novel, it had no practical utility, and he dismissed the subject from his mind. It was reserved for McCormick to adapt the common grass-cutting machine to the work of reaping, and then the world had a machine that has become the farmer's greatest and most reliable friend, rendering the cultivation of large fields feasible, by the celerity with which the grain can be cut and cured.

In this same connection we may be pardoned if we introduce a few words to illustrate the strange methods by which history repeats itself, and the imperfect manner in which early engineers made allowance for the growth of cities.

Mr. N. P. Wardwell, cashier of the Watertown National Bank, has kindly loaned us a copy of the Watertown Jeffersonian, of the date December 3, 1844, almost exactly 50 years old. Mr. Hunt was the editor.

The leading editorial in this number of the Jeffersonian has a strange parallel and relevancy to the present day, this same Tariff question being then, as now, a bone of contention between the two parties, Whig and Democratic—Henry Clay having then just been defeated for the Presidency. He ran as the distinctly Protective candidate, and the editor of the Jeffersonian tries to mitigate the effects of that defeat of the Protection policy, then as now, marked by the stopping of mills and general hard times. He says:

Defeated in their expectations of electing Mr. Clay, and of securing to the Whigs the promised advantages which were to flow from the

protective policy, the Whig leaders are assiduously engaged in creating a panic, and, as a consequence, general derangement of business pursuits. Having predicted that the election of Mr. Polk would destroy public confidence and lead to widespread ruin and distress, his opponents find no other resource than a panic to bolster their tottering reputation.

All beyond what is necessary for consumption must be unprofitable to the producer. Let the market be overstocked, and dull sales and low prices inevitably follow. On the other hand, when the market is but barely supplied, sales are brisk at fair prices. This, as a general principle, will hold good the world over, and until new wants spring up or new markets are discovered, commercial affairs will move on much as usual. The merchant will purchase what he can readily sell at remunerative prices, the manufacturer and producer will prosecute their business with a view to the probable demand of their articles. The wants of the consumer must regulate the supply, for it would be worse than folly to extend any branch of business beyond proper and healthful encouragement. People must be clothed and fed, because their comfort and existence demand it; but it does not follow that they must consume more than is reasonably necessary merely to accommodate avaricious and greedy producers.

These facts should be allowed their proper influence over the minds of men, especially when the effort is making to create a panic and unhinge the order of business. And such journals as parade columns of accounts of projects abandoned, of the curtailment of business operations, labor to destroy public prosperity and to weaken public confidence in the institutions and laws of our country.

At the time this number of the Jeffersonian was printed, Mr. Timothy Dewey, a distinguished engineer (father of Hon. Wm. Dewey, who died at Ashland farm, in Lyme, upon the property now owned by Mr. John P. Douglas), was publishing his ideas relative to a system of waterworks for what was then the village of Watertown. Mr. Dewey was the engineer who constructed the first gas-works of the city of New York, and the writer remembers him as a very intelligent gentleman. His ideas seem quite puerile when we consider the amount of water he estimated would be needed when Watertown should have reached a population of 20,000 souls. He says:

"The force pump should be eight inches in diameter, with three feet stroke, which with a suitable water wheel, will raise 200,000 gallons in 24 hours, sufficient to supply 20,000 inhabitants with 10 gallons each daily. I have estimated the work large enough to supply that number, believing that it is much more economical to build the work large enough at first, rather than be compelled in a few years to re-build at a great additional cost, as has been the case in many cities and towns I have visited. It is not unreasonable to expect that the population of this village will amount to 20,000 in less than 25 years."

Perhaps Mr. Dewey would be surprised to know that the daily pumping of the present waterworks is 4,000,000 gallons daily, instead of 200,000, and that the consumption per capita, instead of being 10 gallons, is 200 gallons per day. He goes on to say:

"Besides, there will be a great saving of soap, as well as hard labor in washing; more than one-third of the cost of soap will be saved, and one-quarter of the time bestowed in the necessary occupation. What security have you against the destruction of your houses and property against fire? Scarcely does a week pass without the public papers recording the loss of property in towns and cities, as well or better supplied with water than this. And how can you expect to escape so great a calamity.

"How much longer shall it be said that the luxury of a bath, in the health-preserving and invigorating element, cannot be obtained in Watertown; that the element which the saint and savage, the Turk and

Christian almost adore, shall remain a stranger in the place? Shall the hands and the face only receive a small share of the blessing, and the vital organs take care of themselves as best they may? Every family should have its bath house, and every one would, was it known here, as in many other places, how greatly bathing in pure water contributes to the promotion and preservation of sound health. Why may it not be soon said that Watertown, with its Public Square, with its spouting fountains, its "Literary and Scientific Institute," its fine and well-filled churches, its moral and energetic population, its inexhaustible water power, is the most desirable residence in the northern part of this splendid Union?"

Another evidence of the march of engineering ability, as developed by the present elevation of the water reservoir, is shown by the recommendation of Mr. Dewey that the reservoir should be placed "upon the elevated ground between the First Presbyterian Church and the Academy." That elevation would admit of sending a stream of water about up to the second story windows of Washington hall.

Coming from soap to some more charmingly suggestive themes, the old gentleman at last gets on to the right key, and his closing compliments express the honest sentiment of all who were born or have resided in beautiful Watertown. Travellers say, "See Paris and die." We say, "See Watertown and live there."

One of the minor curiosities of history developed by an examination of the census statistics of Jefferson county in the past, is the fact that in 1814 there were 30 negro slaves in this county, distributed as follows: Brownville one, Houndsfield 18, LeRay four, Watertown five, Wilna two. In 1820 the number of slaves had been reduced to five. Antwerp had four and LeRay one. These facts bring up curious reflections, and ought to make all our people lenient in their judgment of the South, who originally derived slavery from the same source as our people here. But we found slavery unprofitable; the South made it pay, and made it the basis upon which rested all their productive capacity.

The census of 1814, taken in pursuance of an act passed April 15, of that year, gave the following results:

Total population in the 13 towns.....	18,564
Electors, with freeholds of the value of £100.....	1,039
Electors, with freeholds worth from £20 to £100.....	107
Electors, not freeholders, renting tenements worth 40s. per annum	1,641
Free white males, under 18 years of age	5,367
Free white males, of the age of 18 and under 45	3,376
Free white males, of 45 years and upwards	716
Free white females, under 18 years..	5,204
Free white females, of the age of 18 and under 45	2,954
Free white females, of 45 years and upwards	700
All other free persons.....	217

The national census of 1820 gave the following returns:

White males, under 10.....	5,592
White males, from 10 to 16.....	2,459
White males, from 16 to 18.....	700
White males, from 16 to 26, including heads of families.....	3,831
White males, from 26 to 45, including heads of families.....	4,143
White males, 45 and upwards, including heads of families.....	1,574
White females, under 10.....	5,521
White females, from 10 to 16.....	2,397
White females, from 16 to 26, including heads of families.....	3,005
White females, from 26 to 45, including heads of families.....	3,040
White females, of 45 and upwards, including heads of families.....	1,250
Foreigners not naturalized.....	787
Persons engaged in agriculture.....	134
Persons engaged in manufactures.....	1,603
Colored males, free.....	79
Colored females, free.....	63

Doubtless the large number of slaves in Houndsfield is accounted for by the fact that Madison Barracks are in that town, and the army officers often owned slaves, especially those who married Southern girls.

RELIGIOUS EXCITEMENT.

The following episode may throw some little light upon the times that are now past, and it would not be presented to the public in this History but for the lesson thereby inculcated. Grotesque as this convention may appear to us now, as the effort of a few free-thinkers and agnostics to express their disapproval of what they denominated "whirlwinds of moral desolation," it was more than equalled lately in the city of Watertown when a Labor Day demonstration had in its procession a fully-rigged bar-room, with tempting decanters, sparkling glasses and appetizing liquors. Now if the rum-drinkers who patronize such places and favor such a show as an illustration of the dignity of labor, would call a convention and pass resolutions denouncing temperance, a parallel would be found to the anti-religious resolution which we copy below. To carry still further the awful grotesqueness of the Labor Day parade alluded to, how would it do to have in next year's parade an opium-joint in full blast, with male and female participants and every conceivable accompaniment? Surely that would set people to thinking. But to our convention. We quote from an article prepared by the ablest Historian of Jefferson county, the late Dr. Hough:

"The prevalence of religious excitement throughout the county meeting the strong disapprobation of a portion of the citizens, led to a convention at the Court House, July 2, 1831, at which Curtis G. Brooks presided and Russell Sherman was secretary. The meeting was addressed by Joseph C. Budd, T. C. Chittenden and others, and a committee, consisting of J. C. Budd, J. B. Ryall, Geo. White, Norris M. Woodruff, Alvin Hunt, and Wm. Coffeen, was appointed to draft resolutions 'expressing an opinion relative to Modern Revivals of Religion, as they have

been popularly denominated, which are now raging to a greater or less extent in different parts of our county.' In these, a conscientious approval of pure religion was avowed, but the popular excitements of the day were denounced as 'whirlwinds of moral desolation,' making mankind the slaves of fear, invading the sacred sanctuary of domestic happiness and sowing discord in families. On motion of Joseph Goodale, Alvin Hunt and John Clarke were appointed to draft an address to the citizens of the county on the subject of these excitements, which was published in the county papers. In this it was said: 'We regret that in the prosecution of any inquiry or investigation, it should be taught that Reason should be silenced and that any system, doctrine or faith should be established on other ground than a conviction of its truth and propriety; and should the very large and respectable meeting who instigated this address thereby incur the imputation of being enemies of Religion, it will be because in their consideration of this subject they consulted 'that still small voice' which is not heard in the 'whirlwind' of fanaticism, or discovered in the 'fire' of religious bigotry. Moral and religious sentiments lose none of their force in being expressed in good language, in a temperate manner, and at a suitable time and place, and we believe that the poet who put into verse the following, one of the finest passages of Biblical eloquence, could have had no reference to the religious demagogues who infest this country, who creep into the sacred desk with no title but sufrance, and, by a peculiar kind of ranting, boisterous declamation and coarse theatricals, bring reproach even upon the high vocation to which they aspire:

'How beautiful are their feet
Who stand on Zion's hill,
Who bring salvation on their tongues
And words of peace reveal.'

To think how the aesthetic souls of Norris M. Woodruff, Alvin Hunt and Joe Budd must have swelled with honest indignation at those "whirlwinds of moral desolation," seems to the writer peculiarly afflicting! These resolutions and the "whirlwinds" aforesaid so unmistakably pointed to Methodist efforts at revivals, whereby many sinners were turned from their sinful ways, that no guide-board need point the reader to the right solution. This convention, considering the men engaged in it, and their solemn platitudes, appear to the writer as really one of the very funniest things he has unearthed in his researches after novelties in good old Jefferson.

J. A. H.

THERE are several general subjects which would be proper to take up in connection with the town of Watertown. It is a large and important dairying farm as well as a grain-producer. We had prepared an exhaustive and very interesting article upon cheese-making, introducing a description of the improved methods formulated by Mr. Harris, the great authority upon that subject. But we have been forced to shut out that article, so great has been the pressure to insert matter that could not well be dispensed with. As will be seen, we have gone quite largely into biographies and personalities in this History, as indeed, we promised to do at first—but there is this to be said, such sketches are really a part of the personality of our times. We have inserted several on the following pages, which would have gone in the towns where the subjects resided, had they been received in time. They are all worthy of an attentive perusal.



MR. H. WALTER WEBB,

3d Vice President N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.

H. WALTER WEBB.

SOME writer for a New York newspaper, under date of August 18, 1894, lets himself loose in the following style :

"While Doctor Chauncey M. Depew is dividing his time in Europe between talking horse and diplomacy with Lord Roseberry, Rhine wine and yachts with the German Kaiser and anarchy and politics with President Casimir-Perier, of France, his job as the president of the New York Central Railroad and authority on almost everything pertaining to railroads is being held down by a young man who is not so well known as he, but who is thought by men who know to be an altogether better president of railroads than the talented Dr. Depew. Dr. Depew's 'sub' is about twenty-five years younger than himself, and he can probably outrun and outbox his superior and do a lot of things that the doctor's stiffened joints would not possibly permit him to undertake. He is very much quieter than the doctor, and while he may not have as many friends, those who talk with him every day say that he can give his chief points in the line of 'hustling.' Although he was not altogether unknown four years ago, it was not until then that his genius as a railroad manager brought him prominently before the public. Mr. Depew was then, as now, in Europe hobnobbing with the big guns over there, while Cornelius Vanderbilt, who owns most of the New York Central Road and who hires Mr. Depew at a fancy salary, was somewhere in Africa."

This screed reads well, and desiring to know more of this man who has proven himself able to "hold down" the great Chauncey's seat, we have taken some pains to make inquiries about him. We are told that in the spring of 1890 the directors of the New York Central railroad determined to make some changes in the organization—changes which involved promotion of some of the abler officers of the road. Among other things which they voted to do was the creation of a new department, the head of which was to be elected third vice-president of the system, and to have supreme direction of the traffic of the road, both passenger and freight. He was to be held, in short, responsible for the management of such business as was offered to the company. The choice for this responsible office fell upon H. Walter Webb, and only a few weeks later this young man found himself face to face with a strike which was more threatening than any that had occurred upon the road, perhaps in its existence, certainly since the great strike year of 1877.

Two years later Vice-President Webb was called to face another emergency of the same sort, and these two experiences fixed attention upon him as one of the great railway managers of the United States. Men who do not know Major Webb are asking one

another something about his personality and his intellectual qualities, as the generalship he displays not only in strike crises, but in those more silent but in some respects equally desperate battles which railroad companies as competitors of other railroad companies are constantly fighting.

In New York Major Webb is well known, but elsewhere, although he has gained wide repute, there is little knowledge of the manner of man he is. The story of his career contains much that is instructive and very interesting.

Major Webb is one of the sons of that distinguished politician and editor, of the time when the Whig party was fighting its battles, Gen. James Watson Webb. Great as were Gen. Webb's achievements in the political world, when he came to old age he took greater pride in the promise which was already beginning to be fulfilled, of raising a family of boys who would gain distinction perhaps equal to that which was gained by the famous Field or Washburn or Wolcott families.

Walter Webb in his youth showed some taste for engineering, and he was placed in the Columbia College School of Mines, which is the scientific department of that institution, and was at the head of his class some twenty years ago. After graduation, however, young Webb felt some inclination toward a career at the bar. He gratified it to the extent of studying, being admitted and hanging out his shingle for a brief time. His legal education was of value to him, though only in other achievements toward which he began to drift soon after he opened his office. An opportunity opened for him to go into the banking and brokerage business, and for some years he was busy in studying the mysteries of Wall street, and in learning the market value of the securities there dealt in.

Almost incidentally he drifted into the railway business. His brother, Dr. Seward Webb, who married one of the daughters of William H. Vanderbilt, became interested in the Palace Car Company which the Vanderbilts controlled, and when Webster Wagner, the president of that company, met his sudden death, having been crushed between two of his own cars in a railway collision, Dr. Webb became president of the company, and invited his brother to accept an official post in connection with it. Walter Webb had not been in the railway business a month before both he and his employers discovered that he had peculiar qualifications for this business. It seemed to fascinate him. He was no pompous official, fond of sitting in richly carpeted rooms, and issuing orders with heavy dignity. He was everywhere. He studied the science of railway car building; he skirmished around among the shops; he was not afraid of dirt, nor of putting on a

jumper and a pair of overalls, if necessary, and as a consequence he soon had not only mastered those duties he was employed to perform, but being full of suggestions and devoted to his avocation, he was rapidly promoted. He served really, while an officer, an apprenticeship, working harder than any other employe, never thinking about hours or salary, but only bent on learning the business.

In the railway business such a person moves rapidly toward the top. The history of railway corporations in the United States furnishes many such instances. Social influence, political pulls, as they are called, family prestige, count for nothing in the development of railway men. Nothing but fidelity and capacity has any influence with directors in the selection of executive officers. Any other course would be perilous.

Therefore, when the time came for this corporation, one of the greatest in the world in railway management, to place a competent man at the head of its traffic business, Maj. Webb was selected, and so thoroughly has he justified that choice that at the time when President Chauncey M. Depew was considering the invitation of President Harrison to become the successor of Mr. Blaine, as Secretary of State, it was understood in railway circles that Maj. Webb would be chosen president of the New York Central, in case Depew resigned that office.

Chief among Maj. Webb's qualifications for this work is his devotion to business. His college training as an engineer has served him well, and his legal knowledge has been of great value to him in the two great emergencies which he was called of a sudden to face, when many of the employes of the road went out on strike. He lived not five minutes' walk from his office, and he is frequently there as early as 7 o'clock in the morning. In the summer, when he is at his country place, he takes the first train into the city, while the bankers and brokers, and professional men who live near him, do not follow until two or three hours later. He rarely leaves his office before 6 o'clock, and sometimes is there until late at night. His office is a place of comfort, but not of luxury. Maj. Webb is democratic in his relations with men, and none of the red tape which prevails in some of the great corporation offices annoys visitors who desire to see him. If a delegation from the engineers or switchmen or from any of the other employes call, Maj. Webb receives them in a manner which does not lower their self-respect. There is neither condescension nor haughtiness in his relations with them. Maj. Webb will receive hard-handed employes, and within an hour be in association with a group of millionaires, fellow-directors of his in the great bank which is located near his office, and his manner is the same in each case. He treats everybody in a business-like way. He is quick-spoken, prompt, decisive, without being curt or brusque.

As a railroad man he is what is called a flyer. Like William H. Vanderbilt, he is fond of going fast, and when business calls him to a remote point, he will order a locomotive attached to his special car, and within half an hour after the decision is taken, will be flying over the rails at the rate of a mile a minute. He is absolutely fearless in his travels, as William H. Vanderbilt was. Business men may see him in the afternoon of one day, and hear of him the next morning at Buffalo, 450 miles away. This does not indicate restlessness, but energy. Major Webb is one of the most quiet, self-contained and serene-mannered of all railway managers.

When, just after he became vice-president, he was called upon to face a most dangerous strike, railway men said that he had been put to the test too early, and some of them feared that he would not be equal to the responsibility. Depew was in Europe, Cornelius Vanderbilt in Newport, and members of the executive board scattered here and there. Maj. Webb immediately made of his office a camping-place. He collected his staff about him. The strikers had control of the approaches to New York city, and traffic was paralyzed. He first took pains to discover how many of the men were out, and also to learn what their precise grievance was. If it were a question of time or wages or any other thing over which there had been misunderstanding or business disagreement, he believed that the trouble could be speedily settled. He found, instead, that it was a matter of discipline, that the men protested against certain rules which the subordinate officers had found necessary, as they believed, in order to maintain discipline. The strikers objected to the discharge of certain men who were reported disobedient or incompetent, and when Major Webb heard this, he said, in a quiet way, to his staff: "This is a point this Company cannot yield. The stockholders must retain the right to manage, in their own way, this property."

Then he called upon his resources. He sent agents to procure men to take the places of the strikers. He called upon the police force of New York for protection, and got it. Night and day for seventy-two hours he left his office for only a few moments at a time. He caught catnaps, and two nights did not sleep a wink. And, when the railway men connected with other lines found out what he was doing, they said: "There is a young General in command at the Grand Central Station."

In his conferences with leaders of labor associations, Maj. Webb's legal knowledge was of great service to him, and Mr. Powderly himself, who met him in conference several times, was greatly impressed by his tact, coolness, good temper and his firmness as well.

When Mr. Depew returned from Europe, not a sign of the strike appeared. Cornelius Vanderbilt, constantly informed over the

wire at his Newport home of what was going on, deemed it unnecessary to come to the city.

At the first mutterings of the strike in Buffalo, information of which was sent to Maj. Webb by telegraph, he touched his electric bell, the messenger who answered received an order which was taken to the proper authority, and within half an hour Maj. Webb was aboard his private car, speeding over the tracks at the rate of fifty miles an hour, and before dawn next morning he was in Buffalo. His part in that convulsion is a matter of recent history, and unnecessary to describe here.

In physical appearance, as his photographure picture shows, Maj. Webb does not at all suggest the typical railway manager. He is of slight figure, medium stature, erect in carriage. He cares nothing for social pleasures of the fashionable set. His home and his office are his life. He is not a club man. He takes no conspicuous part in politics, although he has strong political views; but it is safe to say that not a dozen men employed by his company know whether he is a Republican or a Democrat. He is a strong Churchman, being a vestryman and one of the most active members of one of the New York uptown Episcopal churches, and if the millionaires contributed sums proportionate to their wealth as great as those he gives for church work, his church would have an enormous income. Maj. Webb is a great believer in the future possibilities of fast railway travel. He has studied this development with great care, and with such results that he is now running daily the fastest railway train in the world, making nearly a mile a minute consecutively for 450 miles. His experiments have shown that the old idea that very fast travelling does not pay is an error, but he says that in order to make it pay, the cars must be light but strong, the service sufficient but not luxurious, and the carrying capacity limited, so that an engine will not be compelled to draw too heavy a train.

Chauncey M. Depew has the reputation of being the most accessible to newspaper men of all the distinguished men in New York, yet he is not more so than Maj. Webb. Any respectable newspaper man is welcome to his office at all times, and he treats such callers as though they were men, and like one who respects their calling. The reporter has yet to be found who has got of Maj. Webb a suggestion that a puff or a bit of praise would be pleasing. He will not talk about himself, but will cheerfully give all the news which he has, provided it is consistent with the policy of the road to make publication of it. If it is not consistent, he says frankly: "That is something I cannot talk to you about just now. Perhaps I may be able to do so to-morrow."

Perhaps this disposition is partly due to his recollection of the fact that his father was a newspaper man who always treated

the humblest of reporters with great respect. At the time Gen. Webb was approaching death, and the various newspapers of New York sent reporters to his home, so that immediate information of his death might be obtained, Gen. Webb used to say to his sons: "Are you taking good care of the newspaper men? If any of them have to wait long, show them some hospitality. Give them a glass of Madeira and a sandwich or biscuit, and do not forget that the newspaper reporters as a class are hard-working, fair-minded, intelligent men, who should be treated exactly as any other business man is, who comes to you on business matters." Whether this injunction accounts for the treatment Maj. Webb and his brothers give newspaper men or not, the fact remains that they all are thus minded when they receive representatives of the press.

The general impression in railway circles is that when President Depew retires from official connection with the New York Central, Maj. Webb will be his successor.

What we have thus far said relates to Mr. Webb's connection with the main lines of the Central corporation, the extent of which all our readers understand, for that system is one of the largest in the world, and is managed with a degree of judgment and practical capacity that has elicited the wonder of travellers who are familiar with the great lines both in Europe and America. But it is in Major Webb's connection with our own northern lines that he has been brought more directly into official relations with our own people. When the New York Central, on March 14th, 1891, leased the lines of the R. W. & O. Railroad, Major Webb was placed in complete control of that entire system, and became the managing officer, the supreme executive head. Almost from the very week he assumed control, the beneficence of his management has made itself manifest. He began the great work of raising the newly-acquired property to the high standard of the trunk line. This necessitated new bridges, new rails, and the accomplishment of almost a process of new construction—entirely so in some localities. The outlay for these improvements has been enormous, reaching \$2,000,000, of which over \$600,000 has been expended in the construction of new bridges, built of steel and iron. The bridges upon the whole line are now as good as any in the country.

The entire road-bed has been re-ballasted, and in most of it new ties have been placed, and the number of the same per mile has been increased. New steel rails have been laid, weighing 70 and 72 pounds to the lineal yard, and the equipment has been correspondingly improved by the addition of standard locomotives of the heaviest pattern, which could not be run over the old R. W. & O., but which now, under the new improvements—steel rails, perfect road-bed, and strong bridges—are allowed to run at high speed, and haul heavy trains. New passen-

ger cars have been added; in fact, the road has been virtually re-constructed. Freight rates have been reduced, and the general conditions have been greatly improved. Among other things, several enterprises in Northern New York have been assisted: and all this has been done by hard work, and under the plans made and supervised by Mr. Webb.

For such labors, so well done, too much praise cannot be given this young man, who might have chosen ease, but prefers work. All that he touches he benefits. He has raised the old R. W. & O. R. R. system from a decaying condition, with worn material and weak bridges to become a grand system in itself, the natural ally of the great trunk system with which it makes close connections, with vestibuled trains, and in summer with its steady-running "flyers" that cross the country at 40 miles an hour in entire safety. The value of such a system, so connected, adds to the value of every acre of land in Northern New York, and is of interest to the poorest man as well as to the richest. The remarkable freedom from personal accidents to passengers during the year 1894 affords the best possible guaranty that the system is well and safely managed.

Speed and comfort are two conditions demanded by modern travellers; but the perfect combination is a rare one. On most American railroads high speed is only possible at the expense of danger and discomfort. To combine comfort and safety with the greatest speed, perfect equipment and absence of sharp curves are necessary. This is certainly the case with the R. W. & O. system. Its great eastern and western outlets, the New York Central and Hudson River Roads hold the world's championship for long-distance fast trains, won by recent improvements in equipment and locomotive building that fairly mark an epoch in railroading; and its hundred-ton engines, borne on massive rails weighing 120 pounds per yard, now skim with perfect safety around curves at the rate of 55 miles an hour. The solidest of road-beds is needed to withstand this marvelous speed, and to bear the enormous locomotives and trains; what it does with safety is impossible to other railroads of inferior equipment, or built with sharp curves. Excepting the Great Western of Canada, which has one air-line reach of 100 miles, the New York Central straight tracks exceed those of any other railroad in the world.

HON. FREDERICK LANSING,

FORMERLY State Senator and member of Congress, who died at his home in Watertown February 1, 1894, was born in Manheim, Herkimer county, February 16, 1838. He was the son of Hon. Frederick Lansing, of Herkimer county, who was a brother of Hon. Robert Lansing, so long and favorably known in Watertown. Frederick, Jr., was educated at the Little Falls Academy, from which he graduated when 18 years of age, and came to Watertown to enter the law office of Hon. F. W. Hubbard, being admitted to practice in 1859. At the beginning of the Civil War he enlisted as 1st lieutenant in Captain B. B. Taggart's company (K), 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. From this branch of the service he was honorably discharged in March, 1863, and in July of that year he was commissioned as first lieutenant in the 20th N. Y. Cavalry, with which he was serving at Bristoe Station, Va., in October, 1864, when he received his wound, and was carried off the field in a blanket, the surgeon of the regiment not expecting him to recover. But he gradually convalesced, and became an important factor in the political, professional and social life of Jefferson county.

We can do no better in preparing a sketch of Mr. Lansing's life, than to copy the remarks made before the Jefferson County Bar by Watson M. Rogers, his law partner. Among other things, he said:

"The death of Frederick Lansing comes close home to me. For more than 15 years my relations with him were of the most inti-

mate and confidential character. Each shared the labor of the other, and its results. Each rejoiced in the other's successes, and deplored his failures. We never exchanged an unpleasant word. My affection for him could hardly be less, nor my grief for his loss more, if united by a kindred tie. No words at my command can adequately express my estimate of his character and worth.

"As a lawyer, he was perhaps more of the ideal than the practical sort. He loved justice, and the science through which it is sought. He was well grounded in legal principles, and had a great familiarity with cases in the courts of our own State. It was rarely that one of importance could be mentioned with which he was not familiar, and he always seemed able to add a new light to any legal proposition submitted for his consideration. While he made no claim to pre-eminence in the argument of causes before court or jury, he nevertheless stated his reasons clearly and forcibly, interspersing them with sallies of wit or sarcasm that always secured the close attention of the hearer. He had little taste for the dry details and drudgery of a law office, and a detestation of the methods by which results are sometimes reached. He never fomented strife, but discouraged litigation. He would have nothing to do with a cause, in the honesty of which he did not thoroughly believe, nor would he argue in favor of a legal proposition, however plausibly it might be done, which was not in accord with his own notion of the law.



HON. FREDERICK LANSING.

"I remember well a trial at the circuit, when the evidence disclosed conduct on the part of his client that he could not approve, that he deliberately withdrew, leaving the case in the hands of his associate, and at the mercy of the court and jury. When, however, satisfied that his cause was just, he espoused it with his whole soul, and from thenceforth made it his own. In this he was no respecter of persons. The washerwoman's case was cared for with the same fidelity as the banker's.

"He leaves behind him no client whose fortune was wrecked by rashness or want of prudent management; who has not received all the fruits of the employment; or smarted under the recollection of an extortionate charge for his services. On the other hand, there are many who have received from him the labor of both lawyer and friend, without money or price. Their benedictions will follow him to his long home.

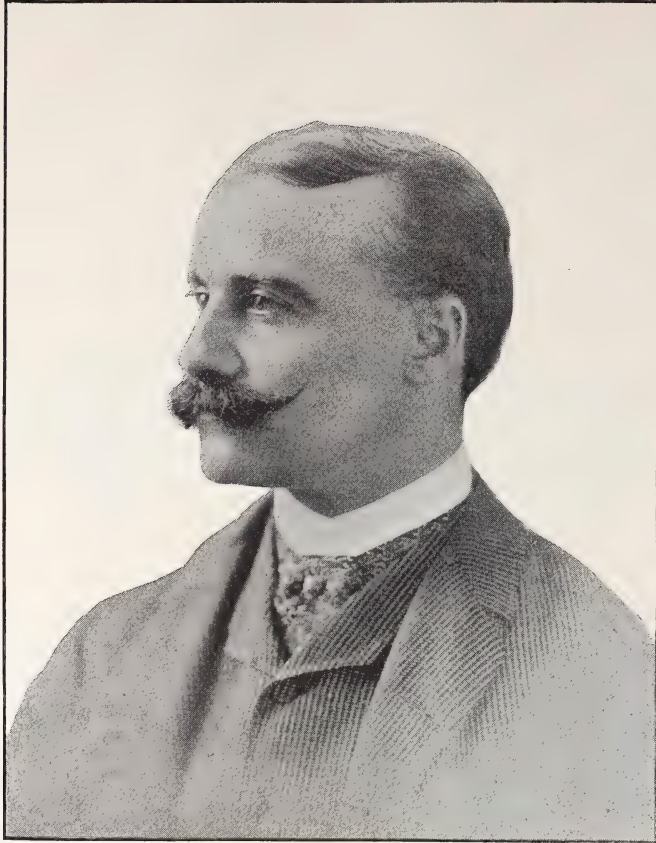
"He was elected State senator two terms, and served one term in Congress. His services in the Senate began without previous legislative experience, but from the first he took a prominent position, and during his second term was chairman of the Finance Committee, and became a leader in the party. He bore an important part in much of the legislation of those two terms. Among the measures he inaugurated was one of special interest to this locality—the preservation of the Adirondack forests, which finally re-

sulted in the creation of the forestry commission, forestry wardens, &c., as they now exist.

"Mr. Lansing was in no sense a common man. His individuality was so marked that he was unlike any other. He imitated no one, was not a follower, was always respectful; yet I doubt if any man of his acquaintance was of sufficient lofty station to command of him any other consideration than could be accorded the humblest. He considered himself the equal of any man, and, though of a prominent family, conscious of his surroundings and what he was, he considered every other man the equal of himself. He was thoroughly democratic. He hated sham, hypocrisy and falsehood in every form; was absolutely honest, utterly unselfish and charitable to a fault, and he appreciated these qualities in others. His services to his country were heroic, his reward scanty, though in that respect his case is not exceptional.

Mr. Lansing's near relatives are his widow, a daughter of the late George C. Sherman; his children, Louis G. and Miss Marguerite Lansing; his brother, Dr. E. S. Lansing, of Burlington, N. J.; two sisters, Mrs. Robert H. Boyd, of Newburg, N. Y., and Mrs. Milton A. Fuller, of East Bloomfield, N. Y.; his nephews, A. T. E. Lansing, Stewart D. Lansing, Charles S. Lansing, George C. Sherman and Frank A. Sherman and C. M. Sherman, of this city; and his cousins, Mr. John Lansing and Miss C. M. Lansing, of this city.

THEODORE BUTTERFIELD.



MR. BUTTERFIELD comes into the transportation system of Northern New York by what may be called "natural inheritance." His grandfather, the Honorable John Butterfield, of Utica, was the originator of the American Express Company, which was started under the firm of Wells, Butterfield & Company. He also raised the money and built the first Western Union Telegraph Line, which was called the Morse Line Telegraph at that time, and was a director in the New York Central in its early stages, and one of the promoters and capitalists who built the Utica & Black River road, which started in opposition to the Rome & Watertown road, because they could not agree on a starting point, as the capitalists of Northern New York wanted to start from Herkimer; the Utica people would not hear to that, and were bound to start from Utica; so the other people started from Rome, and the Utica people, not to be outdone, started their road from Utica, which was built up to Boonville, and finally extended to Ogdensburg, Clayton and Sackets Harbor. John Butterfield also started and owned the famous Pony Express or Overland Mail, which was the precursor of the Pacific railroads.

Theodore Butterfield's uncle, Major-General Daniel Butterfield, was the first general superintendent of the American Express Company, and also was chief of staff of the various commanders of the Army of the Potomac, and gave the celebrated order, by direc-

tion of General Meade, to the corps commanders to fight Lee at Gettysburg, the battle that nearly broke the back of the Confederacy.

Mr. Butterfield has been connected with the railroads of Northern New York for 20 years. He began as chief clerk in the accounting department of the old Utica & Black River railroad, at Utica, and was soon after made general ticket agent, and then general passenger agent of that road; and as the road grew, he was made general freight and passenger agent. He remained in that position until the consolidation with the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg railroad, when he was appointed general passenger agent of the R. W. & O. R. R., and has held that position under the consolidation of that system with the New York Central & Hudson River R. R.'s. When first appointed he was the youngest general ticket agent in the United States. His experience as assistant to the general superintendent, and in the operating department of the Utica & Black River railroad, made him familiar with all departments of railroad-ing, and that is the secret of his success in the passenger business, as he thoroughly understands the details of railroad-ing, and has in addition rare executive ability. He is the originator of the long-distance excursions, such as the New York, Washington and Chicago excursions; and the idea of attaching sleeping-cars and drawing-room cars to excursion trains, now generally adopted, originated with him.

JOHN ADAM D. SNELL.



MR. SNELL having been president of the Jefferson County Agricultural Society (season of 1894), may surely be classed as one of the representative farmers of the county, and his biography may be printed among others whose reputation reaches beyond a single town. By his success in whatever he has undertaken, Mr. Snell has shown himself a man of broad intellect, thorough knowledge of all the details of his business, enterprising in reaching out for new and profitable departments of farming, and ever experimenting to ascertain what is the best method and what

is the most money producing. With these qualifications and attainments it is not remarkable that his life has been extremely prosperous, and that he stands shoulder to shoulder with the most progressive agriculturists of the day, while the productions of his stock-farm have done much to add to the horse breeder's fame of the fertile valley of Jefferson county. In recognition of these talents Mr. Snell was unanimously elected president of the great Jefferson County Agricultural Society.

He is a man of fine business sagacity,

bright, yet honorable in every transaction, enterprising in business, and charitable to all fellow-men, yet most frugal and accurate in all transactions; no man can point the finger of suspicion on any act of his life, and the progressive ideas he has inculcated have won for him the admiration and esteem of every loyal tiller of the soil in Jefferson county. He was born in Little Falls, Herkimer county, October 1, 1835, his father being David F. Snell, a well-to-do farmer of that locality. At two years of age he moved with his father to Theresa, where the family remained for three years, removing thence to Watertown, two miles south of Watertown Centre, in 1840, remaining there until he reached young manhood, receiving an excellent education in the common schools of that town, and in nearby educational institutions. In 1859 he wedded Mary, daughter of Wm. Fuller, and a sister of Hon. Harrison Fuller, of Adams Centre, and after a short residence of five years at Dry Hill, they settled upon the farm at Adams Centre, which has since been their home. They have two children, William D. Snell, an extensive lumber dealer in Worth; and Mrs. Mattie K. Heath, of Adams Centre.

Mr. Snell has been engaged in general

farming up to a few years ago, when he established the magnificent Home farm as a stock-raising farm. The fine breed of horses he has raised there are worthy of all the pride Mr. Snell feels in their records and in their prospects. He has heavy landed interests to occupy his time, and even in the portrait will be noticed that genial twinkle of the eye that characterizes the companionable jollity always recognizable in his pleasant face. During his presidency of the Agricultural Society its financial success has been marked.

Mr. Snell, in addition to the other honors conferred upon him, has been for years a director in the Farmers' National Bank of Adams. The election, for the second time, to the presidency of the Agricultural Society was tendered to Mr. Snell, but he respectfully declined, being willing and anxious that such honors should be passed around among his brother farmers, as he recognizes them as sharers in all the honor and credit that belongs to Jefferson county as having the best land, and the most of it in proportion to area, the prettiest women, the finest horses, the most superior cheese and butter, and last, but not least, the ablest farming community in the United States.

JAMES A. BELL

WAS born February 8, 1814. His parents, George and Margaret Bell, emigrated from Belfast, in the North of Ireland, in 1812, and settled in the town of Hebron, Washington county, N. Y. In 1824 they removed to Jefferson county, and located on a farm in the town of Brownville, where the subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood, working on the farm summers and attending school winters. The education which he obtained in the common schools and in the old Watertown Academy, under the instruction of Joseph Mullin, qualified him for teaching, which pursuit he followed several years.

In 1836 he engaged with Dr. James K. Bates in the drug and grocery business, in the village of Brownville. The next year he divided the stock of merchandise with Dr. Bates, and took his own share to Dexter, where extensive improvements were being made in the building of mills and factories, and the United States government was engaged in improving navigation at the mouth of Black River. To meet the demands of an increasing trade, and provide transportation facilities, he formed a co-partnership with Major Edmund Kirby, under the firm name of J. A. Bell & Co., enlarging the business, built a steamer and two sailing vessels, which they employed for several years, chiefly in shipping the products of the surrounding country to Eastern markets, by the way of Oswego and the canals, and bringing back merchandise and other freight.

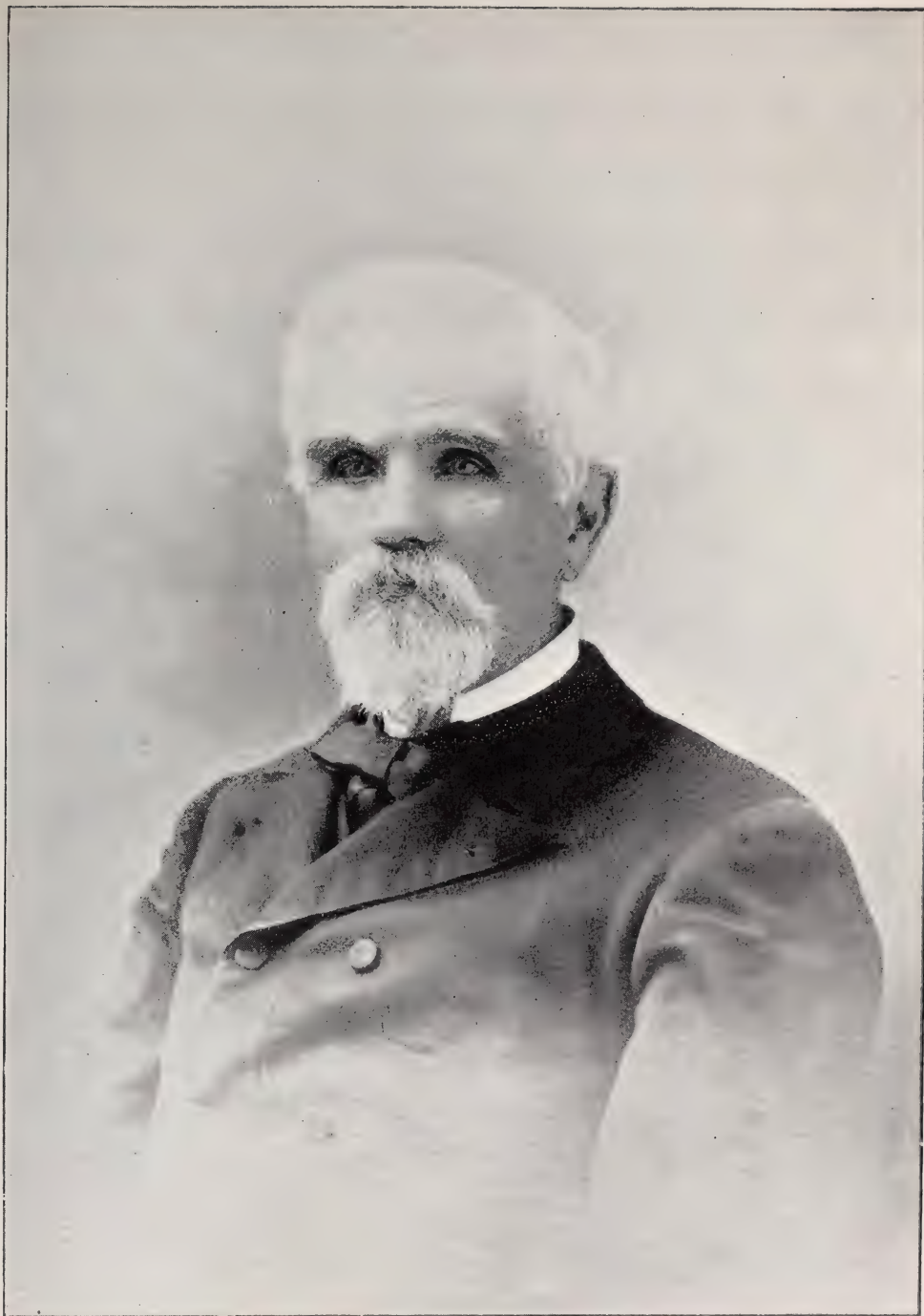
Upon the death of Major Kirby, and after the settlement of the business of the firm, Mr. Bell built a new brick store in a more central location, and devoted himself for many years more exclusively to the business of merchandising.

Mr. Bell was twice married. His first wife was Persis, daughter of James Wood, who died of pneumonia on the 18th day after their marriage. On December 15, 1841, he married Rachel P., the youngest daughter of Joseph and Hannah Smith, a fine Quaker family, who came from Pennsylvania to Brownville in 1820. This family is most worthily represented by her two brothers, Levi and Hugh Smith, the former of whom was for many years postmaster at Watertown, and the latter a member of the New York Legislature in 1872.

By the latter marriage they had two sons, James Edmund Bell, who died in his 18th year, and Howard Parry Bell, a graduate of Yale College and of the Columbian College Law School, an attorney and counsellor, and now in active business at Arlington, N. J.

Mr. Bell's business enterprise at Dexter was successful, but incapable of any considerable extension, and he turned his attention to the growing West. He purchased several thousand acres of government land in Northwestern Minnesota, and in 1867, in connection with Joseph Gaylord Smith (son of Levi Smith), established a bank at St. Cloud, Minn.

The rapid development of the West made



HON. JAMES A. BELL.

a profitable demand for land in this choice section (the Park Region of Minnesota), and also justified the increase from time to time in banking capital. The first National Bank of St. Cloud, of which James J. Bell is president, and J. G. Smith, cashier, now has a capital of \$100,000, and a substantial bank building of great artistic beauty, second to none outside the three great cities of Minnesota.

In public Mr. Bell has been an active and intelligent participant in village, town, county and State affairs. For several terms he held the offices of school commissioner and supervisor of the town of Brownville. In 1859, by an unexpected majority over his Democratic opponent, he was elected to represent his district (then the 18th, composed of Jefferson and Lewis), in the State Senate, wherein he served his constituents and the entire State with such distinguished ability and popular satisfaction, that he was returned for a second and a third time. Mr. Bell was about 46 years old on entering his Senatorial career, and the best 12 years of his life were given to the State. For this purpose he divided a profitable business with others, inviting J. G. Smith and O. M. Wood into a partnership, known as Bell, Smith & Wood, at Dexter.

Even in his first term, Senator Bell was honored by his associates, in being chosen President pro tem. of the Senate, and by his just decisions and impartial rulings he secured the confidence and esteem of all the members of that body. He was a member of the Committee on Insurance and on Canals (and later in his official life became the head of the canal system of the State); but his great work was as chairman of the Finance Committee—always a committee of first importance, but pre-eminently so in the Legislature of 1860-65, when issues of unexampled magnitude, including the floating of great loans and supplying New York's quotas for the war, were pressing for wise determination.

From the firing on Sumter to the surrender, Senator Bell was indefatigable in well-directed efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union. No man in the State, except Governor Morgan, did more to facilitate the enlistment of troops, and for their care and comfort in the camp and field. It was the high prerogative and duty of the Empire State to march at the head of the column in support of the National Government, and on the election of Governor Horatio Seymour (Democrat), to succeed the patriotic Morgan, it practically devolved upon Senator Bell, as leader of the war legislation, to keep New York at the front. The honor of the State in supporting the war, is the best brief commentary on our Senator's efficiency and success. His prominence in the Senate, and his favorable acquaintance with President Lincoln, with great War Secretary Stanton and General Grant, who was stationed at Sackett Harbor in early days, led to his frequently

visiting Washington as the representative of the State of New York in its directed dealings with the United States, and enabled him to adjust and compose many serious complications. This extra Senatorial service grew in importance under the governorship of Seymour, whose hostility to the administration was so marked that he could not be induced to visit Washington, even upon special invitation from President Lincoln, borne by the Senator.

Touching general statutory legislation, many of the reforms which he originated and secured the enactment of, were models of improvement, which have been adopted by many other States. For instance, the act allowing State prisoners commutation of terms of sentence for good behavior; the act requiring the counties of the State to provide suitable institutions for the care and instruction of orphans and the children of indigent parents, outside of the poor-house; the act requiring insurance companies to deposit certain securities with the State Insurance Department for the protection of policy holders.

At the close of the war and of his Senatorial career, Mr. Bell had no taste for merchandising at Dexter, and Smith & Wood succeeded to the business. This step closed his business career at his old home, though he spent a portion of succeeding years there, and gave attention to business interests in the West and South. In Alabama, near Huntsville, he purchased a cotton plantation and cultivated it under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Gillingham, until prudence became the better part of valor—in Ku Klux days.

Senator Bell was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1867, his colleague being Hon Marcus Bickford. His thorough knowledge of State affairs was of great value, and highly appreciated by the members of that body, which included such men as William M. Evarts, Sanford E. Church, William A. Wheeler, Samuel J. Tilden and Horace Greeley.

In 1868 Mr. Bell relinquished his candidacy for Congress, and, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Fenton and many Senators, accepted the appointment of Auditor of the Canal Department. The Governor and the Senate had gotten into a dead-lock, and two of the Governor's previous nominations had been rejected by the Senate. Mr. Bell was assured that his nomination would compose these differences, and in fact the Senate confirmed the same without reference or leaving their seats.

On entering the Canal Department, Auditor Bell found the canals in a deplorable condition physically; the revenues running down every quarter, and the personnel of the service demoralized. There was need for a strong hand and a capable head, and Auditor Bell received unstinted commendation, especially from commercial people, for the rapidity with which he put the canals

in good navigable condition, from which increased use and business promptly resulted, with gratifying increase in revenues.

Not a dollar of the many millions that passed through the Auditor's hands was lost or misapplied. Mr. Bell proved to be the right man in the right place in preventing any misappropriation of canal funds, at a time when the Hoffman-Weed regime came into power at the Capital. In fact the Auditor was the only Republican head of a department at the Capital at a time as critical to the State as any in our generation. In 1874 Senator Bell became interested with others in a large number of building lots at Arlington, N. J., (a suburb of New York), and engaged in the erection of houses and buildings thereon, in part from a surplus stock of lumber cut from timber-lands which his company owned in Sullivan county, N. Y. This necessitated his removal to Arlington.

In politics Mr. Bell was a Republican of the Henry Clay school. He was one of the first to sign a call for the organization of the Republican party of Northern New York.

In church matters he embraced the faith of his parents, and united with the Presbyterian church in his 16th year, being ordained a ruling elder at 25.

Special mention should be made of the abiding interest Mr. Bell has taken in the welfare of young people. He has ever been ready to assist worthy young men to fit themselves for usefulness in life, and with means to engage in business. Many a young lady has been qualified for teaching and to secure other remunerative employment

through his timely assistance and counsel. The cause of religion has received his constant attention and support. In addition to assisting several churches on our northwestern frontier to provide houses of worship, he built, almost entirely from his own means, a substantial brick church, capable of seating 300 people, at Dexter, and a stone church of like capacity at Arlington, N. J.

There are few men in Northern New York who have ever stood as high as James A. Bell. He was not a man who sought office, though he was an ardent partisan, for he believed in his party, and it trusted him. His reputation for truthfulness and ability made him an unusually desirable man to aid the country in the great struggle it was destined to pass through from 1860 to 1865—the years when he was at the height of his physical and mental powers, and he “fought a good fight.” He was ever the friend of the soldiers, sympathizing in the sufferings of those in the field, whose condition he knew of by personal observation. Viewed in almost any light, as the sound and progressive business man; as the grand, good citizen, alive to every good work or cause; or as the legislator who came very near being a statesman—as the loving parent, the faithful husband, no man could have stood higher than Mr. Bell. It was well-nigh a public calamity when he left our county—but he sought a wider field, and he filled it surpassingly well—earning the same meed of praise abroad as was bestowed upon him in the county where he spent his youth and mature manhood.

J. A. H.

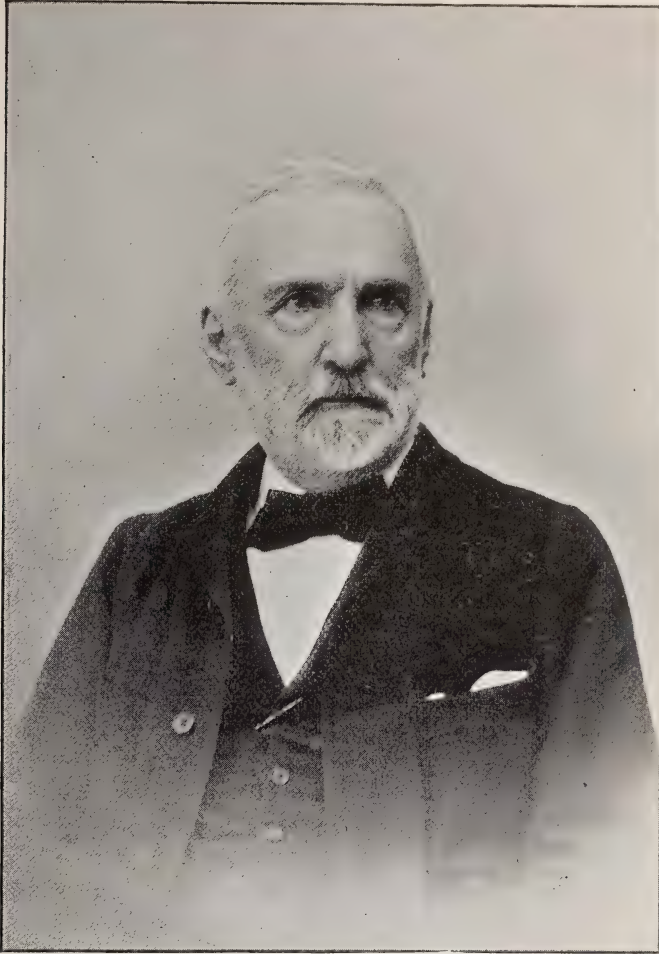
ANDREW JACKSON FAIRBANKS

IS THE eighth generation from the founder of the name in America, dating from his arrival in this country in 1633, and is a lineal descendant, upon both father and mother's side, of the first settlers of Watertown, his mother being a Massey. Mr. Fairbanks has made himself familiar with the early and continuous progress of events and biographies of persons by collections of documentary history, and also by interviews with old residents, many of whom have passed away, so that with a retentive memory and in the preservation of records, he now has a library both extensive and valuable. He has also accumulated a museum of relics and mementos of past generations, curious and instructive. He has contributed to this History several interesting sketches relating to the past, and has furnished data regarding many important events. For his personal history we refer to page 228. His motive, aside from self information, in making these collections, is eventually to donate the most important and rare of his very valuable collection to the Jefferson County Historical Society for preservation and for publication. This transfer will be made just as soon as the Historical Society

can obtain suitable secure quarters of their own.

Mr. Fairbanks is a veritable historian, possessed of the rare peculiarities of that distinguished “genus homo.” He is surprisingly accurate in his descriptions, and as he was very early the companion of his distinguished father upon his journeyings up and down the county and into Canada, his fund of reminiscences are remarkable and interesting. Mr. Fairbanks, with his three brothers, was educated at the Montreal Catholic College, an institution of learning with a reputation extending beyond the confines of America.

Referring to our previous remarks upon genealogical records, we still regard them as essential for the correct compilation of any history. Although only a century has elapsed since the first settlement of this Black River country, yet very few records have been secured relative to the pioneers and first settlers, of their ancestry or of their successors. It is lamentable that such important information has been lost to posterity. With the exception of a few entries in old family Bibles, the record of those who have lived and passed away is a blank. In England,

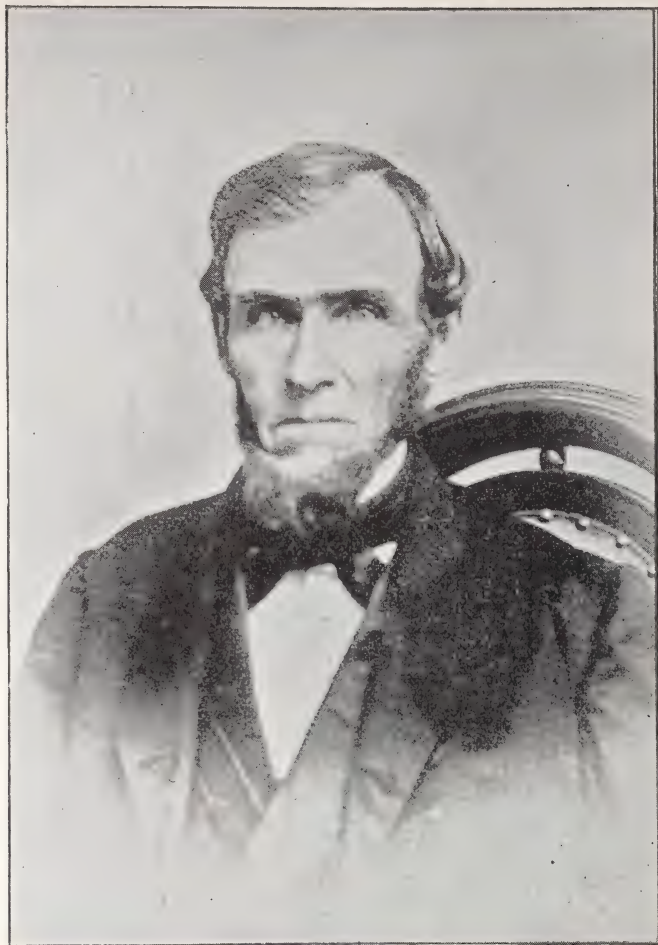


ANDREW JACKSON FAIRBANKS.

France and Germany genealogical records are preserved by law, and thus ancestry may be traced back for centuries. In some of the New England States, notably in Massachusetts, vital statistics are by law compiled in duplicate by the town clerk of each township, one copy retained and its duplicate filed with the State authorities, becoming a part of the archives of the State. At intervals these records are printed in book form for the information of the general public. This valuable compilation has been carefully going on since colonial days, even prior to the French and Indian war, and the War of the Revolution. The value of such records cannot be overestimated; from information derived from such files many sequestered estates have been restored, lost wills traced, and missing relatives and friends located. This subject is worthy of the investigation and

study of the present generation. It would become a duty, pleasing and instructive, and not so difficult as may be imagined. A person of New England ancestry, if able to indicate the locality whence his forefathers emigrated, can procure by correspondence a list of past generations of their name, comprising births, marriages and deaths, as far back as the landing of the Pilgrims. As an example we have been shown a complete genealogical record compiled by Mr. Fairbanks, relating to his own ancestry, commencing with the founder of the family in America, who landed on these shores in 1633, with his subsequent successors of lineal descendants, comprising their names, the date of their births, marriages and deaths, even down to the present day, comprising 10 generations, and covering a space of 262 years—the present family finishing the line.

JOSIAH HUCKINS,



WHOSE face will be readily recognized by many of the older residents of Watertown, was born November 20, 1806. He was the son of Josiah and Polly (Duch) Huckins, who emigrated, at an early date, from New Hampshire to Canada. The father, Josiah, died when his son was but three years of age. When about 15 years old, Josiah, the subject of our sketch, came to Franklin county, and later to the town of Watertown. He was educated at the common schools, and was a carpenter and contractor. He was interested in, and helped erect, nearly all the public buildings, and many of the private residences of the city of Watertown. He was a member of the Arsenal Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and when it was divided he was the contractor for the

State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1849, and remained a member of the same, and was an official member until he removed to Carthage in 1874.

He was four times united in marriage. His first wife was Arabella Welch, of Rodman, who died May 5, 1836. His second wife was Fanny Woodruff, daughter of Benjamin Woodruff, of the town of Watertown, who died March 14, 1847. They had one daughter, Sarah, who died at eight years of age. His third wife was Sophia Woodruff, sister of his second wife, who died April 11, 1872. For his fourth wife he married, June 9, 1874, Marie H., only daughter of William and Polly Fuller, of Carthage.

Mr. Huckins was an invalid for many years, and died from consumption, December

10, 1878, in Carthage. Although not physically strong, he always took a deep interest in all pertaining to public affairs, and the improvement of the home of his adoption.

The author of this History was for several years a member of the State Street M. E. Church congregation when Mr. Huckins was class-leader and trustee. To him and to Joshua Hemenway, Judah Lord, J. W. Weeks, Thomas Baker, the Johnsons, the Butterfields, A. J. Peck and his brother Willard, and to others, "their names forgot-

ten or remembered," that progressive church owes much of its stamina and later growth. Mr. Huckins was naturally a Christian, for his mind was without frivolity, his ideas of morality became fixed in early life, and he showed to all whom he knew that his profession was not a matter of mere form, but an earnest and pervading conviction. He was a good man, and his widow, who survives him, has shown her affection for her husband in rescuing his name and character from oblivion by the printed page.

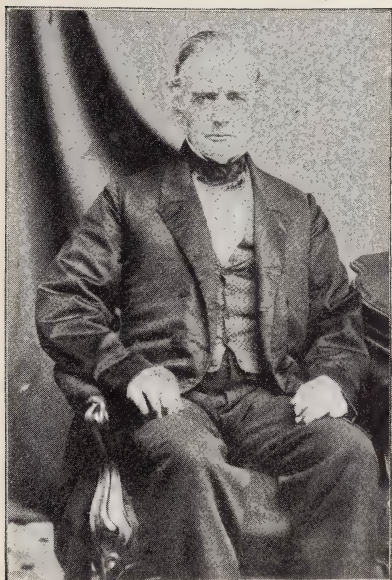
JUDAH LORD,

For many years a prominent mechanic and citizen of Watertown, was born in 1802. He first came into the county from Connecticut, settling in Brownville, where he had been preceded by his brother, Colonel William Lord. Judah remained at Brownville some six years, and then removed to Watertown. In 1825 he married Miss Almira Smith, daughter of Benjamin Smith, who came from Vermont. Mr. Lord's first business venture was in manufacturing mechanical

Woodruff, his brother-in-law, afterwards inventor of the sleeping-car.

About 1847 Mr. Lord became a partner with John Ransom in his former business—the manufacture of carpenters' tools, and so continued until finally, after years of labor and struggle, he became partner with his nephew, Gilderoy Lord, and they built up a large and remunerative business on Beebee's Island. In this business Judah Lord was the inventive head; his mechanical genius, joined to his extraordinary ability as a practical mechanic, rendered his services unusually valuable. He was the inventor of the Young America mowing machine, of several improvements upon the plow, as brought out by Gethro Wood, and many other mechanical devices intended to lighten and facilitate labor.

As a mechanic, Mr. Lord had no superior in this vicinity. He was a remarkably modest and unassuming man, but possessed rare ability, and an industry that was never satisfied without doing all in his power. He was never a robust man, but kept on untiringly almost to the end of his life. He died in 1876. His widow survived him nearly nine years. They reared five daughters, three of them now living: Mary, wife of James DeLong; Frances A., wife of Judge Ross C. Scott, and Miss Lydia, who makes her home with her sister, Mrs. Scott. They are all devoted members of the Methodist Church, and have been such almost from infancy, maintaining the faith of their ancestry with a persistency and zeal that knew no abatement for many years.



JUDAH LORD.

tools. This proved a profitable investment, and he continued it until he was induced to return to Brownville, where he remained nearly five years, the business he was engaged in proving unremunerative, and involving him in debt. In 1841 he returned to Watertown and accepted a position with George Goulding as a pattern-maker, having as a companion in the shop, Theodore T.

DANIEL BRAINARD, father of O. V. Brainard, came to Watertown from Whitestown, Oneida county, about 1805, and married Miss Lorraine Hungerford, sister of Hon. Orville Hungerford, in 1806. He practiced medicine in Watertown, joined the Medical Society in 1807, and died the 27th day of January, 1810. O. V. Brainard, his son, was long and intimately associated with the business of Watertown and the county at large, he having been for over 20 years cashier of the Jefferson County Bank. He was an intelligent citizen and an honest man.

REV. WILLIAM DIXON MARSH.



AMONG the preachers of Watertown who have made a marked impression upon the public, as well as secured the affectionate regard of his own congregation, is the Rev. Mr Marsh, in the second year of his pastorate at State Street M. E. Church. He was born at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1854, the third son of Samuel and Hannah Marsh. His father was killed in the battle of Gaines' Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, at the head of his regiment. He was lieutenant colonel of the 16th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, one of the best regiments in the gallant Sixth Corps of the Grand Army of the Potomac. When this regiment was marching through Baltimore to the front a few days after the Massachusetts regiment had been fired upon, a crowd of rowdies on

the sidewalk demanded of the colonel, "Where is your music?" "In our cartridge boxes," was the prompt reply. This is the regiment so graphically spoken of on page 101-2 of this History, and in which Major-General N. M. Curtis and our beloved Captain Parker once commanded companies.

The death of his father occurred when William Dixon was only eight years of age. He attended the district school at Potsdam, and afterwards worked three years in Geo. B. Swan's sash and door shop. These years at handicraft gave him an insight into the wants and aspirations of working men, and has made him especially the champion of labor through all the years of his pastorate. He graduated at Potsdam State Normal

School in June, 1874, in the classical course. He was principal of Gouverneur Graded School one year, 1874-5. He then entered Syracuse University, from which he graduated as A. B. in June, 1879. He was called to the chair of mathematics in Potsdam Normal School, in February, 1879, and occupied it until June, 1881. He then entered the Theological School of Boston University, finishing the three years' course in two years, graduating B. D. in 1883. In June, 1882, he received the degree of A. M. from Syracuse University.

September 5, 1883, he married Miss Lilian Church, of Morristown, N. Y. In 1872 he was soundly converted at a revival conducted by the distinguished Phoebe Palmer and her husband during the pastorate of Rev. L. D. White. In 1875 he was licensed to exhort by Presiding Elder Bramley. During his college and teacher's life he preached more or less, and has always, since his conversion, been ready, in season and out of season, to do his Master's work. In April, 1883, he joined the Northern New York Conference at Watertown. He was ordained deacon by Bishop Warren, in 1882; elder by Bishop Foss, in 1887, at Little Falls. His appointments have been: 1883-84, Parishville; 1885-88, Norwood; 1888-93, Malone; 1893, State street, Watertown.

Mr. Marsh's great forte is his earnestness. His manner is always argumentative and impressive, and at times rises into unusual eloquence. His command of language is exceptionally fine, and this, added to his persuasive and sympathetic manner, makes him the typical Methodist minister. He has

always been popular in the charges he has served, as evidenced by the following extract from the Potsdam Palladium of April 20, 1893:

Rev. W. D. Marsh has been asked for by Gouverneur and by Watertown. It is, of course, not certain that the Bishop will send him to either place, but his friends here hope that his own preferences may govern in the matter. He has been in Malone the full five years permitted by the rules of his church, or his people here would never think of relinquishing their claim upon him. They appreciatively recognize his exceptional abilities in fostering the church's material interests, value his social qualities, admire his independence, courage and intellectual endowments, and profoundly respect the intensity of his convictions and intolerance of anything that bears even a semblance of compromise with wrong. Indeed, this latter characteristic seems to us the strongest side of Mr. Marsh's nature, and it compels regard and almost veneration, even when in disagreement with him. In all his works he is open, aggressive, manly, striking brave blows and reaching out always for ends that he at least believes right. The esteem in which he is held is far from being confined to his own parishioners, but is shared by all societies, as has been testified in various ways many times during these closing days of his service in Malone. The Womans' Christian Temperance Union tribute last week was one evidence of it; a Christian Endeavor social on last Friday evening was another, and the great union service of the Baptist, Congregational and Methodist Societies on Sunday evening last to hear his farewell sermon, was a third and perhaps the most striking of all. The auditorium of the Methodist Church was crowded, even to its aisles. The words that Mr. Marsh spoke reflected the mind and heart of the speaker—dwelling most of course, on the theme of temperance, which always calls out most of his earnestness and fervor. The discourse can not but interest every one concerned for Malone's welfare, and we give it to our readers in a supplement sent out with this issue of the Palladium. Wherever Mr. Marsh may go, the respect and love of hundreds into whose hearts he has grown while in Malone, will attend him, and kindly, sympathetic wishes will be with him that health, happiness and rich results in his labors may be his portion.

REV. OSGOOD E. HERRICK, D. D.

THE Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, D. D., Post Chaplain U. S. Army, retired, who now resides in Watertown, spent his boyhood in this county. He was born April 25, 1836, in Windsor, Vt. His father, the late Samuel Herrick, removed his family to this county in 1839, and to Watertown in 1846. Rev. Dr. Herrick was ordained to the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church by the late Bishop DeLancey, January 15, 1851. His first parish was in Adams, this county. In 1853 he became rector of Christ Church, Manlius, N. Y., and in 1856 he became rector of St. Pauls Church, Key West, Florida, which office he held 13 years, including the years of the Civil War. In 1864 President Lincoln, having learned that he was the only clergyman in the South who had not changed or omitted the stated prayers for the President and Congress of the United States, had him appointed Post Chaplain in the United States Army. In 1870 he was ordered to Fort Warren, Boston, Mass., and in 1875 to Fortress Monroe, Virginia, where he remained till he was retired, "by operation of law," having reached the age when all

officers of the army are retired from active service. While in Key West, he and his wife passed through several seasons of yellow fever, he having it twice and his wife once. Before his leaving Key West, General T. W. Sherman issued an order, of which the following is a part:

* * * * *

2. To Rev. Osgood E. Herrick, Chaplain U. S. A., and his estimable wife. There is probably not a single officer or soldier stricken down who does not feel greatly indebted for their sympathies and their kind and constant attentions.

The arduous services, too, of the Chaplain, both as pastor and friend, among the stricken in the city as well as in garrison, were unremitting to the extent of sacrificing his own health for the good of others. Contrary to the advice of the commanding officer and his physician, this officer insisted upon keeping his post in spite of ill health, and continuing in the performance of every duty—official, pastoral, and social—until this epidemic was stayed; and he has thereby shown how well the great military virtue of self-sacrifice combines with the higher virtues of religion.

By order of
BREV. MAJ GEN. T. W. SHERMAN.

* * * * *

And when he was retired, the commanding officer of Fort Monroe issued the following order:



REV. OSGOOD E. HERRICK, D. D.

FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA, April 28th, 1890.

* * * * *

V. The Reverend Osgood E. Herrick, Post Chaplain, having attained the age fixed by law, is retired from active service. In thus severing his official relations with those among whom he has served so long, Chaplain Herrick takes with him the affection and regard of all who have been the recipients of his faithful ministrations. His nobility of character and devotion to the duties of his sacred office will ever make his welfare and happiness the object of their most earnest solicitude.

* * * * *

BY ORDER OF LIEUT. COLONEL FRANK.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon him by Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, "having been specially distinguished for faithful services in maintaining the honor, integrity and supremacy of the Government of the United States." He was married May 16,

1853, to Miss Charlotte Willard Smith, whose mother and the mothers of Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, and of the late General H. W. Halleck, U. S. Army, were sisters. Dr. and Mrs. Herrick have the honor of having had for their friends many of the distinguished men of the country, including the late Generals Winfield Scott, Meigs, Woodbury, Seymour, Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, French, Brannan, Barry, Gillen, Getty, McClellan, Hancock, McDowell, Reynolds, and others of the army; also Admirals Farragut, Porter, Paulding, Bailey, Wilkes, Fairfax, Craven, Scott, Alden, Trenchard, Sems, and others of the navy.

The loyalty of Dr. Herrick among those fire-brands of secession in the days when a Union man in the South was counted as a public enemy, required peculiar courage, joined to a high sense of duty.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

REV. CHARLES G. FINNEY, D. D.—The county of Jefferson has not been behind other portions of the State in the number and ability of the great preachers who have from time to time become prominent within her borders before going out into the "wide, wide world," and demonstrating upon a broader theatre the ability which they possessed. One of these, a most peculiar and entirely unique character, was the Rev. Jedediah Burchard, whose life will be found somewhat briefly delineated among the early residents of Adams. [See index.] There was one of these preachers, however, who was destined to become more widely known than Mr. Burchard, and to leave a lasting impression upon his contemporaries. The Rev. Charles Finney, D. D., for many years president of the Oberlin (O.) College, was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1792, and was spared to perform great labors, living to be nearly 83 years of age. He came early to Jefferson county and began to study law at Adams. In early manhood he gave evidence of unusual independence of character, and force and clearness of intellect. During this period of his life he manifested an indifference and even antagonism to religion, which caused him to be regarded as a dangerous companion for young men; but, under the influence of the revival of 1821, he embraced religion, and in 1824 commenced the career of a preacher. He at first decided not to enter the pastoral office, but labored as an evangelist, with marked and wonderful success, for more than 10 years. Unquestionably, President Finney's greatest power was displayed in this field. Many are the anecdotes told of his power and fervor as a preacher of the gospel. In 1835 he went to the infant colony and college of Oberlin, then just established, at the earnest request of its founders, and became professor of theology in that institution—a position he held for more than 40 years. The entering upon this new field of labor, did not, however, lead to his abandoning the old. In 1848 he visited England, remaining for three years. In 1851, on his return, he was elected president of Oberlin College, and held the office until 1866, when he resigned, retaining, however, his theological professorship. Mr. Finney was a voluminous writer on religious and theological subjects. His principal published works are Lectures on Revivals, Lectures to Professing Christians, Sermons on Important Subjects, Lectures on Systematic Theology and Guide to the Saviour, all of which have passed through several editions, in this country and in England. Up to the time of his death, President Finney retained those physical characteristics which made him a distinguished man in any assembly. His tall and erect form was unbent by age, his eagle eye had lost none of its keenness, and his hair and beard were but slightly touched with gray. His extreme

age, however, made it necessary for him to restrict his labors, and he attempted very little beyond his lectures in the theological department of the college. It may truthfully be said that but few men had the power so strongly to mould and influence those with whom they came in contact as he. As a revival preacher he was probably without an equal since Whitfield; as a writer on theology and moral philosophy he has left some memorable works behind him. His useful life closed at Oberlin, O., in 1875.

CHARLES DAYAN SMITH, long a prominent manufacturer and merchant of Watertown, was the son of Anson Smith, an early settler of Rutland, coming from Connecticut, who had married Miss Polly Smith in his native State before removal to the Black River country, and they brought two children with them; five more were born to them in Rutland. He settled on the State road, and there lived until his death, in 1847. He was a farmer as well as tanner and currier, and manufactured a large amount of leather, the small stream upon his farm being especially adapted for the use he desired in making a complete tannery. He was an energetic, thrifty man, seldom obliged to borrow, but usually lending money. He was a model citizen, blameless in his life, honored by his children and neighbors. Charles D., his son, had the benefits of the excellent common schools of Rutland, completing his scholastic education in the Academy at Champion, where Hon. Lysander H. Brown was the controlling spirit. He soon became a farmer, buying land of his own, and later falling into possession of his father's farm by the terms of the will. In 1844 he married Miss Sabra Andrus, and they reared three children, Ada, Emma and Alida A. In 1847 Mr. Smith removed to Watertown, and within a year he formed a partnership with Mr. Richard VanNamee, a practical cabinet-maker. They continued in business for nearly 20 years, being the largest manufacturers and dealers in furniture in Northern New York. His failing health induced Mr. Smith finally to withdraw from the firm, and he was soon thereafter obliged to give up all active business. Consumption at last carried him off, in 1870. He is buried in beautiful Brookside. Mr. Smith was a peculiarly kind-hearted, sympathetic man. Those who were the closest to him loved him best. He was a partizan Democrat, and at first thought the war ought to have been avoided, but before its close he clearly saw the imminence and necessity of the struggle, and was a War Democrat thenceforth. In manner he was gentlemanly, though somewhat reserved. He was a good citizen, and much lamented at his death. His amiable companion for so many years yet survives him, as does also his eldest daughter, Mrs. James W. Tower, of Rochester, N. Y. His

second daughter, Mrs. Charles A. Tubbs, died in August, 1894, a most beautiful and interesting personality, with a fine mind and a charming manner. He death was deeply mourned by her friends, and the whole city shared in sympathy with those who lost so much when Emma died. Like her father, she died from a wasting consumption, and they sleep together in Brookside. The youngest daughter, Miss Alida, died in the very opening flower of her youth, almost yet a child. She was a wonderfully lovely young girl, and her early death was for a long time deeply mourned. The writer knew these people well, for Mr. Smith's children and his own were very intimate. They were an unusually closely united family, loving each other in a marked degree. The parents always seemed the companions of the children, and for them to be separated by death was a correspondingly cruel hardship, scarcely able to be borne. But their divine faith and trust enables those who survive to say, "It is well."

WINSLOW PATTRIDGE, long a resident of Watertown, was born in Chesterfield, New Hampshire, July 1, 1791. He was of a family of 12 children, being the fourth son of Joseph and Sarah Pattridge, both of whom were of New England birth. His father was of Scotch descent; but his mother, Sarah Warren, was a daughter of Captain Warren, and a near relative of General Warren of the Revolutionary War, and supposed to be of English descent. His father was a farmer by occupation. He lived at home until he was of age, and then went for himself, and for the first few years learned the cloth-dressing and wool-carding business. Entered a partnership with Jonathan Wood in the same business, in Otsego county, and remained there for two years, and in the year 1818 removed to Jefferson county, settling where the city of Watertown now is. Previous to leaving Otsego county, in 1816, he married Miss Levina Wood, daughter of Jonathan Wood, of Massachusetts, and of English descent. On coming to Watertown he at once commenced his business of cloth-dressing and wool-carding, and after a few years erected a building and began the manufacture of cloth. This business he continued until the year 1846, and accumulated a fine property. He rented his mill and retired from active business, but the next year his mill was burned, which resulted in a total loss to him. They reared ten children, five of whom died while young. Julia Ann married Luther J. Dorwin, Esq., an attorney of Watertown, and resides in this city. Robert Kirkwood married Miss Catherine Seaver, and resides in California. He went there early in 1850, and has been successful. Levina E. and Caroline M. reside at home. Mr. Pattridge died June 2, 1864, in his 73d year. His widow survived him many years. She was numbered among the living representative pioneer women of Jefferson county. Mr. Pattridge was a kind husband, father

and friend, and a useful and much-esteemed citizen, and left with his family a more valuable legacy than money, "the example and influence of a pure life." His industry was phenomenal, his probity unchallenged, his success amply merited.

MAJOR JOSEPH CURTIS, eldest son of Winslow Pattridge, was born in Richfield, N. Y., April 10, 1817, dying at Watertown in May, 1857, in his 41st year. In early life he received the best advantages of the fine schools of Watertown, graduating finally at Union College in 1837. He then studied law with Judge Isaac H. Bronson, and was afterwards appointed an examiner in chancery, an office abolished with the old Court of Chancery. The law was never a congenial pursuit to Mr. Pattridge, and in 1847 he was appointed a Paymaster in the Army of Mexico with the rank of Major, following the fortunes of Gen. Taylor's division until the close of the war, when he was still retained in the service, becoming one of the paymasters of the regular army. Major Pattridge was a man of more than average ability. While not a great man, he was one who came readily to the front wherever his lot was cast. He was eminently independent, thinking out the different problems that confront every observing man, but he did it in his own way, rejecting the ideas of others until fully confirmed by his own judgment. He was a man of quick and active sympathies, was popular in the old army, and was spared the beholding of what came after him—the dreadful Civil War, where brothers from the same cradle and fire-side fought against each other in fratricidal strife. Major Patridge sleeps in Brookside.

JOSEPH ATWELL, long a resident of Watertown, and for some dozen years a merchant in Theresa, was born in Pharsalia, Chenango county, N. Y., November 12, 1822. His father was Rev. James Atwell, one of the early Methodist circuit-riders. Joseph's early life was spent upon a farm, where he attended a district school. He later attended the Manlius Academy, then a celebrated seat of learning, under the direction of Prof. Bailey. On leaving the Academy he entered the store of Azariah H. Smith, of Manlius village, where he received an excellent business education. About 1850 Mr. Atwell associated himself with William E. Hoyt, and the firm of Atwell & Hoyt, at Theresa, became well known through Northern New York during the 12 years of its existence. In the great financial distress before the Civil War, it went down in the general crash. Mr. Atwell in 1860 represented the town of Theresa on the Board of Supervisors, and introduced the resolution for building the present court-house. He was appointed chairman of the building committee. He took up the business of insurance later on, and in that relation he was best known in Watertown. He was deputy collector of customs at Cape Vincent, and rounded out the life of an honorable, and very intelli-

gent business man and citizen. He died at Watertown in December, 1892, universally regretted. His estimable wife still survives, an inmate of the family of her son, the pastor of the M. E. Church at Chaumont. The writer knew Mr. Atwell during his whole business life at Theresa, and found him an obliging, kind hearted and most estimable friend and neighbor. He was a member of the M. E. Church nearly all of his adult years. The children born to this estimable couple have proven worthy of their parentage, and have come right to the front in all the communities where their lot has been cast. Mr. Joseph Atwell, President of the Board of Supervisors, and an able lawyer, is the eldest son.

CALVIN D. GRAHAM was among the older inhabitants of Watertown, and has always been an active and very industrious farmer, coming to the city seven years ago, and now resides at 44 State street. For his first wife he married Miss Mary Munson, of Potsdam, by whom he had two children, James E., who died at the age of 19 years, and Ella, who married Moses Petrie. Their mother died while they were farming in Lorraine. For his second wife he married Miss Mary Petrie, and they have reared one son, Frank P., now residing upon the old Pratt farm, at Stone Mills, in Orleans, owned by his father, who, in 1856, bought out the other heirs, and managed the farm until 1887, when he came to Watertown, as stated above. Mr. Graham has accumulated a very fair competency, being one of the men who have made farming "pay." His industry has been phenomenal, his patience exemplary, and now in his 73d year, he is reaping the reward for all his struggles.

JOHN C. MCCARTIN, once a judge of Jefferson county, was born in the town of Alexandria in 1840, the son of an Irish farmer, who had emigrated from Ireland early in the thirties. John C. had the benefits of the common schools of his native town, and when he had reached man's estate he came to Watertown and began to read law with the late E. B. Wynn, an astute lawyer and able advocate. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and accepted a position in the law office of Brown & Beach, as managing clerk, where he continued until commissioned first lieutenant in the 14th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. On his discharge from the army he resumed the practice of his profession, and was popular and successful. He formed a partnership with Judge Williams, and was thus engaged when he died. Lieutenant McCartin was a member of Joe Spratt Post, G. A. R., and was elected judge of Jefferson county, running upon the Democratic ticket in a strongly Republican county, being the only Democratic judge elected in Jefferson county for 40 years. He was never as well after his return from the army, complaining much of pain in his kidneys; this trouble increased until his condition became precarious, and

he finally succumbed to its violence, dying January 2, 1893. Judge McCartin was unusually popular as a student, lawyer, soldier and judge. He was a Democrat in the full meaning of that term—always easily approached, a friendly, generous man—like so many of those who have Irish blood in their veins. His loss was long mourned, for the common people believed they had lost a friend.

MORGAN GALVIN, for many years a well-known citizen of Watertown, is a Wilna man, having been born in 1821 at Carthage, the son of Edward and Mary (Welch) Galvin, who came into Wilna about 1817. Morgan is an older brother of James Galvin, a wealthy and enterprising farmer of Wilna. Morgan came first to Watertown as the distributing agent and collector for Knowlton & Rice. He would load up a large double-wagon with writing and wrapping paper, Ruger's Arithmetic, Kirkham's Grammar, the English Reader, and several other publications of "K. & R." and distribute them to the firm's customers in Jefferson, Lewis and St. Lawrence counties, returning with great sacks of paper rags, on top of which Morgan always had a good seat for himself. The trips were from one to two weeks in extent. This rag and paper business is now largely in the hands of Mr. J. M. Tilden, whose peculiar carts are seen all over the country. Mr. Galvin followed this laborious business for seven years, when he went upon the road for a tobacco firm, with whom he remained six years, when he went into the store of the late Pearson Mundy, where he remained 15 years. To show the different conditions of life in 1848 and now, Mr. Galvin says that when he reached town on his return trips he boarded with Mr. Knowlton, where the horses and wagons were kept in Mr. K's barn. Once he was taken sick on the road, but managed to get to Watertown, and gave up sick, threatened with fever. The good Mr. Knowlton and his estimable wife gave up their warm room to Mr. Galvin, and themselves took an upper chamber, there being no fire above the first floor. Such an act of condescension towards a "hired man" would now be counted as something extraordinary. The worthy couple took that way to show forth their religion. Mr. Galvin is yet living in Watertown, now entered on his 74th year.

NATHAN TALCOTT, for many years a well-known and influential farmer, residing over the line in Adams, but really more intimately related to Watertown than to Adams, came to the Black River country from Connecticut, locating upon what proved a valuable farm upon the old State road from Watertown to Adams. For many years he kept a hotel about three miles from Adams Centre, a place well known as the regular stopping place of the Syracuse stages, and there was also located the Appling postoffice, named, we believe, for a gallant officer who fell in the War of 1812. His wife was Betsey

Richards, and they reared three children: Nathan R., Elizabeth (who married James Brintnall), and Eunice, now Mrs. Hull, residing in Cayuga county. Mr. Talcott was an excellent farmer, though never of strong physique. Perhaps his best contribution to the generation with which he was contemporaneous was in his effort to raise the grade of fruits that were adapted to this northern climate. He was the first intelligent pomologist that the writer remembers in Jefferson county, though probably our good friend, D. S. Marvin, of Watertown, 50 years later, may be more of a scientist in that direction than was Mr. Talcott. But, all the same, Mr. Talcott's apples and grapes were among the finest ever produced here, and he was looked upon as the ablest fruit grower in this section. His wife died in July, 1867, and after that he gave up the active life of farming, and became an inmate of his daughter (Mrs. Brintnall's) family, where he died November 28, 1877, in his 79th year.

JAMES BRINTNALL, JR., the son of James Brintnall, Sr., and Lydia, his wife, was born in the town of Watertown, February 5, 1825. Until his marriage he lived upon his father's farm, attending school winters and laboring upon the farm summers. He completed his scholastic education at the Watertown Institute, the building now being the High School of Watertown. May 14, 1846, he married Elizabeth Talcott, daughter of Nathan Talcott, of Adams, very near the Watertown line, a man remembered as one of the advanced fruit-culturists of this northern section. Young Brintnall resided on a farm near his father until the spring of 1856, when he removed to Syracuse, where he resided three years engaged in the salt business. This proving unremunerative he returned to Watertown, and settled upon a farm on the Sackets Harbor road, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Watertown, and there he resided until his death, November 23, 1888. They reared six children, two sons and four daughters. Mrs. Brintnall died August 10, 1882, in her 57th year. Mr. Brintnall, like most of the children of the early settlers, was a man of superior intelligence, a great reader, and a man who kept fully up to the advanced thought of the day. He was an enthusiastic Democrat always, for he believed in that party as the poor man's natural ally. He was a pleasant man to meet.

GEORGE H. WILDER, one of the proprietors of the Crownier House, and formerly a journeyman printer, died in Watertown, March 6, 1895, aged about 60 years. He was an unusually modest and quiet mannered man, and had hosts of friends, for his position in the popular hotel he partly owned threw him into very pleasant relations with citizens from all parts of the county. He came to Watertown from Rodman, which was his native town, in 1855, and worked as a compositor upon the Reformer. Afterwards he held good positions in different

newspaper offices, notably upon the Buffalo Commercial. He finally returned to Watertown in 1868 and entered into partnership with his brother in conducting the Crownier House, where they have been successful. Mr. Wilder married Miss Mary Gilbert, of Lansing, Michigan, and thither his remains were taken for interment. The older printers bear his memory in most kindly remembrance.

NELSON TRUAX, for years a citizen of Watertown, residing at 13 LeRay street, was born in Lowville, Lewis county, in 1818. His father was John Truax, a blacksmith, long a resident of Watertown. When Nelson was eight years old his father removed to Antwerp, and began farming. Nelson attracted the attention of William McAllastar, of Antwerp, and entered his employ, remaining there until 1833. In that year he came to Watertown, and learned to be a harness-maker in the large shop of Jason Fairbanks. He remained in Watertown until 1844, when he commenced business for himself. In 1838 Mr. Truax enlisted in the alleged "Patriot" army, and was in the Windmill fight near Prescott, where he was captured after being wounded. He was tried and sentenced to death, but in the spring of 1839 he was liberated with 38 others, on account of his youth and inexperience. Charles Crossmon, of Alexandria Bay, was one of his fellow-prisoners. In October, 1861, he enlisted into the 94th regiment, and was discharged for disability after about a year's service. He re-established himself as a harness-maker in Watertown after his discharge from the army, and continued until 1888, when his failing health obliged him to relinquish business. Mr. Truax has been an industrious, persevering man all his life. In his old age he enjoys the respect of his neighbors.

JONATHAN E. MILES was born among the spruce woods of New Hampshire, in June, 1782. His parents had a numerous family, and like most of the people of the Eastern States, they were under the necessity of practicing the most rigid economy. At the age of 18 he obtained the consent of his parents to seek out in the world for himself such a fortune as might result from unaided efforts. About this time nearly the whole of the eleven original towns, comprising the Black River tract, south of that river, was opened and offered for sale, and emigrants were flocking in and making purchases. The accounts given of the beauty of the country were such as to interest a mind like young Miles'. Leaving Whitestown with his knapsack on his back, containing apple seeds and a fair supply of provisions, together with a somewhat scanty wardrobe, and with a gun on his shoulder, he put his face towards the "setting sun" again and proceeded to Fort Stanwix (Rome). Soon leaving Rome, he entered a dense and tangled forest, and following a rough road which led to Turin, on the Black river, where there were a few settlers,

he passed through Martinsburg, which was entirely uninhabited, to Lowville, which was called the "eleventh town," where there were a good many families. On the 8th, 9th and 10th townships not a human face or habitation was to be seen. He saw but one family in the fifth township (Denmark), two families, Hubbard and Harris, on the fourth, (Champion); two, Keyes and Miller, on the third (Rutland) near the pond. From here the road was so indistinct and difficult to follow to the residence of Johnson and Andrew Howk (in the present Colonel Hungerford neighborhood), that he lost his way, and did not find their clearings, which, so far as he had any purpose, was to have been the end of his journeyings for the present. Mr. Miles purchased the farm that he lived on so long in 1801. That was 94 years ago. We have seen how much of a wilderness this entire country was in the beginning. That wilderness has all disappeared, with the inhabitants, whose energies were taxed to the utmost in changing it into beautiful farms which now greet the eye. After rearing a large family of children, Mr. Miles died in 1860, aged 76 years, having been a good citizen and a useful man.

In writing of the unique and individual personalities of some of Watertown's earliest inhabitants, who possessed characteristics that would naturally elicit a boy's attention or admiration, there was one whom the writer recalls with peculiar regret, for he was a man who seems to have passed out of the recollection of his fellow-townsmen almost completely. We refer to Pliny E. Miles, son of Jonathan E., the distinguished Iceland traveller, whose newspaper writings about that remote country at one time attracted much attention and approval, particularly from the savants and men of letters. He was born in the town of Watertown, not far from Burrville, a farmer's son. He was educated in the public schools of that neighborhood, and came to man's estate like so many of the other farmer's sons of the early days of 1805 to 1845. He was very tall, and that perhaps added to his apparent forwardness, for he was a man of words and ideas, and such are not usually popular in rural neighborhoods, being open to the charge of desiring to make themselves conspicuous, when nothing may be further from their thoughts. In company with his brother the school-teacher, Mr. Fabius Miles, Pliny opened a book store in the Fairbanks block on Court street, but the book store did not prosper, for it had to contend with Knowlton & Rice, who were well-to-do, had unlimited credit besides being themselves publishers. What turned Pliny into a "globe trotter" we never learned, but the writer heard of him after he gave up his bookstore and had left Watertown, as a distinguished traveller and frequent writer for the newspapers; but of his subsequent life we know nothing. He died on a passage from San Francisco to Honolulu, whither he was going to seek

health after his long Northern journeys. The impression he left upon our own mind is that of a man of pronounced ability, who went away from Watertown because he was unappreciated, and demonstrated, upon a broader theatre, and amid a different environment, a capacity which would have perhaps had earlier development and a hardier growth if appreciated in the neighborhood where he was born and came to man's estate. It is sad to think that he was buried at sea, with a few words spoken over him, sewed up in a sail-cloth, and shot over the side from a plank—the usual way of burial.

THE SHELDONS.—One of the most interesting families of the town of Watertown has been the Sheldons. The father and mother came into the town as early as 1804, having been born in Connecticut in 1788. They began life upon Dry Hill, a spot of considerable note in those early days, and still distinguished for its excellent farming land. The eldest son, Tilly R. Sheldon, is now in his 83d year, with his mind clear and reminiscent. He says the first grist-mill he ever carried a grist to was upon the Wadley creek, about half a mile east of Rice's Corners, in the southeast part of the town. That is the creek which runs through Brookside Cemetery, and is formed solely from springs. In 1810 Joseph Sheldon had a distillery on Dry Hill. The next distillery was built on Washington street, three-fourths of a mile below the centre of the town, in 1813. The first distillery in the county was erected at Burrville, by Thomas Converse. The surplus whiskey found a market in Canada, and at one time it was an important trade, bringing cash to the farmers at a time when money was a scarce article. But there were always risks from the Canada revenue officers. Hon. Joseph Sheldon, a lawyer and judge, of New Haven, Conn., is a son of Joseph Sheldon. Mark Sheldon, of San Francisco, is another son, while nearly all the citizens of Watertown remember John Sheldon. They have been a hard-working family, always prominent. Originally Whigs, the sons nearly all went into the Republican organization, and have been a working force in it. Hon. Joseph Sheldon is one of the ablest writers in the country upon the silver question. He is often quoted, and his dicta emphasized by truthful and unanswerable arguments.

CHARLES RICHARDSON was born March 1, 1817, about five miles south of the city of Watertown. He was reared upon a farm, received a good common school education, and in his younger days taught school. He has resided in Jefferson county all his life, except three years spent in Onondaga county and one year in Illinois. He has been an active participant in town affairs, and is at present town clerk. He reared a family of two sons and one daughter. Jos. Richardson, father of Charles, was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1784, subsequently removed to Herkimer county, and in 1803 settled in Watertown, where he spent the remainder of his life. He served as

lieutenant in the War of 1812. His children were two sons and eight daughters. Tilley Richardson, father of Joseph, was born in Sterling, Mass., in 1759, and died in this county in 1852. He reared a family of two sons and six daughters. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and served his town as supervisor in 1808-09. The father of Tilley Richardson was a native of Massachusetts, and was a prominent man in that State, holding a civil office there many years.

REUBEN GOODALE was born in the town of Temple, N. H., April 9, 1783; he attended Appleton's School, in his native place, and Oneida Academy, Clinton, N. Y., and commenced the study of medicine in 1807, with Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. He practiced over 50 years in Watertown. In 1819 he was treasurer of the society, secretary and censor in 1820, and was elected delegate to the State Society to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Spafford. One of his sons, Charles, was a physician. In connection with his practice he carried on a farm situated on the State road, and was in partnership with Dr. Henry H. Sherwood in the drug business. He published the Constellation from December 13, 1830, about nine months. This paper, before coming into his possession, was known as the Anti-Masonic Sun. In physique Dr. Goodale was tall and spare, active and energetic, pronounced in his opinions, and always ready to defend them. He was public spirited, and a friend of education, the standard of which he aimed to advance. He died in Watertown, January 26, 1871, 73 years of age. He was perhaps the ablest general practitioner of his day.

E. H. THOMPSON, for many years one of the merchants of Watertown, has been so successful, and withal so popular a citizen and so wholesome a man to know that we have taken considerable trouble to hunt up his antecedents. He is the son of Dr. Wm. Thompson, and was born in Martinsburg, N. Y., in 1835. Curiously enough, we have found him not only a lover of art, but an artist of respectable acquirements, one of his pictures now hanging in his store telling of his ability much better than any words of ours can do. In 1854 he went to New Haven, Conn., where he studied portrait painting with Wales Hotchkiss for three years. But Mr. Thompson was forced to give up his chosen profession on account of defective eyesight. He came to Watertown in 1859, first entering into trade under the firm name of E. H. Thompson & Co., the "Co." being Mr. Tyler. This business relation continued until 1866, when Mr. Thompson purchased his partner's interest, and took upon himself the whole burden of business. Few men have been more successful. In 1892 he became the head of the firm of E. H. Thompson & Co., in business on the south side of Public Square, in the Washington Hall block. His partners are Jno. W. Van Camp and D. J. McDonald. They are by far the largest dealers in retail groceries in Northern New

York. Their stock is always choice and extensive. Mr. Thompson's personal popularity has doubtless done much to bring about these results, but he is so very modest and reticent about himself that diligent questioning has not elicited much of his early history. He may briefly be described as a "portrait painter diverted from his earliest aspirations to become engrossed in business."

WINCHELL DEVINNE RULISON was born in Carthage, March 25, 1844. He received his early education in that village, and his young manhood was spent as an assistant for his father, who was a surveyor. DeVinne became quite an expert at the business. July 13, 1865, he was married to Ella, daughter of William L. and Emeline (Henry) Easton, of Lowville. Mr. Easton was one of the most prominent citizens of Lewis county. At the age of 19 he started, in 1825, the Black River Gazette, a neutral paper. The last 12 years of his life he was in partnership with his son-in-law, Hon. D. W. C. West, in the dry-goods trade. He was one of the incorporators of the Bank of Lowville, and for many years a director and its president. Their union was blessed by 13 children, seven of whom are living. Mr. Easton died March 8, 1865, aged 59. DeVinne Rulison, subject of this sketch, was for many years the search clerk in the county clerk's office in Watertown, and was favorably known for his gentlemanly manner. He entered the office in 1868, and served therein until his death, May 26, 1891, after a short illness. He was also clerk of the Board of Supervisors for several years. "DeVinne," as he was familiarly called, was a Republican in politics, and made many friends. His wife still resides in Watertown, a lady of refinement and culture. They have buried three children.

ANSON J. COMINS, who resides on High street, was the son of Alexander H. Comins, long a resident of Watertown, coming to this city in the thirties, and learned his trade as a mason from his father-in-law, Benjamin Jeffries, who was one of the men who helped to erect Beebe's factory. Alexander H. Comins married Amanda Jeffries, and they reared five children. Alexander H. died in 1842. Anson J. Comins, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education at the old Factory Street School, taught by Mr. Ingalls. He was apprenticed to learn the mason's trade, which he followed for 44 years, being concerned in erecting the Watertown and Rome depot, the residence of Mr. Cook, on Washington street, and many private residences throughout the city. In 1861 he married Miss Augusta Curtis, daughter of Bradley Curtis, of Martinsburg, Lewis county. They have reared three children, Anna R., Grovone and Jay. These three children are yet at home, and their home is a typically happy one. Mr. Comins has long been known as one of Watertown's honorable contractors and builders; the natural outgrowth of those early times when mechanics of all descriptions

took an active pride in doing good work. Mr. Comins had two brothers in the Union army, one of them, Hamilton, going through three years of arduous and active service, including Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, and coming out without a wound; another brother, Alexander, was fatally wounded at Fredericksburg, dying in Lincoln Hospital, Washington, in January, 1863, after having been in active service only a few months. He was another Watertown boy whose life's blood was freely given to save the Union. Can we say too much in praise of such?

CHARLES AYERS was born in Bridgewater, Vt., in 1798, came to Jefferson county with his parents in 1806 or 1807. He followed farming and school-teaching for several years, and in 1842 was ordained a minister of the Gospel. He always lived upon the farm settled by his father. He married, in 1823, Eliza Allen, a native of Hartland, Vt. Eben. A. Ayers was born in Watertown, January 29, 1827, and was reared upon a farm, receiving a common school education. He married for his first wife Lucy, daughter of Jerome Ives, and had one son, Charles E. He married, second, Jane S., daughter of Thomas W. Warren, of Houndsfield. After marriage, Eben A. Ayers followed farming for several years, in the towns of Watertown and Houndsfield. In 1865 he built a cheese factory at Rice's, in Watertown, and has since then devoted his time to the manufacture of cheese, and to dairying in general, being one of the organizers of "The Jefferson County Butter and Cheese Makers' Association," and in 1892 was appointed cheese instructor for Jefferson county. In 1884 he was appointed post-master at Rice's, and has since held that office. Thomas Warren, father of Mrs. Eben A. Ayers, came to this country from New Brunswick. The Ayers family in Jefferson county are descended from John Ayers and Hannah Winslow. John Ayers was a farmer and shoemaker. He served in the war of 1812, was taken prisoner at the battle of Sackets Harbor, May 29, 1813, taken to Quebec and died there in prison in September of the same year.

TRUMAN B. TOWNSEND was born in the town of Champion, September 4, 1806. His early life was spent upon his father's farm, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded. On attaining his majority he married Miss Sarah, daughter of Elisha and Betsy (Edwards) Allen, January 2, 1828, and soon after he purchased 35 acres of land near his father's place, and built a log house. In about five years he built a good frame house, and lived there the remainder of his life, near 60 years. In 1847 he saw the need of more land and purchased 32 acres more. He commenced life with that zeal and energy which characterized his every undertaking. In addition to farming his few acres, he learned to be a carpenter and joiner, which occupation he continued at intervals,

and became a master builder. He was successful in business, and in obtaining a good position in society, retaining the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was called to fill several offices in his town, and discharged their duties to the satisfaction of his constituents. His estimable wife and helpmate died in 1873, aged 66 years. Their union was blessed with five children, two sons and three daughters: Priscilla K. (wife of I. W. Smith, now of Chicago); George H., who resides on the old farm of his grandfather; Erastus E., died February 28, 1844; Florence A. (wife of A. W. Weeks, of Malone, Franklin county), and Mary E. (wife of Fred DeLong, of Watertown). In September, 1875, Mr. Townsend married Mrs. Margaret Copeland, of Milwaukee, Wis. After a long and useful life he died in his 82d year. This was one of the prominent families of Pamela, a brief sketch of which is entitled to its place in the history of Jefferson county. The sketch is inserted in the town of Watertown, for the Townsends were also well-known on both sides of the river.

JONATHAN COWAN.—Frequent reference has been made in this History to this early comer, one of the original owners of the water-power of Beebe's Island and all the south shore of the river up to a point where he joined Jewett's land, and down to near the lower bridge. His poverty and death in old age, excited considerable sympathy, and especially as the graves of his kindred have been so pitilessly desecrated by the officials of the city of Watertown. His contemporaries (Henry Coffeen, Hart Massey and that Jewett who owned all the water-power of the river where the Remingtons have made such great improvements), were prosperous when they died, but Mr. Cowan had not a dollar when he passed over to the other country. I remember him well, a tall, heavy, silent man, apparently digesting some subject in his mind as he passed along the streets. He proved himself a narrow man—for when he came to sell water privileges he insisted upon limiting the grant to some specific use—doubtless intending to hold for himself the best business opportunities; whereas a liberal man would have been willing, when he sold a piece of property, that the grantee should use it for his own purposes, untrammelled by any clause of restriction. This course made Mr. Cowan many enemies, and he gradually withdrew from active life. But he should ever be held in kind remembrance by the people of Watertown, for he was one of the men who conveyed the Public Square as a perpetual gift. It has been well improved, and is justly a source of pride to our people.

ALONZO M. WATSON, for several years a resident of Watertown, was admitted to the bar in 1837. In 1840 he was a law partner with John F. Hutchinson, a man of eccentric character, at one time postmaster at Watertown. Marrying unfortunately, he died early of consumption. Mr. Watson, his

partner, before Hutchinson's death, had become infatuated with Fourierism, and, with many other able men—notably Horace Greeley and several of his astute contemporaries—had attempted to reduce Fourier's principles to practice. The association which he aided in getting together at Cold Creek, two miles east of Watertown, after a year of bickerings and petty squabbles, principally among the women, relapsed into a state of "innocuous desuetude," and the result was bankruptcy, pure and simple. Watson left Cold Creek and went to Sodus Bay, in Wayne county, where the Fourierites had a second establishment on a farm of 1,100 acres. There he remained a year, and then removed to Rochester, resuming the practice of the law. After a couple of years he died suddenly of pneumonia, at the early age of 40 years. His capable wife was left with a family of seven children, whom she reared

to habits of usefulness and respectability. Don A., one of her sons, served in the Union army most patriotically, and on his return from the field was elected superintendent of schools for the third Assembly district, a position he filled with entire acceptability. He has been the kind friend and capable assistant of the author of this History in preparing the matter for Alexandria, the town where he has resided for nearly a quarter of a century, much respected and beloved. Another son, Dr. L. C. Watson, also served through the great Civil War, and died at Alexandria Bay, aged 57 years. One of the boys, George M., became a newspaper man in Michigan, and died there. A daughter, Emma, married George Snell, of Antwerp, and Mrs. Watson now resides there with her daughter, at the advanced age of 84 years, a heroic, noble woman.

SOME OF THE 10TH N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

COL. CHARLES C. ABELL, whose face is shown upon the composite page of soldiers of the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, went into the Union army as captain of Company C, of that large and meritorious regiment, raised mostly in Antwerp, where the Colonel had resided for many years. He was the son of Dr. Chester Abell, of Fairfield, Vt., whose wife was Miss Abigail Corliss Stone, of East Berkshire, Vt.

When the call came for 300,000 men, which the great and good President Lincoln hoped would be the last personal sacrifice the North would be called upon to make in order to put down the Rebellion, Col. Abell set about raising a company from his townsmen and acquaintances. This accomplished, he took up the life of a soldier as if he had been born to it, for it suited his ambition, and the martial spirit of his ancestry began to manifest itself in him. His ability as a soldier soon attracted the attention of his superior officers, and he was detached from his company to serve upon the staff of the chief of artillery of his division of that great army which, under Grant and Meade, was to roll up the Confederates and eventually destroy their military power by hard blows, and by the sacrifices which were only too manifest in the Wilderness and at Cold Harbor.

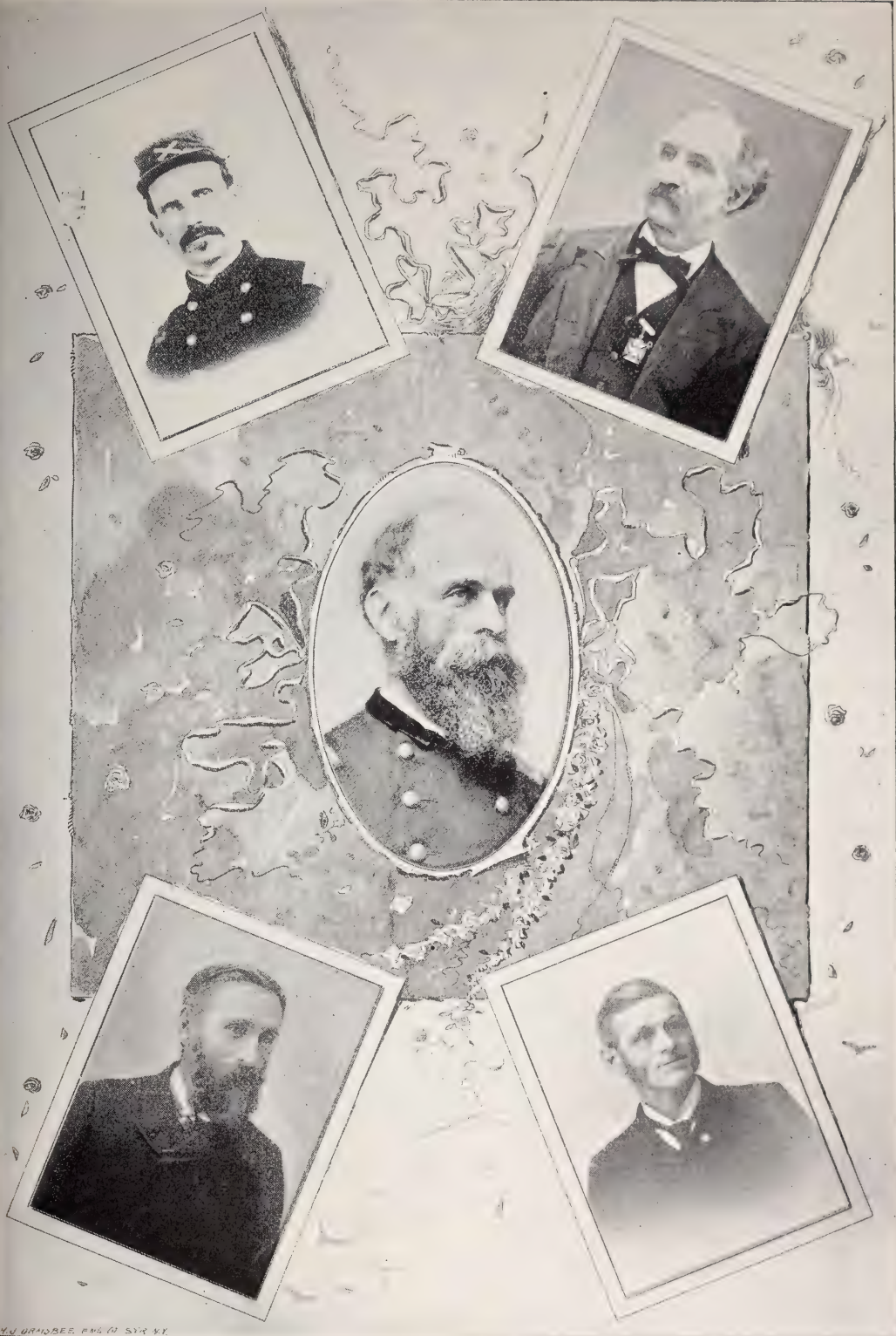
Charles early developed what in New England is called "faculty," a knack for doing anything or everything, being naturally ingenious, skillful and deft in many kinds of mechanical work, and was in general a boy "handy to have about the house," but for a further "faculty" to tease the life out of the rest of the household. As a youth he was active, sturdy, energetic and of an enterprising spirit, with a taste for military life, and especially desiring an education at West Point, but as circumstances did not favor this, he promptly turned to business pursuits,

having first acquired a good academic education in St. Albans, Vt.

Col. Abell comes of notable hardy pioneer stock. As early as 1763, his great-grandfather, Major Uriah Stone, emigrated with his wife and infant son from Massachusetts to Piermont, N. H., when that part of the province was yet an unbroken wilderness. Here he built a log cabin for a residence, and a block house near by for defence from the Indians. The ruins of this fort were still visible on their farm well on into the present century. Major Stone won his title by honorable service in the old French wars of Colonial times, and from then till now the numerous and patriotic family which he represented has not failed in ready response to our country's call for good men and true. Col. Abell resided in Vermont until 1855, when he came to Antwerp, continuing in mercantile business there till he entered the Union army.

Detailing with more particularity his service, we may say that he served with his company and regiment until June, 1864, when he was detailed as inspector of artillery for the 18th corps, commanded by the distinguished "Baldy" Smith. After serving as inspector for four months, he was promoted to be chief of artillery for the same corps. The 18th corps and the 10th each had colored troops and white troops intermingled. By putting the colored troops of each corps under one command they became the 25th corps, and the white troops were designated as the 24th. Col. Abell remained with the 24th as chief of artillery. He served through with that corps until Appomattox, and was honorably mustered out with his regiment in September, 1865, after being relieved from duty with the 24th corps.

Col. Abell soon made Chicago his home, where he remained 18 years, then he was two



COL. JAS. B. CAMPBELL.

COL. C. C. ABELL.

CAPT. JOHN ARMSTRONG.

CAPT. J. H. PARKER.

LIEUT. GEO. W. WOOD.

MEMBERS OF THE TENTH N. Y. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

years in Mexico. Since then he has resided in Denver and Omaha, and is now cashier of the Omaha Packing Company, where his business ability is appreciated by that large concern, with which he occupies a trusted and responsible position, and he is held in esteem as a citizen.

However much Col. Abell may have distinguished himself in the field, where his service was one of exposure and great responsibility, it is as the sincere and courteous gentleman that he has developed the qualities that have endeared him so closely to his friends and acquaintances. By natural inheritance he is brimful of vitality, intellectual vigor, and strength of character, abounding too in the charm of genial humor in a remarkable degree. He is a friendly man, who finds in social life and in the society of congenial friends his greatest enjoyment.

The author of this History was privileged to share a day with the Colonel and Mr. Geo. W. Wiggins last summer at historic Sackets Harbor, where the Colonel's company was organized. It was almost a perfect day of pleasure, and will never be forgotten. We three "were boys again," in spite of the contrary fact too plainly proclaimed by our grizzled beards, but—"Where snow flakes fall thickest there's nothing can freeze."

J. A. H.

LIEUT. COL. JAMES B. CAMPBELL.

THE life and military services of this estimable gentleman would of themselves commend him to favorable consideration in history, for he was a good soldier—one of the best. Join to this his unknown and mysterious ending, and we have all the elements of romance added to uncertainty and perhaps tragedy. Colonel Campbell possessed a fair degree of culture, he had a receptive and logical mind, and was of large physique, weighing 225 pounds, yet appearing like a man of less weight, for he bore himself with a certain litheness that took away all thoughts of bulk. When the Civil War broke upon the country he was a farmer, and had no training in arms, though one of his ancestors had been a major in the British army. Colonel Campbell organized a company, and was mustered into the United States service as captain, September 11, 1862. His company was recruited mainly from the towns of Pamela, Cape Vincent and Lyme.

The leading characteristics of Col. Campbell, as an army officer, were his superiority in drill, and in a capacity to enforce discipline without being classed as a martinet. He behaved gallantly in the field, and was particularly distinguished by leading his regiment in a night attack (April 1, 1865), upon the enemy's lines at Bermuda Hundred, in which engagement he received a gun-shot wound in his right arm. He also participated in the engagements about Petersburg, where the 10th Heavy Artillery bore

so conspicuous and gallant a part in those last days of the Confederacy. He was mustered out with his regiment, and began life again as a farmer, near Plessis, but soon removed to Rutland, where he remained seven years. He had been to California, and that had perhaps given him an inclination towards a Western residence. In 1875 he began a new life in Chicago, having purchased a baking business, in which he was prospering unusually well. On the 20th of October, 1877, he mysteriously disappeared, and no trace whatever has ever been had of him. He was undoubtedly murdered, as he had drawn over \$1,000 from the bank the day previous, but had expressed it to his brother in the East, and so the murderer missed the money, though he killed the man—forming another of those dark chapters of crime which at one time or another have darkened the history of all our large cities. Colonel Campbell was a noble man, and has been and is now sincerely mourned. He was a brother to Mr. Alexander Campbell, who died at Watertown while filling the office of postmaster. He has another brother, Peter, living in Watertown. J. A. H.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. PARKER,

Who commanded Company H, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and whose face is shown in the composite plate of officers of that distinguished regiment, was born in Watertown, July 23, 1837. He was the son of James and Mary E. (Swayze) Parker. James was a native of Watertown, and his wife was from Hope, Warren county, N. J. They reared seven children. John H. had the benefits of the common schools, completing his education at the Watertown Institute. His life, up to the time of entering the army, was passed much like other farmers' sons. In April, 1862, he married, at Cape Vincent, Miss Helen M. Esselstyn, by whom he had one daughter. Mrs. Parker died August 7, 1883. In 1887 he married, for his second wife, Miss Mary L. Holmes, and they also have a daughter, born in 1891. In 1862, when the call came from President Lincoln for 300,000 more troops, Captain Parker was a school-teacher in Dexter. His patriotism was aroused, and he began organizing a company of light artillery in August, which was finally mustered into service September 12, 1862, with four officers and 120 enlisted men. He then began the life of a soldier with the rank of 1st lieutenant. September 20, 1862, he, with his company, started for Washington. Their first halting place after leaving Sackets Harbor, was at the City Hall barracks, in New York city, but their stay there was short, and on their way to Washington the Captain's diary gratefully records that they were breakfasted sumptuously at the Cooper Shop free restaurant, in Philadelphia, where nearly a million meals were served to the soldiers from 1861 to 1865. Strange to say, they were dined at Balti-

more by the ladies of that city. Reaching Washington, their real camp life began at Camp Barry in a meadow, only a short distance east of the Capitol. It was at this camp that he and his company first realized that the duty of a soldier is to obey.

They were ordered to forcibly take possession of Fort Stanton, one of the series of earth-works defending Washington, thus changing the arm of service from light to heavy artillery. Lieutenant Parker was promoted to be captain of his company, and he served it in that capacity until the end of the war. In January, 1863, this command (named Company H), with other companies, was organized into the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and then began their drill in infantry tactics, preparatory for service in the field. The thoroughness of their drill and excellence of discipline, enabled them to give a good account of themselves wherever duty called them, whether defending the nation's capital or on the arduous and perilous field of battle.

May 27, 1864, this fine regiment took transports for Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, and soon were part and parcel of Gen. Grant's great army at Cold Harbor. From the siege of Petersburg, they were hurried to Washington, when Early was threatening that city. They were also in the Shenandoah Valley with Sheridan, in January, 1865; again in the siege of Richmond and Petersburg, occupying a long front line with its right resting on the James river. It was here that the 10th N. Y. Artillery bore a conspicuous part in the great closing contest. Company H lost by death, disease and killed in action, one officer and 26 men; one officer and six men by promotion; seven transferred to the navy; four to Veteran Reserve Corps; 33 discharged for disability, and 10 were lost by desertion.

Notwithstanding this great loss, through the good name and popularity of the company, recruits and transfers were equal to the loss. The last morning report of the company, made June 21, 1865, gives five officers and 122 enlisted men. Captain Parker, when mustered out, entered upon mercantile pursuits in Brownville, removing to Cape Vincent in 1873, and continuing in that same business to the present time.

CAPT. JOHN ARMSTRONG,

WHOSE face appears herewith, was born in Watertown in 1827. His parents were Edward and Elizabeth Armstrong, who came into Jefferson county from Canada, where they were emigrants from Ireland. They were residents of Watertown for many years, his widow surviving her husband for a long time, dying at last, as the result of a fall, in her 87th year. John C. was educated in the common schools of Watertown, and learned the moulder's trade in the foundry of Horace W. Woodruff, then occupying the ground where George A. Lance's woolen mill now

stands. He joined the Union army in 1862, as 1st lieutenant in the 10th Heavy Artillery. He served with that regiment until the January after his muster-in, when he was promoted to captain, and detailed for duty at the Park Barracks in New York city, which occupied the ground now covered by the New York City post office. He was relieved only seven days before the anti-draft riots of July, 1863, and rejoined his regiment in the field, being placed in command of Fort Baker, opposite the navy yard at Washington. When the 10th Heavy Artillery were ordered to the arduous service which culminated before Petersburg, and had its glorious termination at Appomattox, Captain Armstrong was with his company, and was assigned, after the capture of Petersburg, to the command of one-fourth of the city, the place having been divided into four divisions. After Appomattox, Captain Armstrong was mustered out with his company at Madison Barracks. He was a good soldier, and served faithfully throughout the entire "unpleasantness" with our Southern brethren.

After completing his trade, he entered the service of the R., W. & O. R. R., for nearly 10 years, the road being only completed to Richland when he began his service. He afterwards accepted a position on the New York Central, and later on the Overland Mail route, in those early days when it was as much as a man's life was worth to be stationed on that stage line. He was there when the Civil War broke out, and on reaching Watertown entered the Union army, as stated above. Captain Armstrong has been prominent in Masonry ever since his initiation into the order. He has filled nearly all the positions in the different Masonic organizations; has been Past High Priest in Watertown Chapter, and Past Commander in Watertown Commandery K. P.

LIEUT. GEORGE W. WOOD,

WHOSE likeness we present, also served in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery; he was born in Dexter in 1838. He was the son of John T. and Orrilla (Field) Wood, who came into Jefferson county in the thirties. They reared six children. George W., the subject of this sketch, had the benefits of the common schools of Dexter. When 15 years of age he began work in the old Ontario woolen mill, now the sulphite mill, and remained in that employ in one capacity or another until he enlisted, in 1862, and became a member of the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, where he was attached to Company H. In 1864 he was promoted to a lieutenancy, as a recognition of his ability and gallantry as a soldier. He served through with the regiment, and was mustered out with it at Sackets Harbor. In 1866 Lieutenant Wood married Miss H. Ellen Winn, daughter of Francis W. Winn, of Dexter. They have reared two children, twins (Burt W. and Bertha), both of whom

are yet at home. Lieutenant Wood is now in trade at Dexter, the firm being O. M. & G. W. Wood, and have been there since 1867. The Lieutenant is postmaster at Dexter, having been appointed under President Cleveland. He is a man who commands the respect of the entire community where he has so long resided. His amiability and kindness of heart make him popular.

CAPTAIN HORACE O. GILMORE, so well known as the commandant of a battery in the 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery (the present holder of a commission as Colonel in the

militia of the State), was born in Fairlee, Orange county, Vt., in 1823. His parents were Horace Gilmore and Pamela (Cook) Gilmore, who came into Vermont from New Hampshire. In 1862 Capt. Gilmore became a member of the 10th New York Heavy Artillery, and was assigned to command Company I, composed mostly of men who were raised in Houndsfield and Brownville, many of them being neighbors and friends.

The Captain was very popular with his men, was an efficient and able officer of artillery, and served straight through until the regiment was mustered out.

COLONEL CHARLES E. MINK.

CHARLES E. MINK was born in Albany, N. Y., October 15, 1835, and served an apprenticeship as a machinist with Mr. Addison Low, the celebrated steam-engine builder of that city. Mink was an enthusiastic student of military tactics, and served in the militia of his native city. He assisted to erect the engines on the steamer "L. R. Lyon," the first successful steamboat on Black river between Lyons Falls and Carthage in 1856. At the time of the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was employed as engineer on the same boat, and left it to recruit a company for the war as soon as a man could be obtained to take his place on the

boat. He left Lowville with his company for Elmira early in October, 1861, to join the First Regiment of New York Light Artillery. [For an extended account of the services of this distinguished battery, see p. 322.]

MRS. SARAH C. MINK, wife of Colonel Charles E. Mink, is descended from the earliest settlers of New York State. Her paternal and maternal ancestors were identified with the Colonial interests, and the struggle for independence. From such ancestors she has inherited a love of country and loyalty to its defenders, which has found ample scope in the work which has given her a national reputation among the veterans of the Civil War. When the Grand Army of the Republic asked for an auxiliary to assist them in their endeavors to aid the



COLONEL CHARLES E. MINK.



MRS. SARAH C. MINK.

less fortunate of their comrades and their families, she was among the first to offer her services, and was elected President of the First Relief Corps, in Syracuse, New York, serving three consecutive years. Upon retiring from that office she was elected President of the State Corps, which office she held three years. She was elected National President of the Woman's Relief Corps at their convention held in Indianapolis, September, 1893, and gave a year of untiring devotion to the interests of the work which has become second to none in the world in membership and money expended for relief of dependent veterans and their families. In eleven years the organization expended in charity \$1,013,-560.25, and has a membership of 140,000. Mrs. Mink is a woman of broad spirit and great force of character, which is proven by the office seeking the woman, and in every case she has been elected to office as the

unanimous choice. She was the first National President of the Woman's Relief Corps to represent that great Association in the National Council of Women. Upon her retirement as National President, she was made a life patron of the Council by her co-workers. In the address of the Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, John G. B. Adams, of Massachusetts, is the following extract:

"I most cordially endorse all the work of the Woman's Relief Corps, and take this opportunity to thank their President, Mrs. Sarah C. Mink, for her cordial co-operation in all matters connected with my administration; and am sure I express the feelings of every comrade when I say that the Grand Army of the Republic, whose auxiliary they are, thank them from their heart of hearts for the assistance they have so grandly rendered us."

THE TUBBS FAMILY.

In saying, as the author of this History has done when writing of older Watertown, that the name of "Streeter" was the only one to be seen upon a sign-board in the city that was in existence in the same line of business in 1833, he was mistaken. That name, however, and that of "Tubbs" may truthfully be said to be the only ones in Watertown that have been continuously in the same line of trade for the past 68 years.

ALANSON TUBBS was the founder of this house. He came to Watertown in 1827, after conducting a small business in Champion, justly concluding, with many others, that Watertown was the coming town. He was born in Chatham, N. Y., February 15, 1801. He was married in September, 1826, to Miss Cornelia Canfield, of Champion, daughter of Jared Canfield, one of the best known farmers in the eastern part of the county. Mr. Tubbs had great faith in honest industry. It must be remembered that the wants of the town in the line of hats or any other merchandise was very different from what it is to-day. A man who sold \$6,000 worth of goods in a year then, was a leading merchant. Mr. Tubbs first began manufacturing hats in the old red hat-factory which stood upon the river-bank at the foot of Arch street, below Whittlesey point—but the building has long since disappeared. He made his own hats, for the days of the wholesale hat merchant had not yet come. Year by year he grew into the business and in public confidence, until his goods were regarded by critical judges as the best on the market. He accumulated a competency by honest and fair dealing, and was in active business at the time of his death, in February, 1874. His wife survived until August, 1876. Mr. Tubbs filled out in all respects the full requirements of a good citizen. He was a superior mechanic, having learned his

trade in his youth. He loved a good hat, and took an honest pride in his calling. He was one of the last of the old merchants of Watertown, for he was contemporaneous with Safford, Ely, Farwell, Peck and others, and left a memory of which his family may be proud.

He had three sons born to him: Jared Canfield, Sanford Alanson, and Charles Hobart. Sanford died in 1854, about 22 years of age. He was teller in the Black River Bank for several years. Jared is well remembered as for many years in the Watertown Bank and Loan Co. with Hon. Geo. C. Sherman—afterwards for nearly 25 years he was in the treasurer's office of the R. W. & O. R. R. He retired from active business several years since.

CHARLES HOBART, the youngest son, chose the calling of his father, and had been a member of the firm eight years when his father died. He has continued the business uninterruptedly, enlarging and improving it, and is now in his own building at No. 18 Public Square. He was appointed commissioner of public works, to fill an unexpired term, and was reappointed for four years in May, 1894. He is a useful, respected, capable citizen, a little conservative, it may be, but fully "up to date," and has aided in educating the people up to the idea that the Public Square of Watertown is one of the finest in America, and not equaled in many places in Europe. The Square only needs one notch to be filled up to render it almost above criticism, especially now that the larger part has the substantial, smooth asphalt pavement.

In 1869 he married Miss Emma Smith, daughter of Charles D. and Sabra Smith. Mrs. Tubbs died in August, 1894.

Mr. Tubbs fully sustains the excellent reputation of his father, for he is a good



CHARLES HOBART TUBBS.

citizen in the highest sense of the word; the friend of temperance, of religious growth and of the highest education practicable in the public schools. During his long residence in Watertown he has always favored progress, and has been ever ready to lend a hand in effecting needed improvements. In 1885 he was one of the men who introduced the Electric Light Company, and in 1893 he helped to start the Canning Works. Other branches of industry have been aided by his helping hand.

The article upon the TUBBS family has called up many reminiscences relating mainly to those who were in trade and formed the actual business men of Watertown 50 years ago. Take the drug business—there is only one man now alive who was in that branch of trade in 1845; Mr. Talcott Hale Camp, the honored President of the Jefferson County

Bank, whose long life has witnessed the rise and fall of so many firms and individuals, but through all changes he has been the same courteous, amiable gentleman. In dry goods who can name a man in that branch of merchandise who has been here 50 years? Mr. Cadwell was then scarcely out of his frocks, while the Bushnells had not yet passed the years of easy lessons, Kirkham's grammar and Ruger's arithmetic. Bush, Bull, Roth & Co. were then wholly unknown. All this goes to show that it only takes two generations to almost entirely change the population. How many men are now living who were in Watertown in 1833, when the writer began to learn his trade in the office of the Democratic Standard? Less than 50, as near as we can count them. This surely shows the importance of history as a means of perpetuating the memory of those who have passed away.

LIEUT. FREMONT P. PECK.



THE sad tragedy which ended the life of this prominent young army officer, "in the line of his duty," at the proving ground at Sandy Hook, on February 19, 1895, was a shock to all who knew his history and splendid promise for the future.

The following account of his death is taken from the *New York Herald*: "First Lieutenant Fremont P. Peck, of the Ordnance Corps, was killed by the bursting of the breach of a Hotchkiss gun on the proving grounds here this morning. Lieutenant Peck was in charge of the gun, and was standing beside it when it was fired. Fragments of the broken breech struck him on the face and neck, inflicting terrible injuries, from which he died a few minutes later."

Lieutenant Fremont Pearson Peck was

born at Stone Mills, Jefferson county, February 23, 1866. He came from good New England stock. Of his early ancestry, four great-grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary War.

An uncle (William E. Pearsons) on his mother's side, was an aide on the staff of Gen. Taylor during the Mexican War. It is thus clear that the subject of this sketch was born with the blood and fire of military enthusiasm in his veins. From the district school at home he went to Canton University, where he spent two years, and at the age of 17 entered as a cadet at West Point. He graduated with much distinction in 1887. His first commission was as 2d lieutenant in the First Artillery, and he was stationed on the Pacific Coast. In February, 1891, he

was successful in passing examinations transferring him to the Ordnance Department, being made 1st lieutenant. He went to Springfield in April, 1891, and remained until the late summer of 1892, when he was ordered to Sandy Hook.

During his life at West Point, and while in the army, he was always looked upon as one of the most faithful students and one of the brightest young officers in the service. He took into the associations of army environments the rugged health and buoyant spirits of the farm, and his simple, dignified deportment endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

Lieutenant Peck ranked high in the confidence of his superiors and brother officers in army circles especially. He was a keen searcher after truth, and his mind grasped the technicalities of gunnery and ordnance problems to a degree very seldom attained by young officers. He was an expert authority—even in one so young—in regard to the intricate details of strength of metals, velocity and force of projectiles, their elevation and trajectory, and the difficult questions of windage and range, were well understood and mastered by him. In character and attainments he stood in the very front rank of our younger ordnance officers.

Up to the time of his pathetic death, it is not too much to say that his promise of future usefulness and distinction in his chosen profession was unrivalled. Ambitious, chivalrous, enthusiastic and scholarly, death cut short a noble career just as manhood's morning was breaking into full view. The mysteries of our humanity almost confound us in the sudden close of such a promising young life, with so much to hope for, and such great power of achievement.

The loss of such an officer affected his companions in arms deeply, and his native county mourned the untimely fate of one of her most promising sons. The proofs of the appreciation of his superiors in the army are conclusive evidence of the standing he had won as a capable officer, and several of these touching memorials to his worth are here-with given. No words can add to these beautiful tributes to his efficiency as an officer, and to his worth as a man:

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, New York, March 27, 1895.
MR. ABNER W. PECK, Watertown, New York.

DEAR SIR: I would gladly, if possible, offer some words of consolation for the loss of your son, Lieutenant F. P. Peck. From my first acquaintance with him in San Francisco, some years ago, I have regarded him as an officer of unusual merit, and a most estimable young gentleman. Words are weak in the presence of such a terrible bereavement, but I hope it will be some consolation for you to know that your son was regarded by all who knew him as one of the purest of souls and a man whom it was a pleasure and privilege to know. Cut off suddenly, while in the execution of his duty, the world has lost a young life of rare promise, and the army has been deprived of one of its most brilliant ornaments. The deepest affliction falls upon his family, and in this affliction I beg leave to tender my profoundest sympathy.

Very sincerely yours,

NELSON A. MILES,

Major-General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR: I enclose a few copies of my order announcing the sad death of your son. Will you accept my very heartfelt sympathy for you and your daughter in your terrible affliction.

Sincerely yours,

D. W. FLAGLER.

MR. A. W. PECK, Watertown, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
UNITED STATES ARMY,

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1895.

With deep sorrow the Chief of Ordnance announces to the Department the death of Lieutenant Fremont P. Peck, at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, on the 19th inst. He was killed while in the active discharge of his duty, by the bursting of a gun. He was in charge of the firing detachment and was himself firing the gun that exploded.

Lieutenant Peck was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy, from New York, in 1883, and was graduated in June, 1887, and served in the 1st Artillery till March, 1891, when he was transferred to the Ordnance Department. He served at the Springfield Armory, Massachusetts, from April, 1891, to July, 1892, since which time he has been continuously on duty at the Proving Ground.

Lieutenant Peck was an officer of fine abilities, great professional zeal, a hard worker and a close student. While on duty at the Proving Ground, in addition to his regular duties, he has performed valuable investigation work for the Department, and is the author of some valuable reports. His course while in the Ordnance Department had indicated for him a brilliant future. His death is a serious loss to the Department. His fine mind and many engaging qualities endeared him to all the officers of the Department with whom he came in contact, and his sad and sudden death casts a gloom on all who knew him.

As a token of respect to his memory, the National flag will be displayed at half-staff at each Ordnance establishment on the day after the receipt of this order, and the officers of the Department will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

D. W. FLAGLER,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

The above tributes prove that the young soldier—so suddenly and awfully taken away—gave promise of rare attainments in the life-work he had chosen. It was an honorable career he had marked out for himself, and he made his ideal of life high and noble. He was gentle and just—loyal and true—sweet in his love of kindred, and the very soul of honor. A glance at the last letter to his sister proves that his dear ones were ever in his thoughts: "Have you been completely frozen up this winter? Many times, this season, when my feet and hands and ears were numb, my thoughts have turned to the old-time winters when we lived on the farm. I have been out in all the cold we have had, nearly from breakfast until 5 p. m., and sometimes have felt pretty stiff from it." A few hours after this reference to the "old-time winters on the farm" was written, death had sealed the volume of his young life forever, but it must have opened upon a broader theater and amid more beautiful surroundings than those of earth.

The following letter from a class-mate of Lieutenant Peck is a noble picture of the sweet soul so recently gone to its rest. It will fittingly close this sketch of one of the most promising sons of Jefferson county, who died at the post of duty in his early youth:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA, March 26, 1895.

* * * I am a thousand times obliged to you for the sad satisfaction you gave me, through your letter with enclosed clippings about our beloved Peck. I somehow missed the item in the daily papers and was reading my Army and Navy Journal in the accustomed way, when my eyes fell upon the announcement. You can imagine my feelings and how eagerly and vainly I prayed and hoped for a refutation; alas, it was too true. I did not know where to turn to pour out the flood of sorrow that was surging through me, but my thoughts went to you of course. I presumed the funeral was over and I had been denied the melancholy satisfaction of the tribute of a flower to the manly form of him I loved best of all men—poor, dear old Peck! Why could not some of the many "little" men be taken, instead of the large, generous, noble fellow? I knew him well, and never saw him, under any circumstances, that he wasn't a man; true, frank, courteous and lovable. I knew he died as he had lived, like a man; and with all he had to live for. I can see calm contempt on his face over the fatal blow, and for the gun that gave it. If I had known that you were with him, I should have telegraphed you; but I thought he had been delivered to his relatives. I knew you loved him, and he loved you, too. I have heard him say as much so many times. I wish I could see you and have a long talk; we may have it some day, and I know how perfect will be our sympathy. Thanking you again, and hoping to hear when you have time to send a line, believe me,

Always most truly yours,

S. D. STURGIS.

Many messages of condolence were received by his father and sister, lamenting the death of their noble son and brother, among these being a touching one from Hon. Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction of the State of New York, and who, as a Member of Congress, appointed Lieutenant Peck to West Point. A. D. S.

EBENEZER GEORGE FERRISS,

CIVIL ENGINEER, is descended from Puritan New England stock. His ancestor, Zebulon Ferriss, was from England, being the first man to plow a furrow in the town of New Milford, Conn. Zebulon Ferriss's sons having professed the Quaker faith, were obliged to quit New England, and moved to Quaker Hill, in Dutchess county, N. Y., where their descendants are prominent citizens now. Benjamin Ferriss, great-grandfather of E. G., was an engineer and surveyor, and laid out the townships in a large portion of Vermont, west of the Green Mountains, and took out the charters for many of those towns from the King of England, the grants being to Benjamin Ferriss and associates. Ethan Allen and many of his associates procured their titles for land through him. One of Benjamin's brothers, John Ferriss, moved to Pennsylvania, and from him have descended many prominent engineers—G. W. Ferriss, of the "Ferriss wheel" being one.

E. G. Ferriss was born August, 1828, in Camden, Oneida county, where his father was postmaster for many years. In 1842 his father moved to Mexico, in Oswego county. Here George attended the Mexico Academy for four years Governor Allen C. Beach, of Watertown, and a number of afterwards prominent men, were schoolmates of his. In 1846 his father moved to New York city.

In March, 1847, he began his professional work as rodman, on the survey of the Hudson River Railroad. In 1848 he was promoted to assistant engineer, and had charge of the work from 31st street to Manhattanville, until the road was completed with one track, when he was promoted to resident engineer, in charge of work for second track on "New York Island." In June, 1850, he came on the Rome & Watertown Railroad, first at Rome and afterwards at Watertown, as assistant to Henry Van Vleck, with a division extending from Adams Centre to Cape Vincent. In September, 1851, he rode into Watertown on the pilot of a locomotive, the first to enter the village, the first man to reach Watertown by rail. In the fall of 1851, he, with George W. Wood, of Camden, took a contract to build the dock and fill the bay at Cape Vincent. In the spring of 1852 he sold his interest in the contract. In the summer of 1852, he located a plank road from Paterson, N. J., to Jersey City. In the fall of 1852 he went to Savannah, Ga., on the Savannah water-works, where was built the first of the iron tanks for water-works put up in America. In 1853 he came to Watertown and took charge of the Potsdam road, from Watertown Junction to Antwerp.

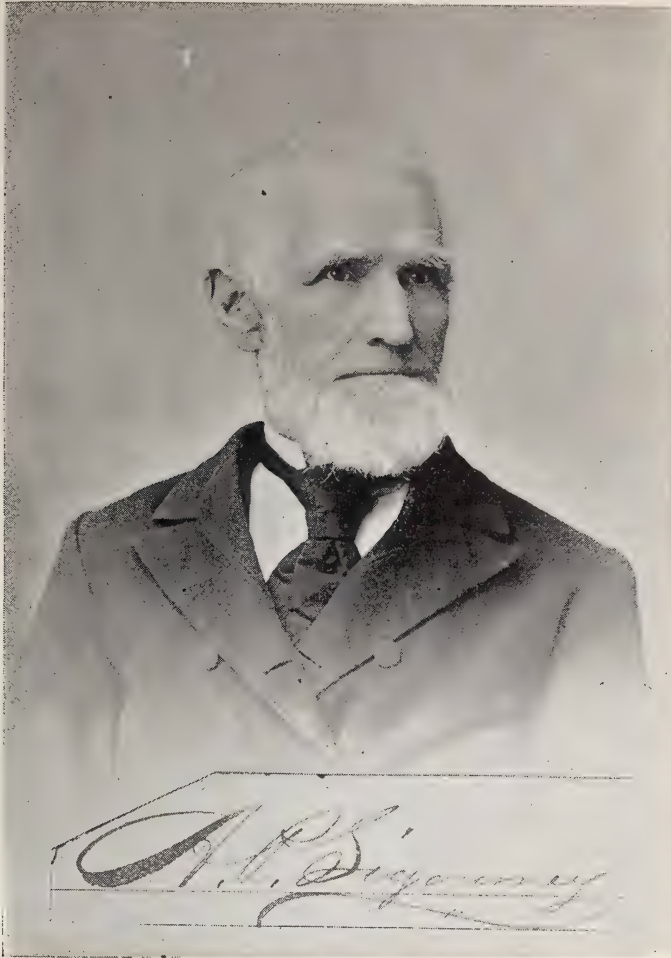
In December, 1854, on the completion of his work on the Potsdam road, he went on the Erie Canal enlargement at Rochester, where he was an assistant to Ely Parker, the Indian chief who was afterwards General Grant's private secretary.

It would require more space than we can spare to detail all of Mr. Ferriss's professional engagements, which cover many of the States as well as Canada. He has been an exceptionally very industrious engineer, both upon railroads and other public works, as well as upon water and electric plants, and has evinced in all his efforts a faithful knowledge of his business. He is a safe and conservative engineer, abundantly able to fully understand the varied requirements of his laborious profession.

He is an expert in all departments of public works. Watertown has been his home many years. His wife is one of the daughters of Mr. Failing, long and favorably remembered as the hotel keeper on the Pamela side of the river, and whose family, though large, had not one "black sheep" in it—the children all holding honorable positions in society.

In July, 1864, he enlisted in the 18th N. Y. Volunteers at Sackets Harbor, and went with that regiment to Virginia. He was promoted to second lieutenant in August, to first lieutenant in February, 1865, and captain in May of the same year. He is a much respected citizen, and good for years of service in his profession. He was the engineer in constructing the armory on Arsenal street, as well as upon the final construction of the road from Watertown to the Brookside cemetery. His work is visible upon many other improvements in Jefferson county, and they all mark his ability as an engineer.

ALANSON P. SIGOURNEY.



MR. SIGOURNEY was born in Watertown, December 27, 1809, the eldest of a family of six children of Anthony Sigourney, Jr., and Betsey (Gloyd) Sigourney, the former a native of Bennington, Vermont, and of French extraction; the latter of Hatfield, Connecticut, of English descent. Two only of the family survive, the subject of this sketch and his brother William Harrison, now 80 years old. They are among the very oldest and most respected of the early settlers of Watertown.

Mr. Sigourney has been married twice—first to Miss Wiley J. Finney, November 6, 1848, who died from cholera at Sackets Harbor on her return from Toledo, July 13, 1854; second, with Miss Julia C., daughter of the late Dr. Eli Eastman of Adams,

September 27, 1855. Five children were born to them: Alanson P., Jr., Harrison, Julia C., Lucy and Mary. Mary died April 3, 1861, and Lucy, January 28, 1870. Alanson, Jr., resides with his father on the original Sigourney farm; Harrison in Rodman, both married, and Julia C., the wife of Dr. F. M. Shepard, in Denver, Colorado.

Nearly all now upon the active stage of life have heard of or know Mr. Alanson P. Sigourney. He has been distinguished in many ways—as a teacher for many years, as Secretary of the Agricultural Society for over 20 years, and a farmer from his youth. His mind is as clear to-day as it was at 40.

For Mr. Sigourney's business life the reader is referred to page 295 of this volume, in the general record of "The Sigourney Family."

WILNA.

[Much of the historical part of the town of Wilna has been prepared by MR. LEONARD G. PECK, of Carthage, a writer of conceded ability, and a historian with just views of men and things. But the author of this History, a part of whose boyhood was spent in Carthage, has contributed much to this narrative, and has been further aided by others, who are so modest as not to be willing to have their names mentioned.]

Of the 22 towns, comprising the county of Jefferson, there are 12 which are older than the town of Wilna. Of these Watertown and Champion stand first—organized March 14, 1800; Adams, Brownville and Rutland come next, organized in 1802, while the remainder, seven in number, have a precedence in point of time, varying from three to ten years.

At the time the county began to settle, its territory was embraced in two towns of Oneida county; all north of Black river belonged to Leyden, now a part of Lewis county. By an act passed April 4, 1806, all that part of Leyden in Jefferson county was annexed to LeRay. By an act passed April 2, 1813, a part of Lewis county was annexed to Jefferson, and the town of Wilna was erected from territory belonging to LeRay and a part of Leyden. The territory thus appropriated comprised 37,768 acres.

The boundaries of the town are as follows: The northwest by LeRay and Philadelphia, on the northeast by Antwerp and a part of Lewis county, the latter also forming its eastern, southeastern and southern boundaries, and on the southeast by Champion, from which it is separated by Black river.

Indian river runs through the western and northern part of the town, furnishing several good mill sites. Black creek and its tributaries extend through the town in a generally northwesterly direction, and the south branch has one or two good mill sites. The relative limits of Jefferson and Lewis counties have been changed three times. The establishment of the present boundaries, in 1813, gave to Jefferson county considerable accessions from Lewis county in the town of Wilna. The soil is a sandy loam, and is moderately fertile. The surface is chiefly underlaid by the primary rock and by calciferous sandstone.

The first town meeting was held at the house of Thomas Brayton, Jr., and the first town officers elected were Thomas Brayton, supervisor; Elihu Stewart, clerk; John B. Bossout, Caleb Fulton and Enoch Griffin, assessors; Robert C. Hastings, collector; Henry Lewis and Alfred Freeman, overseers of the poor; Henry Lewis, Freedom Gates and Thomas Brayton, commissioners of highways.

For many years thereafter the town meetings were held at the Checkered House, four miles from Carthage. This inn, opened soon after settlements had begun, was for a great

many years one of the most familiar landmarks in the town, and in the old days was a noted stopping place for travellers on the thoroughfare known as the St. Lawrence turnpike, and it also extended a liberal hospitality to generations of residents, whose transient wayfaring brought them to its doors. The historic old pile was destroyed by fire several years ago. The place of holding town meetings was finally transferred to Foster Penniman's hotel in Wilna, and afterwards to one erected by Lewis Fargo, near the site of the Checkered House. They are now divided among three election districts, located at North Wilna, Natural Bridge and Carthage.

SUPERVISORS.

The supervisors from 1814 to 1853 were as follows: 1814-15, Thomas Brayton; 1816, Alfred Freeman; 1817, Francis Lloyd, T. Brayton to fill vacancy; 1818-19, Nathan Brown; 1820-22, Thomas Brayton; 1823-27, Eli West; 1828-29, Thomas Baker; 1830-32, Eli West; 1833, Walter Nimocks; 1834, William Bones; 1835-36, Walter Nimocks; 1837, William Bones; 1838, Oliver Child; 1839, Walter Nimocks; 1840-41, Eli West; 1842, Jonathan Wood; 1843, Walter Nimocks; 1844, Milton H. Carter; 1845, Charles Strong; 1846, Hiram McCollom; 1847-49, Simeon Fulton; 1850-51, William Christian; 1852-53, Horace Hooker. [For list from 1854 to 1894, see pages 337-344.]

In 1880 Wilna had a population of 4,393, in 1890, 4,522, a gain of 129 in 10 years. The town is located in the second school commissioner district, and in 1894 had 20 school districts, with 18 school houses located in the county. There are four joint districts, two of which have school houses in Lewis county. J. F. LaRue is school commissioner, residing at Carthage.

The first steamboat that navigated the Black river was called "Cornelia," and was built at Carthage in 1832 by Paul Boynton for a stock company. The steamer made several trips during the summers of 1832 and 1833. During the summer of 1834, it remained most of the time at the wharf at Carthage, on account of low water. In the spring of 1835, during high water, it in some way got loose from its fastenings, and was carried over the dam and lodged among the rocks a short distance below. The machinery was taken out by J. H. Hodgkins, and sold and used in the iron mines in St. Lawrence county.

In 1858 George Sweet, Nicholas Wagoner and Christopher Rhiner incorporated and placed in active operation the Carthage, Lowville and New York Line. The opening of this line made access to New York and intermediate points during the season direct, cheap and convenient. The incorporators maintained six boats. Their office and store-

house with dock attached, was a large building on the river, just at the corner of Canal and West streets. For the first year or two the boats were towed up the river, a distance of about 44 miles, by the steamer L. R. Lyon. The Lyon was a large boat, built after the pattern of the Mississippi steamers. She was propelled by a wheel situated at the stern, and was altogether too large and unwieldy to render practical service upon Black river. She burned to the water's edge August 10, 1878. The event was peculiarly distressing, inasmuch as it involved the death of George Roberts, only son of Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Roberts, who are still residents of Carthage. George was sleeping in the boat, having been acting as engineer.

Captain Sweet in 1860 placed in the line a new steamer, which he named after R. Gallagher. This was the first steamboat ever placed upon the river that was adapted to practical use. This boat ran successfully until 1873, when it was disabled by the ice at Carthage. Upon the arrival of the railroad at Lyons Falls, Captain Sweet was in readiness with another new and handsome craft, built in 1864, which ran between Carthage and that station, carrying passengers and freight. The name of this boat was the F. G. Connell. Capt. Sweet placed another steamboat on the river in 1868, known as the John L. Norton. In 1869 the Connell was totally destroyed by fire. With the exception of a small amount of freight and pleasure-yachts and skiffs owned by private parties, the extension of the railroad to Carthage put an end to travel upon the river. The line was closed in 1870.

The lumber business sprang into great activity through the facility of shipment. There is still, however, a considerable amount of business done in heavy freights, such as lumber, etc., at points along the upper part of the river.

The history of the Black River Canal cannot be told here. When it at last reached this point it had lost nearly all of the importance which at first belonged to it for this section. But whatever advantages it may possess are yet available. The enormous hydraulic power afforded by the river remains unimpaired. The geographical situation of the village, as considered in connection with the existing railroads, is not only important, but may be said to be unique. To the south it has uninterrupted connection with the metropolis and the sea-board; to the west is a branch connecting with the great lakes; north and northwest, the St. Lawrence, and last but not least, the Carthage & Adirondack Railroad affords access in the east to the inexhaustible mines of the great iron sections and the vast wealth of the forests.

With all her advantages, natural and acquired, the future of the village must continue to be one of honorable, progressive and upward movement, needing only capital and enterprise to place her among the most important manufacturing towns in the North.

The first settlers found their way into this section by using the navigable waters of the Black river from the High Falls to the present village of Carthage, then known as the Long Falls, a name well applied.

The struggles and hardships of the early settlers in this new country have been described in graphic terms by other writers, who were in loving sympathy with the theme. Their lives were hard and laborious, and subject to what would now be considered extreme privation. The opening of a new country, where means of communication with the outside world are scanty and difficult, involves inconveniences which the present generation can but faintly realize. The dwellings were generally small, the sleeping-rooms seldom being larger than seven feet by nine. The ceilings were made low for the purpose of holding in as much of the warmth as could be made to radiate from the open fire-place, the greater part escaping by way of the chimney or through the crevices, where, as was often the case, the abode was of logs.

The means for education were far below those now furnished freely to every child of school age, and regarded as a matter of course. Religious meetings were usually held at the house of some faithful member—sometimes in the rude school building. The "circuit rider" made his rounds with such punctuality as Providence or impassable roads and unfordable streams would permit. Sometimes the assembled congregation would melt under the fervid exhortations of the then youthful but consecrated Gardner Baker, while at another they might literally drink in the words of life from the lips of Father Isaac Puffer. Rev. Enoch Barnes was for many years the presiding elder. His nephew justified his Methodist training by passing into history as the first martyr to the cause of prohibition.

Settlement was commenced about 1798 by Henry Boutin, who had purchased of Rudolph Tillier, agent of the French Company, 1,000 acres on the east side of the river, on the site of the present village. With a company of men he made a considerable clearing in that year and the next, when the enterprise was abandoned, so far as he was concerned. There are conflicting accounts as to the scene of his death. It is claimed by one authority that about two years from the time of his settlement here, he started for France to settle his affairs there, and the vessel on which he took passage being lost at sea, he never returned. Dr. Hough, in his History of Jefferson county, relates that he was drowned below the village a few years after his first arrival here. It is impossible to say at this late day which account is correct, but it is at least reasonable to believe that he met his death by drowning.

James LeRay having been appointed administrator of Boutin's estate, July 17, 1815, the title passed to Vincent LeRay, he purchasing the property at auction. The origi-

nal title to all the lands in Carthage has since been derived from Mr. LeRay.

No account of the first settlement of Carthage could be considered properly introduced without the name of Jean Baptist Bossuot. He was a native of Troyes, France, and came to America with Baron Steuben. After Boutin's death, Bossuot remained for several years the only settler at Long Falls. He maintained a ferry and kept an inn for travellers, but not exactly after the pattern of those familiarly known at the present day. The ferry was kept up until the first bridge was built in 1812-13. No one was refused a passage across the river or a shelter under his roof because they had no money to give

On the erection of a postoffice, the name of Carthage superceded that of Long Falls. Up to that time the mails had been carried by post riders.

About 1835 Mr. LeRay established his land office in Carthage, adding new importance to the place. It had previously been located at LeRaysville.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Cornelius J. Clark, supervisor; Peter W. Lyman, town clerk; John Shoemaker, James H. Dawley, Henry Flint, justices of the peace; Wallace W. Sweet and Zuriel Sarvey, assessors; Levi Wood, overseer of the poor; Reuben A. Derby, commissioner of high-



R., W. & O. R. R. BRIDGE CROSSING BLACK RIVER AT CARTHAGE.

in payment. Both himself and wife were well known for their generosity and activity. They had six children, one of whom is said to be the first birth occurring in the town, none of them are now living. The writer well remembers this remarkable old pioneer as he appeared on the street and at his home, on the corner of Dock and Canal streets. He was of medium stature, and for a man of his age quite active, but then quite deaf, very polite in manner, somewhat eccentric, yet bearing the impress of a life of hardy adventure, a link between the present and the time when the Black River country was a virgin forest. He lived to the advanced age of 93 years, dying in Champion, July 26, 1847.

ways; Charles W. Graham, collector; P. W. Lyman, George Covey, Edgar Simmons, Edgar Mann, Lewis Place, constables.

THE VILLAGE OF CARTHAGE

Is located on Black river, 16 miles east of Watertown, on the main line of the Utica & Black River division of the R. W. & O. R. R. The Clayton & Ogdensburg and the Watertown & Sackets Harbor divisions and the Carthage & Adirondack Railways connect at Carthage, affording direct access by rail from all points.

The river here expands into a broad and rapid stream. An iron bridge, 500 feet in length, built by the State, spans the river at

this point and unites the sister villages, Carthage and West Carthage. The R. W. & O. R. R. bridge crosses the river in a diagonal direction at a short distance above. These structures, viewed from the shore, present a fine appearance. The location is healthy and pleasant. Natural drainage is afforded over a large portion of the place, and the soil is quite free from malarial exhalations. Just at the beginning of the falls the State dam has been placed across the stream and reaches from shore to shore, a distance of 900 feet. The falls descend 55 feet in a distance of about a mile from their head. The river's entire fall from Carthage until it reaches the lake, is 480 feet. The channel, in the vicinity of the falls, is studded with islands, 50 in number, presenting in the summer a very picturesque and pleasant appearance. In early days there were a series of bridges, five in number, connecting the islands, by means of which the river was crossed from Carthage to West Carthage. The hydraulic power here afforded is enormous, and the regular descent of the riverbed renders these facilities continuous for a long distance on either side. The dam was completed in 1855.

The hills on the western side of the river rise one above the other, and offer to the view in the summer season a rich panorama of pleasant homes, broad acres of waving grain, and groves of stately trees. There are many pleasant drives and walks in and around the village.

The population of the village is estimated at about 4,000 in all, including both the east and west side.

The village of Carthage was incorporated May 26, 1841. The first village trustees were: Virgil Brooks, president; Suel Gilbert, Eben Hodgkins, Amos Choate and Walter Nimocks. There were spasmodic efforts in the direction of municipal reforms, of which we will relate one instance that occurs to memory. It was tacitly understood that cows being, as it were, the mainstay and dependence of two-thirds of the community, furnishing sustenance for the very young and perhaps revenue to the more responsible citizen—it was understood that cows should continue as they had been from time immemorial, free commoners; but it was decreed that the swine must go. The writer's father having on his premises a barnyard enclosed with a tight, strong fence, was duly appointed pound master, and an edict was issued to the effect that one shilling per head would be paid for every hog brought to the pound. The boys were enterprising and thrifty, and so numerous were the shillings that found their way into their pockets from this source that the haunts that had known piggy bade fair in consequence soon to know him no more. The pound master kept his own hogs confined in a pen that was supposed to be nearly burglar-proof. His surprise may therefore be imagined at being called upon to receive into custody and pay

the fee for his own porkers, which the two ingenious lads who had given them liberty now demanded. That officer was a good Christian man, but on this occasion he was very much disgusted; he resigned, and the streets were again tenanted by their accustomed occupants.

Mr. P. S. Stewart, of the land office, laid out and graded new streets from time to time as the demand for new building lots made such provision necessary. The village charter has been amended at least three times, in 1866-69-72. The important feature in the last amendment was that providing for the election of a police justice, and defining his powers and duties. Dr. James T. Peden was the first police justice. He was elected June 1, 1872, and served four years. He was succeeded by George O'Leary, who held the office eight years. The present incumbent is James H. Dawley. At the expiration of his present term (one year from March, 1895) he will have held the office twelve years. No village in the State has municipal regulations superior to Carthage. The streets are now made brilliant at night with electricity, as are also many stores, hotels and numerous private dwellings. The lights are furnished by the American Illuminating Company.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company was organized July 24, 1841, with Samuel A. Budd as captain, and was called "The Carthage, No. 1." The old hand engine was purchased, August 12, 1842. June 9, 1843, a new fire company was organized, and called the "Washington Fire Company." A cistern with a capacity of 400 barrels was built on the corner of School and State streets in 1849. The first hook and ladder company was formed May 24, 1851, Levi Wood, captain. April 9, 1852, a new hook and ladder company was formed. December 12, 1870, a new company was formed, of which C. C. Ingraham was elected foreman; Heman H. Frink, assist. engineer, and H. J. Kellogg was elected and confirmed chief engineer. In 1874 a new company was formed, with Mark A. Peck as foreman. During the same month another company, designated the "Carthage Hook and Ladder Company," was formed, June 12, 1874. In February, 1875, the board of trustees purchased a second-hand, third size, steam rotary fire engine, with two hose carts and 100 feet of rubber hose. April 27, 1875, at a general meeting for the organization of the Carthage Fire Department, represented by two hose companies and an engine company, Mark A. Peck was elected foreman of the Engine Company, Curtis C. Ingraham foreman of Hose Company No. 1, George McKenna foreman of Hose Company No. 2. H. J. Welch was elected chief engineer of the department.

A system of reservoirs, situated at regular intervals throughout the village, furnished the water supply when the need was too far

from the river, until the completion of the water-works.

The present organization of the fire Department consists of: Steamer Company No. 1, 20 men; Tiger Hose Company No. 1, 20 men; Rescue Hose Company No. 2, 20 men; one Hook and Ladder Company, 20 men. William Bellen, Chief; Peter O'Reiley, W. W. Sweet, Edward Villers, Assistants; W. N. Wrape, Treasurer; Peter O'Reilly, Secretary. The department is regarded as very efficient. The Fire Department Band, consisting of 17 pieces, is considered one of the best in Northern New York. The leader, Frank Smith, is a musician of rare ability.

WATER-WORKS.

A special election was held at Village Hall, June 7, 1892, at which the voters decided to bond the corporation in the sum of \$50,000 for a suitable water supply. In accordance with this action, the trustees resolved themselves into a board of water commissioners, under the provisions of the general law, and issued the bonds of the village to the amount of \$50,000, to expire in 30 years, and bearing interest at four per cent. annually. The bonds were sold at a premium, which netted the investor two and fifty-eight one hundredths per cent. per annum, which, up to this time, is the best recorded sale of like securities ever made in this part of the State. The contract for building was awarded to Moffett, Hodgkins & Clark, of New York city. Mr. Charles O. McComb was the engineer in charge. Work was begun late in the fall of 1892, and the job was completed and accepted by the board June 1, 1893. The contractors accomplished their work in a manner that was satisfactory to the board, and for a less sum than the amount raised on the bonds. The surplus has been retained by the commissioners to be used in extensions, as the needs of the village may require. The system consists of an iron tower placed on ground which has an elevation above the river of 88 feet at the pump-house. The tower is 75 feet high, 20 feet in diameter, and has a capacity of 256,000 gallons. The power-house, situated on Guyot's Island, is a one-story brick building, 30x50 feet. The machinery is all in duplicate, so that in case of accident to one part the village will still be protected and the supply of water maintained. Power is furnished by two Camden water-wheels of 35 horse-power each. There are two pumps which combined have capacity to supply a place of 10,000 inhabitants. When running at ordinary speed each one discharges 24 gallons per stroke; this can be increased when needed to 280 gallons per minute, or 560 gallons for the two. Water is forced to the tower through a main 12 inches in diameter, and gives a pressure from that elevation of from 54 pounds to 90 pounds in different parts of the village. By direct pressure from the pumps 120 pounds can be safely obtained.

The original contract called for four and one-half miles of mains; about half a mile has been since added by the commissioners. Engineers say that the system has larger mains in proportion to its length than is usually found in other towns. There are 53 hydrants conveniently located, and 1,600 feet of hose.

The present Board of Water Commissioners, appointed in this instance by the Board of Trustees, consists of Samuel Branaugh, President; A. G. Peck, F. D. Hubbard; T. J. Quinn, superintendent.

SCHOOLS.

On the 3d day of November, 1828. Eli West, Thomas Hastings and Lewis Becker met as school commissioners at the house of the latter, for the purpose of dividing the town into school districts. Twelve districts were formed at that time, of which this district, according to the record made by Alexander Salisbury, town clerk, ranked as No. 3.

The writer has no means of knowing the date of the first school meeting held in the district, but having served as clerk at various times when the original records were in existence, he remembers well that the name of Dr. Eli West was recorded as the first chairman.

The school-house, of stone, octagon in form, and furnished in the old orthodox style with "all around seats" in ampitheatre form, was situated on School street about 12 rods from its junction with State street, on the northeast side, and was built by Hodgkins & Auburn.

Nearly contemporary with the building of the district school-house, a private school was taught by Mr. Arby Leonard in a small frame building that stood on State street, just above the site now covered by the Elmhurst Hotel. This interesting old structure is still in existence, and now stands on the corner of Spring and Water streets, where it is occupied as a dwelling. It has been moved twice. It was here that Hon. DeWitt C. West, Horace Hooker, Hon. A. Y. Stewart and his brother David, Wm. A. Peck, Hon. Jesse E. Willis, B. V. Buxton, Frank Nimocks and his brother Walter S., Wm. F. Strong, Orlando Brooks, and many others who might be mentioned did space permit, laid broad the foundations of character and knowledge.

The venerable old house held within its scholastic walls in those days a galaxy of boys and girls whose brilliancy has never been since outshone under the skies of Carthage. Mr. Leonard was succeeded by Harrison Miller, who in 1842 erected an academy on the site now occupied by our present High School. The building erected by Mr. Miller was known as the Carthage Academy. He occupied the building about one school year, when Rev. Orin Wilbur, of Lowville, N. Y., opened the school as principal in 1843, who carried it on for two years, when the property passed into the hands of the



CARTHAGE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Misses Hooker. The faculty consisted of Miss Mary, principal, assisted by her sisters, Harriet and Sarah G. They were highly educated and accomplished ladies, and the school under their management was very successful. The death of Miss Sarah, which occurred September 27, 1847, was a very severe blow to the school, and it was soon after discontinued. Rev. Jacob A. Wood next became owner and principal, and was assisted by B. F. Bush and Miss Harriet A. Bagg. Mr. Bush married Miss Bagg in 1850, and purchasing the property of Mr. Wood, continued the school until the property was purchased by the trustees of the Union Free School.

A nice frame building with gothic roof, spire, and well lighted rooms took the place of the old stone school-house in 1852, and continued to serve the district until the school population outgrew its capacity. At a special meeting of the district, held July 30, 1866, the inhabitants unanimously resolved themselves into a Union Free School district under the general law, and at another special meeting, held August 20, 1866, the Board of Education was directed to purchase the Academy property, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres, of B. F. Bush for the consideration of \$4,000.

The new school entered at once upon a career of prosperity, which continued uninterrupted up to the memorable 20th day of October, 1884, when the building was entirely consumed. Rooms were secured in the M. E. church and the Bones block on State street, and within a fortnight the scattered children were gathered together and work was resumed. Plans for a school building were submitted and adopted at a largely attended meeting of the district held in Mechanic's Hall, June 23, 1885. The new building was fully completed and ready for occupancy September 13, 1886, at which date the school entered upon its new quarters. The cost, including furniture, apparatus, &c., was \$29,000.

The St. James (Catholic) parochial school, erected in 1885, is a fine, large, two-story brick building, situated on the corner of West and Mechanic streets. It is in a flourishing condition and taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, five in number. It has an attendance of about 250 pupils. This school was endowed by the will of the late William Clark, of Croghan. It has the modern conveniences and a school library.

Carthage is justly proud of her schools, which in efficiency are not outranked by

any in the county. The present organization is as follows:

J. L. Norton, President of the Board; L. G. Peck, Clerk; J. S. Edwards, E. Villars, L. D. Thompson, Trustees; M. F. Perry, Principal, with 10 assistant teachers. The present attendance, including non-resident pupils, is nearly 400.

FIRES AT CARTHAGE.

Carthage has been repeatedly scourged by fires, and in one memorable instance the ravages of this destructive element attained proportions that were appalling.

The first notable fire occurred July 15, 1861. It originated in a store occupied by J. T. Walsh on State street, directly on the angle of the street on the northwest side. The fire extended from Dr. West's store (now H. Grennell's hotel and restaurant), on the southeast side, to Gallagher & Hooker's block, and from O'Leary's block to Mechanic street on the opposite side. This fire nearly destroyed the business portion of the village. About 20 buildings were burned in all, including the Baptist church, four dwellings and nine occupied stores. The loss was estimated at \$60,000; insurance, \$34,000. Without doubt the most severe loss to the village through the burning of any single structure was that of the cotton factory, erected in 1849 by Hiram McCollom. This extensive and valuable building was destroyed on the night of January 6, 1856.

December 22, 1861, a fire took place in the vicinity of the State bridge, which burned the Rice house, directly on the river bank; also the store in which Hiram McCollom carried on business for many years, and the three-story building occupied by Reuben Rice, on River street. The Masonic lodge was situated in the upper story of this building.

In May, 1872, fire broke out in a building known as "Beer's Hotel," situated on the northwest side of State street, some distance below the Levis House. T. S. Robert's store, Abel Nutting's shoe shop, L. Guyot's harness shop, Hopkins & Robert's store, D. D. Whittaker's block, a meat market with dwelling overhead, Hubbard's tin shop, and blacksmith shop, occupied by R. Commins, were destroyed.

On Saturday night, December 12, 1874, a fire broke out in the large livery barn of Volney Warren, just in the rear of McCollom's block, which was attended with most distressing consequences. The rear end of the second story was occupied by the family as a dwelling. Among those who were sleeping when the alarm was given was Volney's father, Levi Warren. Whether he was at any time conscious of his danger cannot be certainly known. His charred remains were found in the morning. Although somewhat advanced in years he was still active and useful. He was a man respected and esteemed in the community. Volney Warren was terribly burned at the same time, and

had an extremely narrow escape from the fate which overtook his unfortunate father.

The morning of October 20, 1884, was bright and pleasant, a rather brisk wind blowing from the southwest, which as the forenoon advanced, increased in force. Almost directly across the river from the Union Free School building in West Carthage, a row of manufacturing establishments then stood (and now stand, having been re-built), deriving their power from a long flume extending from the State dam. At 11:10 A. M. an alarm of fire proceeded from one of these buildings, which proved to be the sash and blind factory of P. L. & C. E. Eaton. The building burned rapidly, and the tub factory next north, owned by Harvey Farrar, was soon in flames. Meyer, Ross & Co.'s furniture factory came next in order, after which the fire was confined in the large pile of hemlock bark owned by the Revell tannery. Not dreaming of danger to the village on the east side from this source, the Carthage fire department had turned out at the first alarm, and gone over to the assistance of their western neighbors. It was not long, however, before they were called back in a much greater hurry than when they first set out across the water. The wind had increased in force and was now blowing strongly. Rains had not been of frequent occurrence; the ground was thickly strewn with leaves; and it would seem, everything considered, as if a more favorable condition of things for the spread of a great conflagration could hardly be found, and so it proved. The river is broad at the spot where the first fire occurred, but, as if directed by some malign power, a storm of fire from the burned and burning buildings swept across the chasm, springing at once into vigorous action, wherever finding lodgment in the fated territory on the eastern side.

There has been some controversy as to where the first lodgment of the flames and destruction of buildings took place on the Carthage side. The account given by the reporter of the Watertown Times places it at Guyot and Furnace islands, which were then covered with mills and manufactories, together with vast quantities of lumber and other inflammable material. These were all swept away as clean as if they had never had existence, but the fact is, as the writer saw it, the fire did not start at any one place, but at many places, and those both near and wide apart.

The single steamer and fire department of the village were now powerless to stay the hurricane of flames, and word was telegraphed to Watertown for help. A few minutes after 1 P. M. Chief Cole arrived on a special train with 30 trained men in charge of steamer No. 2, and 1,000 feet of hose. They had made the run (18 miles) in 25 minutes. Shortly after the incoming of the Watertown firemen, the Lowville department, with its excellent LaFrance steamer, also arrived. To add to the alarm and distress,

the wind suddenly veered toward the north, and for a while it seemed as though no earthly power could save from destruction the brick block and other buildings comprising the business portion of the village on State street. The flames had now broken out on West street, in the upper part of the village. The steamers were wide apart, the water supply had given out, and they were apparently powerless. But a great change in the aspect of affairs soon became apparent. Chief Cole had assumed control. He placed the Carthage steamer at the foot of State street, taking water from the river; the Watertown engine in the center of State street received the water from the Carthage steamer, and soon two powerful streams were engaged in suppressing the flames. In the meantime the Lowville department was busily and successfully engaged in staying the spread of the flames in the northeasterly part of the village. Under this excellent management affairs soon began to assume a more hopeful aspect, and at 5 o'clock the fire was under control. Boonville department also came.

City Surveyor Hodgkins, of Watertown, surveyed the ruins and gave as a result that they covered just 70 acres. The boundaries were as follows: North by Fulton street; on the south by State and West streets; on the east by Clinton street and the cemetery; and on the west by the east side of Mechanic and River streets.

There were 157 structures burned, about 100 of which were homes. The aggregate loss has been variously estimated, at from \$500,000 to \$750,000; but it is difficult to estimate with any degree of certainty. Many had no insurance, while many others were only partly insured. The school buildings were all burned, also the Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist churches, together with the parsonages belonging to each. The Disciples Church also burned, the society owning no parsonage.

This was by far the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in the county. An appeal, issued in behalf of the homeless and impoverished people of the ruined village, met with a swift response from abroad; the amount of money received from all sources was about \$28,000. Governor Flower contributed \$5,000. Of goods of all kinds, provisions, etc., a fair estimate would not place the value below \$5,000. The amount of insurance aggregated \$166,050, divided among 15 separate companies. The blow was a terrible one, but with the passing away of the first great shock, life-long habits of industry and perseverance asserted their power, and the work of reconstruction was begun.

On Sunday evening, July 24, 1892, a fire broke out in J. W. Brace's veneering mill, on Guyot's Island, which bid fair for a while to cause a repetition of the holocaust of 1884. This fire destroyed J. W. Brace's veneering works, store house and office, J. V. Guyot's grist-mill, Minor Guyot's carding-

mill, and A. Kesler's saw-mill. The loss was estimated at \$54,000; insurance, \$10,-600.

December 16, 1892, a fire started in the Hubbard Block, on State street, which consumed everything on the south side from the Bones block to Mechanic street, consuming six blocks. The loss was \$53,000; insurance, \$27,750. With one exception, the burned buildings were all of wood. The territory is now covered with first-class structures of stone and brick, among which is the splendid Strickland building, on the corner of State and Mechanic streets, shown elsewhere, which would be considered an ornament to any town in the State.

ISLANDS.

GUYOT ISLAND. — Bazille Guyot, from whom this island took its name, came to this town from Troyes, France, in 1816. In company with Louis Bryant he built the machinery, bellows, etc, for a forge erected that year. Guyot also built a saw-mill for James LeRay, on this island. Having bought the island, he built the grist-mill in 1833. The property remains in the hands of his sons, J. Victor and Frederick. This spot has been the scene of active operation since the earliest settlement of the village. Almost every branch of manufacturing known to the history of the village, has been carried on upon these islands and their immediate vicinity, in order to utilize the superior water-power. There was a nail works built upon Guyot's Island in 1828. A forge on the island was burnt the same year it was erected. The old historic blast-furnace was connected with the island, but not entirely situated upon it. Its erection and the industries which followed, undoubtedly gave the first business impetus to the place.

In 1819 the furnace was built by Mr. Le-Ray and got into operation in 1820, where A. Kesler's saw-mill is situated. A refining forge, with two additional flues was also built, under the supervision of Claudius Quillard. The furnace finally passed into the hands of Joseph C. Budd and William Bones. Budd & Bones made pig-iron, pot-ash kettles, stoves, etc. They also conducted a store, known throughout the country as the "Company Store." They carried on this business until 1846, when operations ceased. In 1863 Cole and Allen came from Pennsylvania, rebuilt and repaired it, and finally began business in 1865. In 1870 it passed into the hands of the Carthage Iron Company, a stock company with \$60,000 capital. The great conflagration of 1884 swept away this old landmark, around which cluster many memories of native Carthaginians.

TANNERY ISLAND. — Perhaps no spot within the village has been the scene of more active operations, and which, beginning at a very early period, have been fraught with more importance to the interests of the place, than this. In 1830 Walter Nimocks and Allen Peck built a tannery on this

island, The building remains to the present day.

Nimocks & Peck were in partnership five years. They then sold to Ellis & Farrington. In 1841 Orlin Holcomb purchased the interest of Ellis & Farrington. The business was carried on under the title of Holcomb & Spencer.

Want of space compels us to be very brief in delineating further operations upon Tannery Island. The property fell into the hands of Major Dickerman in 1854, and he conducted it for 20 years. Then followed the great flood of 1861, which inflicted damage amounting to \$50,000. That was a blow from which Major Dickerman never recovered. He died in Carthage in 1873, and the tanning business in that village has diminished from year to year. Mr. Branaugh has been an extensive operator in tanning and in leather, but it is believed that he has now permanently retired; also Thomas Revelle. The property is now occupied by Duffy & Connelly in the manufacture of different kinds of furniture, etc.

Over 20 years since, a mineral spring was discovered on Tannery Island by Hoyt & Dickerman at a depth of 275 feet. It resembles the water of Massena springs.

FURNACE ISLAND became the scene of active business in 1845, when James P. Hodgkins erected a foundry which was intended for casting large machinery for Hiram McCollom, who was about to build a rolling-mill and nail-works. Mr. Hodgkins carried on the business until 1852. Mr. Seth A. King was engineer of the nail-works and rolling-mill.

This island, like nearly all of the industries developed first and last in Carthage, has had its ups and downs. The furnace and machine business there is now in the hands of two practical men, Ryther & Pringle, who manufacture all kinds of machinery, and they appear to be successful. There is a new concern in the same line of work, further down the river, who make a specialty of paper mill machinery, Messrs. Wendler & Co., who have put in the best machinery possible to be had, have greatly enlarged their building and have come to stay.

HIRAM MCCOLLOM.

A sketch of the village of Carthage would be incomplete without mention being made of this indomitable man. During the more than 40 years in which he transacted business in Carthage, it is safe to say that no name was more familiarly known in Northern New York than his. For many years, during what may be termed the active period of his life, it would be impossible to name an enterprise of local importance in which he was not in some manner connected.

His first entrance upon his long and remarkable business career in Carthage, was in 1831, or very close to that period. Previous to this he kept a small store in Denmark, Lewis county.

The expected completion to Carthage of the Black River Canal, of which work he was an able and strenuous advocate, afforded inducements which a man of his enterprise would by no means ignore. He probably considered his principal business to be that of a merchant. In addition to this, however, he entered largely into other fields of enterprise. According to an article in the Carthaginian, his fine brick blocks, three stories in height, and covering an area of 100 feet by 40, was completed in 1839.

From the starting of that paper, in 1839, until its removal to Gouverneur, he was the principal owner of the only printing press in Carthage.

He carried on a tin shop and also kept half a score of men employed manufacturing boots and shoes. In 1846 he put in operation an extensive nail factory and rolling mill; in 1849-50 he erected, upon the site now occupied by Spicer's pulp-works, a magnificent brick building, intended for a cotton factory, which was consumed by fire. In connection with the nail works, he owned and operated the refining forges, built long before, and of which mention has already been made. In 1852 he started the Bank of Carthage.

During the long period of his activity, the number directly provided with employment in the various fields kept open by his enterprise, and those indirectly dependent upon or benefited thereby, numbered well into the hundreds. His operations carried him into business relations of some sort in almost every town within a radius of a hundred miles. He was an zealous member of and worker in the church, first in the Methodist Episcopal and afterwards in the Presbyterian. He never missed a school meeting or was too busy to attend upon any important public matter which came before the people of the village for consideration.

He died October 2, 1876, in his 72d year. He married, for his second wife, Mary E. Gilbert, who survived him over 15 years, a most estimable lady.

SOCIETIES.

The first meeting for the organization of a Masonic Lodge in the village of Carthage, was held July 11, 1826. The officers elected were: Eli West, M.; Thomas Brayton, S. W.; N. Starks, J. W. The present Lodge, No. 158, was organized in 1850. The officers for 1894 are L. D. Thompson, W. M.; L. E. Bossuot, S. W.; Dr. C. F. Adams, J. W.; M. S. Wilder, treas.; S. D. Hunt, secy.; W. S. Corlis, S. D.; A. Gossman, J. D.; F. R. Smith, S. M. C.; W. J. G. Potter, J. M. C.; F. L. Hall, marshal; Rev. E. F. Hard, chaplain; G. F. Weaver, tiler; James Pringle, J. L. Norton, Wm. Hunt, trustees.

CARTHAGE CHAPTER, No. 259, R. A. M., was organized February 7, 1872, J. L. Norton, first High Priest. The present officers are: J. L. Norton, M. E. H. P.; Dr. C. F. Adams, E. K.; M. Gleason, E. S.; James Pringle, C.

of H.; W. C. Sherwood, P. S.; F. H. Seckner, R. A. C.; James H. Forbes, M. of 3d V.; W. J. G. Potter, M. of 2d V.; A. Gossman, M. of 1st V.; H. Houghton, treas.; S. D. Hunt, secy.; Rev. E. F. Hard, chaplain; G. F. Weaver, tiler.

CARTHAGE LODGE, No. 365, I. O. O. F., was incorporated May 28, 1888. The present officers are: Melvin Pierce, N. G.; Walter Wrape, V. G.; Charles Brownell, rec. sec.; Jesse Gay, P. S.; A. F. Balcome, treas. They have 137 members.

JUNIOR TEMPLE, Excelsior Temple, No. 252.—Regular meetings every Friday evening at 7:00.

SONS OF VETERANS, Gen. D. B. White Camp, No. 2.—Regular meetings every Wednesday evening at 7:30 in the G. A. R. Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM, Carthage Council, No. 748.—Regular meetings first and third Wednesdays in each month in the I. O. O. F. hall.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY, Carthage Grange, No. 79.—P. H. Castles, Master. Regular meetings second and fourth Saturdays each month at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE CARTHAGE SAVINGS, LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION was incorporated January 7, 1889. The present officers are: C. E. Francis, president; Fred L. Hall, vice-president; W. W. Sweet, secretary; Mark S. Wilder, treasurer; H. M. Mosher, M. C. Paul, C. E. VanSlyke, E. M. Merrill and C. J. Clark, trustees; V. K. Kellogg, attorney.

E. B. STEEL POST was organized in May, 1882. The Post is in a prosperous condition, although its ranks are surely diminishing from year to year. They have a pleasant room for meeting. Their camp fires are very interesting. The following are the members, their names being copied from the records: H. J. Welch, E. M. Merrill, James H. Walsh, William O'Horo, D. W. Ash, F. H. Seckner, V. L. Farr, H. C. Cook, Patrick Finley, Peter McQuillen, H. N. Canfield, Martin Leach, John Brewer, L. E. Bossuot, Dan Everett, George Segovis, Henry Klingner, J. M. Wait, Fred Bennett, Sam Branigan, A. B. Hurlbut, David Kelley, Charles Mosher, G. W. Arnold, C. W. Frazier, David Perigo, Francis Rose, G. W. Parmenter, Michael Doyle, Henry Woodrow, Webster Hewitt, John McIntyre, P. J. Corcoran, Conrad Zecher, Amos F. Allen, H. J. Erwin, George Covey, T. E. Wilkinson, F. P. Carter, John M. Gates, Charles Draper, George W. Earl, James Hart, Seth R. Willard, Myron Manzer, James Olley, Hugh Roberts, Levi Wood, David L. Covey, Walter A. Horr, Alfred Gates, John Varley, C. H. Townsend, W. G. Darling, George D. Hewitt, W. R. Hill, John A. Meister, F. A. Sherer, H. B. Hammond, P. W. Lyman, O. L. Cutler, John W. Clark, E. Short, S. D. Hunt (commander), George R. Farr, W. A. Campbell, M. A. Kendall, E. Macomber, H. N. Lanphear, Julius K. Gates, R. C. Lovejoy, John Gillett, John Peltier, I. Russell, L. Lampson, Chester Mitchell, Lorenzo Sweet, Louis LaMont, W. W. Sanders,

A. Van Brocklin, W. H. White, Ervin C. Barker, James H. Palmer, M. A. Weaver, George Merry, W. Covey, E. Townsend, George Britland, B. Thayer, T. J. Markey, G. Johnson, James Ryan, V. A. Hall, Charles Sorrow, Angus Valor, Lewis Longtin, N. W. Lanphear, M. Corcoran, Charles Blanchard, W. L. Putnam, R. Saunders, J. S. Rood, W. A. Gamble, J. P. Holmes, T. Dawson, Z. M. Rounds, C. G. Slater, R. Van Patten, F. C. Caswell, F. L. Rockwood, W. H. Williams, James A. Beaman, John Lewis.

CHURCHES OF CARTHAGE.

ST. JAMES CHURCH (Roman Catholic).—The first church erected in Carthage was built by the Catholic society in 1819, at a cost of \$2,000, upon a lot of three acres, given by Mr. LeRay, who also contributed largely towards its erection. The timbers for the building were cut near the church. A society was formed July 20, 1821, with Claudius S. Quillard, Edward Galvin, John Finley, James and Vincent LeRay, John Daley and James Walsh, as the first trustees. In 1864, under the supervision of Rev. M. Barry, the present church edifice was commenced, and services held the next year. The present priest is Rev. Joseph Morrison, O. S. A., and his assistant is Daniel J. Leonard, O. S. A. The last two entered upon their duties in August, 1894. The church is in a good financial condition. They have a fine parochial residence, connected with the church, and maintain a school. The church is largely attended, both from the village and from the surrounding country. The congregation is the largest in Carthage, and it is certainly the oldest church organization.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.—This church was set apart by a council from the church at Champion, January 29, 1833. The church edifice was dedicated April, 1840. Services had previously been held in school houses and various buildings. Rev. J. N. Webb was pastor until 1845, and was succeeded by many efficient and faithful ministers. This society has twice seen their house of worship destroyed by fire. The church continues to prosper under the guidance of the present pastor, Rev. E. F. Hard. The church sustains a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, a Junior Society of Christian Endeavor and a Ladies' Aid and a Foreign Missionary Society. The present officers of this church are: H. D. Farrar, clerk; J. S. Edwards, N. W. Lanphear and A. E. Bacon, trustees.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—As early as 1820 the Methodist itinerant preachers commenced to visit Carthage as one of their regular places for preaching, and began to lay the foundation for the present prosperous society. It was not until 1844 that their first house of worship, a frame building, was erected at that place. Its first trustees were Allen Peck, Elijah Horr, Hiram Chambers, Nelson Rulison, Joel Miller, Ebenezer



THE M. E. CHURCH, CARTHAGE.

Wheeler, Willard Barrett, Wm. L. Chambers and Joel P. Rice. In 1873 the present site was purchased of the late Wm. Peck, and the large brick structure, which was used for about 20 years, was erected, at a cost of about \$40,000, including lot and parsonage. The church was dedicated November 11, 1873. At that time the large sum of \$20,800 was raised by voluntary subscriptions, and in 1884 the entire debt had been wiped out. It became evident finally that the church edifice had become unsafe, and as the building was not very convenient, it was resolved to tear down the old church and re-build. This was done in 1893, and in 1894 the new and beautiful church, as it now appears, was constructed. The dedicatory services were very interesting. Rev. Dr. Payne, formerly of Philadelphia, preached a wonderfully eloquent and suggestive sermon. A large part of the debt incurred by the new improvement was provided for, and the dedication and the church itself pronounced a grand success.

Rev. J. W. Briggs is the present pastor, and the following comprise the stewards and trustees of the society: Stewards—C. E. Francis, W. R. Thompson, Wm. B. Kesler, C. E. Dealing, Geo. E. Lewis, Mrs. Wm. B. Kesler, Dr. E. A. Simonds, Mrs. L. D. Thompson, C. B. Merrihew, Mrs. E. Fulton, L. D. Thompson, Mrs. S. H. White and Geo. E. Lewis. Trustees—Hon. A. Y. Stewart, L. D. Thompson, L. J. Goodale, Chas. A. Horr, Martin Rugg, Wm. B. Kesler, Chas. E. Dealing, H. Houghton and S. E. Rice. This church, in connection with the other Protestant denominations in Carthage, received a large bequest from Mrs. Suel Gilbert, of blessed memory.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Carthage was organized November 11, 1851. The first trustees were Hiram McCollom, John Hewett and Suel Gilbert. The present pastor is Rev. J. V. Shurts, who succeeded Mr. Snyder, and began his work as pastor of the church on May 17, 1884. During his



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CARTHAGE.

pastorate a new and beautiful brick church with chapel has been erected in place of the old one, which was destroyed by fire during the great conflagration in 1884. A large and beautiful parsonage was also erected. The congregation has trebled in size, the membership doubled, the church passed through two revivals, and large sums of money raised for church work and the cause of Christ. The church, which is in a flourishing condition,

has the following officers: Elders—John B. Wood, Alonzo Sylvester, S. S. Hoyt and Mark S. Wilder. Deacons—W. B. Van Allen, G. V. Eggleston. Trustees—J. E. Strickland, president and Myers Thompson, treasurer, and M. P. Mason, J. W. Clark, Hon. A. E. Kilby and R. Dickerman. Sabbath School—J. B. Wood, superintendent, and W. B. Van Allen, assistant superintendent, together with a large corps of efficient teachers.

GRACE CHURCH (Protestant Episcopal).—At first occasional services were held in Carthage by rectors from Watertown. In 1857 the Rev. Jedediah Winslow entered upon regular services. A parish was organized in the fall of 1860. In 1861 Rev. Mr. Winslow went into the army, as chaplain, and services were discontinued. The parish has been supplied by various rectors until the present time, among whom was Rev. L. R. Brewer, now Bishop of Montana. September 14, 1867, a church building was consecrated by Bishop Coxe. This church, as well as the rectory adjoining, were destroyed by the great fire of 1884. Another handsome brick church and rectory soon replaced the ones burned. The present rector is Rev. C. E. Rasay, who came from Watertown. The church is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: H. W. Hammond, Jas. Pringle, wardens; John L. Norton, E. H. Myers, H. M. Mosher, E. C. Wagner, A. C. Root, T. H. Lawrence, F. W. Coburn, Alonzo Kring, vestrymen.

THE DISCIPLES.—The Church of Christ, or Disciples, was organized in September, 1855, resulting from religious services held by Elder J. D. Benedict. He was a missionary employed by the State board. Until 1863 the preaching was by different persons from time to time, and by the resident elders, B. F. Bush and Marcus Bickford. The society thought it better to continue ordained services and keep the church together even though they could not maintain a regular pastor. In 1863 Elder Thomas Hillock commenced his labors as pastor, and remained three years, succeeded by Elders J. S. Hughes, Rouzee, J. H. Hamilton and A. C. Atwater. The first services were held in Dodge's Hall, which was burned in 1861, and afterwards in Gallagher's Hall, and later in Disciples Hall. A church, adequate for the society, was built in 1862, on Church street, which was occupied by them until 1884, when, like three other societies, they lost their house of worship.

CEMETERIES.

The old cemetery on Main street, Carthage, has been used since the village was laid out. The most of our early citizens lie there. It is cared for by the friends of the deceased, and has no association.

Fair View cemetery in Carthage, on James street, was opened in 1860. Pitt Mathews offered to donate a portion of the land if it was properly fenced. His wife and children were among the first to be buried there. The Fair View Cemetery Association was formed March 28, 1879. The present officers are: Martin Rugg, President; A. H. Francis, Secretary; F. D. Dexter, Treasurer and Superintendent. M. P. Mason, L. D. Thompson, C. E. Francis, Executive Committee.

The site of the Catholic cemetery on James street, in Carthage, was purchased in 1864. A street divides it from Fair View cemetery. Interments had previously been made in the

St. James churchyard. Most of the bodies were removed to the new cemetery when the present church was erected. Some ancient stones are there yet.

There is a cemetery near Natural Bridge, where many of the early pioneers and forefathers of that section sleep, awaiting the final summons.

VILLAGE OFFICERS.

G. E. Spicer, president; C. A. Horr, W. W. Sweet, George W. Parmenter and L. G. Peck, trustees; F. L. Hall, treasurer; W. S. Swartz, clerk; J. S. Edwards, assessor; A. J. Gaudin, collector; J. H. Dawley, police justice; Henry Sweetman and P. W. Lyman, police.

BUSINESS OF CARTHAGE.

The First National Bank.
The Carthage National Bank.
Erwin Bence, Carthage bakery.
E. E. Brace, dealer in furniture.
F. A. Southwick, dry goods.
Hutchinson & Clark, flour, feed, grain, hay.
F. D. Hubbard, dealer in hardware, sanitary plumbing and furnace work.
H. J. Radin, men's outfitter and ready-made clothing.
John S. Watson, choice groceries and provisions.
John Nolan, proprietor of "Boston Store."
J. N. Courts, boots, shoes, rubber goods.
M. Stone, dealer in clothing.
Mrs. T. D. Warren, millinery and fancy goods.
Mrs. J. L. Tracy, 5 and 10 cent store.
John Evans, dealer in hardware.
Strickland & Mosher, dealers in general hardware.
R. R. Brown, general store.
M. C. Paul, groceries, boots and shoes.
Meyer & Ross, manufacturers and dealers in furniture.
John L. Norton, dry goods and general merchandise.
C. E. Van Slyke, dry goods and general merchandise.
C. L. Frederick, druggist and dealer in wall paper.
L. D. Thompson, groceries, provisions and sundries.
Hillman & LaFave, dealers in bankrupt stocks.
B. P. Lang, harness store.
T. R. Budd, fruit and confectionery.
John W. Clark, clothing and custom tailor.
John Rogers & Co., general hardware.
Mrs. S. M. Arnold, variety store.
H. B. Hammand, groceries, provisions and sundries.
L. J. Vinier, stoves, tinware and general hardware.
B. C. Budd, general store; also deputy sheriff.
Walsh & Whaling, furniture dealers and funeral directors.
Zelotes Sims, groceries and provisions.
Mrs. C. M. Fuller, millinery.



GRAND UNION HOTEL, CARTHAGE, N. Y.



VIEW SHOWING RAILROAD AND STATE BRIDGES, CARTHAGE, N. Y.

J. J. Lyon, groceries, provisions and bakery.
E. M. Merrill, druggist and grocer, and dealer in wall paper.

C. E. Francis, dry goods and general merchandise.

Fred L. Hall, optician, jewelry, silver ware and musical instruments.

Guy Crouner, custom and ready-made clothing.

John B. Wood, groceries and fruits.

Villars & Co., druggists.

J. S. Taylor, bargain store.

W. C. Parker, school-books, newspapers and confectionery.

Locklin & Zecher, groceries, provisions and meat market.

Quencer & Eggleston, druggists, also dealers in paints, oils and wall-paper.

Neary & Byrne, dry goods.

George Remorimo, fine fruits and confectionery.

George W. Kesler, boots, shoes and rubber goods.

N. Schmid, bakery and general store.

Miss Ella Lewis, millinery.

Murphy Sisters, millinery and fancy goods.

Attorneys and counsellors-at-law: H. C.

Cook, W. A. Porter, W. B. VanAllen, Chas. VanAllen, H. J. Welch, L. J. Goodale, also dealer in real estate; Frank T. Evans, also special surrogate; A. H. Francis, A. E. Kilby, Kelsey Coffin, also manager of Coffin's mills.

Peck & Wrape, manufacturers of pressed brick.

Fred Guyot, planing mill and furniture manufactory.

Duffy & Connolly, manufacturers of chairs.

C. M. Wing & Son, iron foundries and machinists.

George Spicer, manager of Union Pulp Mill.

Victor Guyot, custom grist mill.

Brainerd Austin, chair factory, Guyot's Island.

Stevens & Clark, manufacturers of cigars.

Manly Loomis & Son, carriage-making and blacksmithing.

Balcome & Spicer, manufacturers of veneering.

William Hammand, planing mill and cabinet shop.

Augustus Kesler, saw-mill and dealer in real estate.

Ryther & Pringle, foundry and machine shop.

Wendler Machine Co., foundry and machine shop.

J. I. Putney, manufacturer of cigars.

H. Houghton, manufacturer of fine pressed brick.

Samuel Merrill, physician and surgeon.

A. E. Beck, cancer specialist.

N. D. Ferguson, physician and surgeon.

J. W. Owen, physician and surgeon.

L. C. Hubbard, physician and surgeon.

T. F. Connolly, physician and surgeon.

H. D. Bingle, physician and surgeon.

E. A. Simonds, homeopathic physician.

Charles F. Adams, physician and surgeon.

R. A. Stevens, physician and surgeon.

Frank Bruce, physician and surgeon.

James A. Walsh, proprietor of the Central House.

Mrs. S. E. Hatch, proprietor of Hotel Elmhurst.

M. Gleason, proprietor of the Grand Union.

J. H. Carney, proprietor of Levis House.

P. Brown, proprietor of The Kenmore.

H. Grinnell, proprietor of the Grinnell House.

Daniel Connell, restaurant.

Leonard Cole, hotel and restaurant.

J. McGouldrick, proprietor of Hatch House.

Clark F. Austin, proprietor of the Brunswick Hotel.

Robert Gill, proprietor of the Gill House.

George E. Twining, meat market.

Henry G. Wagner, shaving and hair-dressing parlors.

Miss Jennie Malady, telephone operator.

C. S. & A. G. Beals, general insurance.

George Lewis, photographer.

J. H. VanSlyke, optician.

George H. Westcott, architect and builder.

E. G. Shorte, inventor.

Jones & Simmons, stone masons, and dealers in lime and cement.

Fred J. Quinn, proprietor of the Eagle Brewing Company.

Cahill & O'Keefe, bottling works,

Mathews & Stoddard, custom steam mill, also dealers in flour, feed and grain, and mill shorts.

R. F. Lovejoy, repairing shop.

Frank Seckner, barber.

Guy Penniman, livery.

Charles Gregory, blacksmith, carriage and wagon maker.

Jay A. Loomis, dealer in kerosene oil, salt, produce, etc.

Myers Thompson, dealer in coal.

Thomas Revelle, dealer in boots and shoes, hides and tallow.

David Ash, livery.

Arthur Patterson, architect and builder.

E. C. Wagoner, agent American Express Company.

Silas Foster, barber and hair dressing parlors.

C. W. Bullard, surgeon, dentist.

Frank A. Dexter, undertaker.

W. G. Smith, surgeon dentist.

Fred L. Thrall, tinner and plumber.

William B. Kesler, proprietor Carthage Tribune.

George W. Dickinson, proprietor Carthage Republican.

F. R. Lord, D. D. S., dentist.

E. E. Harrington, photographic studio.

A. B. Virkler, dealer in butter, cheese and farm produce.

Frank Dobbs, telegraph operator.

D. B. Gerner, tailor.

John Trembly & Son, blacksmiths and horseshoeing.

P. E. O'Reilly, meat market.

Weichard & Flint, meat market.

H. B. Edmunds, insurance.

George Wooley, jeweler.
 Christian, Oberly, jeweler.
 Prof. E. M. Brackett, music studio.
 Geo. W. Parmenter, architect and builder.
 S. D. Hunt, merchant tailor.
 Wilson Corlis, veterinary surgeon.
 John A. Wood, photographic studio.
 John H. McGowan, blacksmith.
 J. T. Atwood, farmers' sheds.
 Thomas Gardner, meat market.
 W. J. Stoddard, farmers' sheds.
 George Weaver, blacksmith.
 David Trembly, blacksmith.
 H. J. Ervin, dealer in soft coal, flour and feed.

David D. Whitaker, jeweler.
 Kellogg & Vinier, Odd Fellows' paraphernalia to order.
 Owen & Chauffy, meat market.
 J. F. LaRue, school commissioner.
 A. Y. Stewart, general insurance and real estate.

P. W. Lyman, pension and collection agent.
 B. J. Hall, barber.
 Vernon Sweet & Co., boat builders.
 E. C. Lovejoy, wagon repairing.
 The R. W. & O. R. R.: S. J. McEwen, train master; J. W. Evans, chief dispatcher; L. A. Rose, T. H. Lawrence, John English, dispatchers; Frank Gordon and F. E. Croissant, telegraph operators; T. C. Dempsey and J. M. Flaherty, freight agents; J. J. O'Conner, ticket agent; W. J. McDonald, baggage man.

The First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y., is well housed in their building shown in connection with this article, one of the most unique and convenient bank edifices in the State, built out of its own profits. Though not a large building, it is complete in its size and adaption to all the wants of a bank and safe deposit building. The interior adornments are very attractive. Directors—Martin Rugg, Foster Penniman, Samuel Branaugh, M. P. Mason, E. H. Myers. A. G. Peck and A. E. Kilby, of Carthage, N. Y.; C. M. Rohr and Albert Potter, of Deer River, N. Y.; Addison L. Clark, Copenhagen, N. Y.; E. A. Spencer, Watertown; E. H. Myers, president; Allen E. Kilby, vice-president, and A. G. Peck, cashier. The bank was organized January 1, 1880, with a capital of \$50,000, and has always paid regular semi-annual dividends. January, 1894, the capital was increased to \$100,000, with surplus and profits of \$31,695.56.

This has proven one of the most profitable and successful banks in Northern New York, due largely to the business ability and close attention of Mr. E. H. Myers, the president. He is yet a young man, born in Oneida county, N. Y., May 30, 1848, coming to Carthage from Watertown in 1874, and elected president of the bank after having served a long term as cashier. His success has been marked and deserved, and his ability is unquestioned.

The Carthage Savings Bank is in the same building, and receives deposits from five

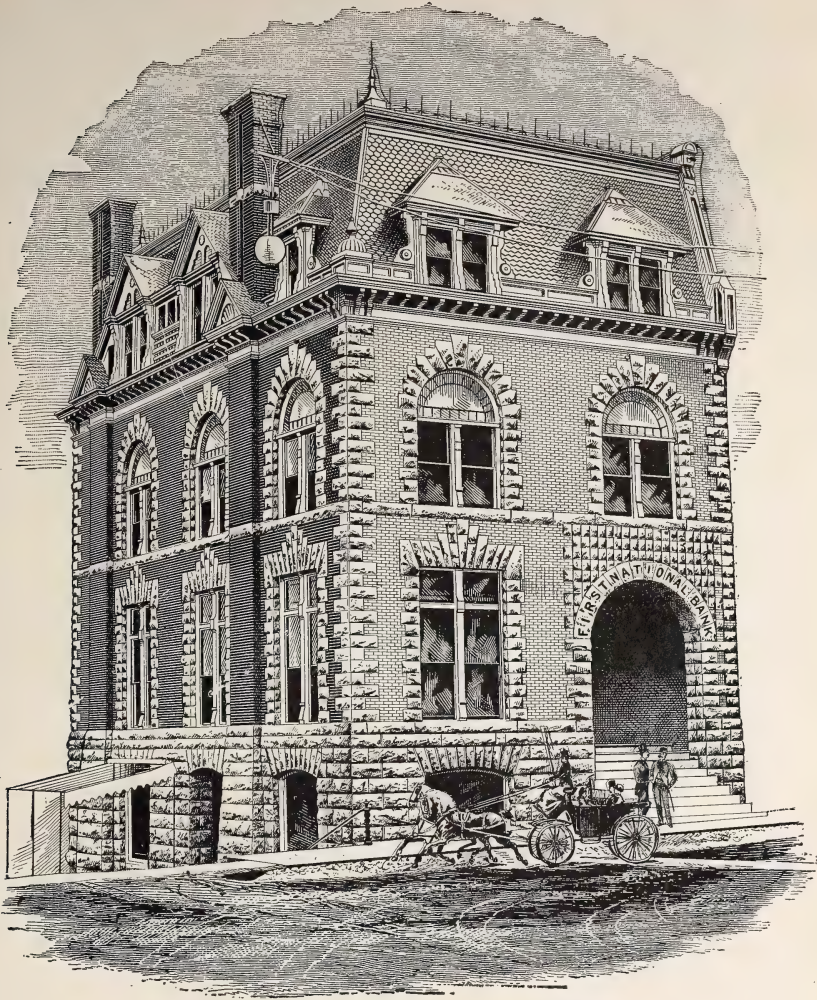
cents to three thousand dollars. Officers: Lawrence J. Goodale, president; John L. Norton, vice-president; M. P. Mason, second vice-president; E. H. Myers, secretary, and Allen G. Peck, treasurer. Trustees—L. J. Goodale, Allen E. Kilby, James Galvin, Addison L. Clark, John L. Norton, Foster Penniman, James H. Dawley, Allen G. Peck, C. L. Frederick, Marcus P. Mason, L. D. Thompson, John E. Strickland, Joseph Pahud, Ephraim H. Myers, Christian M. Rohr, Martin Rugg, Parson E. White and John D. Dryden.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

The Irish Settlement, about four miles from Carthage, has been for the last fifty years an important contributor to the growth and general prosperity of that place. The inhabitants have always made Carthage their place for trading, and thither they have brought their wood and bark, logs and farm produce for exchange for goods and groceries. This has been a mutual benefit. Among the earliest settlers we would mention a few representative families: Peter and Patrick Welch, Peter Murtha, Patrick and Thomas Burns, Peter Kinny, John and Peter Foley, Owen and James McCanna, Patrick Reynolds, Peter Castles, John Martin and Farrel Neary. The descendants of these and others have proven themselves worthy of their sires, for they have come to the front in all the communities where they have resided, and have in almost every instance "justified the honors they have gained."

The success of these people, many of whom came from the "ould sod" itself into a land of freedom, and at a time when any honest worker was sure of success and a decent competency for old age, is only another of the many illustrations afforded in Northern New York of the immense advantages reaped by these early settlers in the land of their adoption. They had honest hearts and willing hands, and the fruitful acres they bought at a low price have well repaid their energy and perseverance.

Northeast of Carthage, about a mile and a half, is Mount McQuillan, a bald prominence of granite, rearing its head so loftily as to be designated by some the highest point in Jefferson county. But this is an error. The elevation is named for the original McQuillan, Frank by name, who came early into Wilna. He lived to be more than a centenarian, dying in Croghan, Lewis county. His purchase was from LeRay. The farm is now in possession of Mr. James Harvey, who married a descendant of the original McQuillan, and to Mr. Harvey the author is under obligation for acceptable kindnesses, shown when we visited his mountain, near which is an interesting "pot hole," identical in feature with others upon the St. Lawrence, nearly all in this same primitive rock, and nearly all of them upon the western slope of granite shore boundaries, where rushing



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CARTHAGE.

waters at one time doubtless produced an eddy which rotated a stone harder than the rock upon which it rested, and in ages of attritive action have worn an orifice which we call a "pot hole."

From the highest point of Mt. McQuillan may be seen Martinsburg, Castorland, Turin, Champion, Croghan, Natural Bridge, the Fulton chain, many lakes, and, far away to the northwest, a mountain said to be upon the main shore of Canada. But, grander than all, is the swell and bold continuity of the great Adirondack wilderness, which almost belts the eastern and southeastern horizon, environing Carthage with scenery that is lovely and soul-lifting. In fact the Adirondacks may be said to begin at Carthage, for when you stand on Mt. McQuil-

lan that grand forest seems at your very feet, the mountain itself only a spur of that unbroken range which extends almost from West Virginia to Lake Champlain.

When you stand upon the State bridge crossing Black river at Carthage, you seem to be in the legitimate valley of the river, ignorant of the existence of that greater valley which is unmasked if you go less than a quarter of a mile northeast—a valley which is much broader than that which the river has worn for itself. This is evidently the bed of what was once a great bay. So that Carthage, not unlike the Jerusalem of the Bible, is almost environed by hills that would be classed as "mountains" in Indiana or Illinois. The scenery is really fine, and entitled to mention.

NATURAL BRIDGE.

ISAAC BLANCHARD, at Natural Bridge, in his 87th year, is a very intelligent gentleman. He came into Wilna from Oneida county in 1811, when only two years old. His father purchased 50 acres of land from Mr. LeRay, and upon that farm his parents lived until their death. Isaac came to man's estate upon that farm, and all his life from two years of age has been passed in North Wilna. He well remembers Joseph Bonaparte, the ex-king of Spain, who once resided at Natural Bridge. Mr. Blanchard describes the king as *saue* in manner, kind to the country people and easily approached. Some times, to relieve the monotony of his life in that far away forest, he would don a workman's blouse and take a workman's part in helping to erect the large dwelling he built in 1828, and which is still standing there. The Hon. Lotus Ingalls well remembers the king as a jolly, fat old Frenchman, who would sit in front of his dwelling and throw pennies among the boys to see them scramble for their possessions. What wind of fortune bore Joseph Bonaparte to this almost trackless wilderness would be hard to tell, but there he came, whether impelled by love of adventure or gain, or by what we call "fate." An examination of his dwelling at Natural Bridge gave rise to many peculiar sensations. In this unpretending hamlet dwelt one who had tasted every form of earthly pleasure, and had reigned as king over one of the oldest and most chivalrous civilized nations of the world. Did he seek in the seclusion of these forests forgetfulness of the past, or did he hope by contact with the common people and by dwelling close to nature to rejuvenate a constitution worn down by the high living and dissipations of Madrid? He did not tarry long at Natural Bridge, but soon made Bordentown, N. J., his permanent home in America, and there he formed domestic relations, the result of which are familiar to the older residents of Jefferson county. Just why we democrats take so much more interest in a king's dwelling than we would in the humble abode of a peasant, is a question we will not now undertake to decide. But to a reflecting mind a ramble over the old Joseph Bonaparte house at Natural Bridge produces an impression not easily effaced.

A visit to the site of the ex-king's hunting lodge upon the high promontory overlooking Bonaparte Lake, brought to the writer's mind a new phase in the ex-king's life. The dwelling has long since been consumed by fire, and its foundation can scarcely now be traced. Tradition says that there he and his French associates held many a jolly carnival in the seasons when they came to "slay the deer." This brings up thoughts of Bonaparte Lake, one of the most beautiful sheets of water in the world. Although lying just over the line in Lewis county, we feel justified in noticing this interesting spot. It is about three and one-half miles long by

three-quarters to one and one-half miles wide, with several islands, and indented by at least one beautiful crescent-shaped bay. The water is clear, the fish abundant, and the surroundings of the lake surprisingly beautiful. The Hon. Joseph Pahud, of Harrisville, Lewis county, has erected, at the head of the lake, a very commodious hotel, where visitors to the lake can be elegantly entertained. To a business man, who is in search of rest amid the most delightful surroundings, yet within easy reach of Mr. Webb's great railroad system, there is no spot superior to Bonaparte Lake.

So far as could be learned, the following Union soldiers resided at or near the Bridge: J. H. Copp, John W. Nichols, Duane Crimps, Franklin Sanders, Alfred Chapin, C. C. Tooker, James W. Burns, Henry Burns, Thomas Burns, William Hall, Edwin Weatherhead, Gilbert Baker, Charles P. Booth, Leonard H. Wood, Erastus Lasher, Thomas Halloran, Isaac W. Nichols, A. G. McCoy, Volney O. Hunt, Christopher C. Lake, Luther Wright, Levi L. Bowen, John Shoemaker, John Prittie, Jacob Hopher, Stephen Mann.

THE CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST CHURCH building at Natural Bridge was erected in 1830, and was about one year in building. Since that time services have been held, most of the time, by pastors of Carthage and other neighboring churches.

THE UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The present church edifice was erected in 1872. The first pastor was the Rev. J. H. Stewart, of Watertown, who remained until 1874. They have a small library.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—This church was organized in 1830, and they commenced the erection of their church building at that time. They were, however, obliged to discontinue work upon the building shortly afterwards through lack of means, and the building was not finished until 1838 or 1840, when Mr. C. I. Becker advanced the money. The first pastor was Rev. James Rodgers, who remained for two years. Since that time, and previous to 1871, the pulpit has been occupied occasionally by pastors of neighboring churches. Since 1871 they have had no services, and the church has been unoccupied.

THE UNION CHURCH.—The church at Wood's was organized in 1839; church was built in 1849. At present used by the Methodists. Regular services are held.

METHODIST CHURCH AT NORTH WILNA was organized in 1835. No regular services are held, the pulpit being occupied by the pastor of the Methodist church in Antwerp.

The opening of the Carthage and Adirondack Railroad has proven a very great benefit to the town of Wilna. It has made Carthage an important railroad centre, and really

raised the value of real estate in eastern and northern Wilna, by figures much above the cost of the road. There is one man whose native modesty has undoubtedly detracted from that full portion of praise to which he is entitled. We refer, as we have already done in this History, to Hon. Joseph Pahud, of Harrisville, Lewis county, who was for a long time the main-stay of the enterprise, following up the project at home and abroad in a way that compelled recognition. This is a matter which should not fail to be remembered by every citizen of Wilna.

BUSINESS OF NATURAL BRIDGE.

United States Leather Company, H. P. Flynn, superintendent, manufacturers of sole leather, with a general store.

DeWitt Dawley, groceries.

John Burns, general store.

Montondo Bros., hardware.

John W. Lynde, general store.

N. A. Jones, boots and shoes.

J. H. Copp, M. D., physician and druggist.
C. S. Drury, M. D., physician.
Merritt Fargo, hotel, Central House.
Levi L. Bowen, hotel, American House.
C. C. Lake & Son, planing mill, sash, blinds and doors.
Lake & Ullman, furniture and undertaking.
E. S. Ashcraft, wagon maker.
Robert Shiell, grist-mill, flour and feed.
James W. Burns, manufacturer and dealer in lumber.
Yousey Bros., manufacturers of lumber.
Mrs. A. J. Spencer, millinery and dress-maker.

Miss Emma Rice, milliner.

John Miller, blacksmith.

Luther Wright, blacksmith.

Wm. Gaskell, blacksmith.

Alvin Hart & Son, livery and sale stable.

John Shoemaker, groceries.

Elisha Dawley, carman.

John L. Sullivan, groceries and liquors.

E. A. Starkey, agent R., W. & O. R. R.

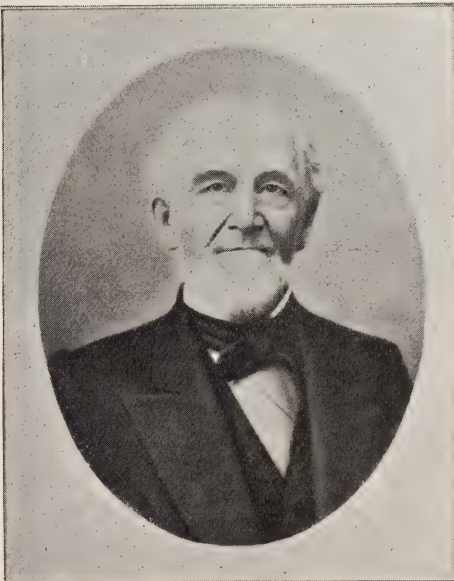
THE HARR FAMILY.

ELIJAH HARR.—Few men have lived in Carthage and been more closely identified with its business interests for so many consecutive years as the subject of this sketch. He came to the village in 1831, when only 27 years of age, and all his subsequent life was wrought into its growth and prosperity. The progenitors of the family—the name until the last two generations was spelled "Hoar"—came from England to Massachus-

etts in the 17th century. The Massachusetts branch have always adhered to the original orthography, and as is well known, have been prominent in the history of the old Bay State and of the nation for many years, Hon. George F. Hoar being the senior Senator of the Commonwealth to-day, and one of the most eminent men in the councils of the Nation.

Elijah Harr's branch of the family came into Northern New York in the latter part of the last century, and settled in Denmark, Lewis county. Here Elijah was born November 24, 1804, and was reared like farmer's boys of the period, attending, for a brief time during the winter, a common school, and laboring the balance of the year upon the farm. He was a steady, ambitious boy, attaining his physical growth very early. He led his father's men in the hay and harvest field when he was 15 years of age, and as a consequence, before he was 18, his health became almost completely broken for the time, and he had entailed upon his constitution infirmities from which he ever afterward suffered. Not being sufficiently robust for a farmer, he attended, for several terms, Lowville Academy, securing by this change a better education than was usual to most of the young men of that section at that time. Upon his return from school he entered the store of Mr. Norton.

At the age of 23 years he married Miss Gertrude Vedder, who was descended, through the Vedders and Van Vlecks, from the old Knickerbocker stock of New York. Soon after, he moved to Carthage, then nothing but a hamlet upon the Long Falls of Black river. After a short time he opened a general store, and continued in the business of a merchant, at brief intervals, on account



ELIJAH HARR.

of impaired health, for more than 30 years. Subsequently, for some years, in company with Orlin Holcomb, he carried on a general banking business until his 70th year, when a stroke of partial paralysis closed his active business career. He lived for six years after this, attending to his private business until his death, December 27, 1880.

In early life Mr. Horr identified himself with the Methodist Episcopal Church. For more than 40 years he was an official member of the Carthage church, attending scrupulously its services and contributing largely of his means for its general expenses, and towards the building of two church edifices. He believed steadfastly in the doctrines and discipline of that church, but was wholly free from bigotry, and rejoiced in the prosperity of the churches of all names. He was a man of very positive convictions in both religious and political affairs, but was charitable towards the opinions of others. As a business man he was universally respected and honored. He was indefatigable in his devotion to his business interests, never allowing anything but the claims of his religious life to engross his time or claim his attention, giving himself almost no recreation, but finding his pleasures in his work. He was a man of unusual balance of faculties, his judgments seldom needing revision. During the more than 40 years of his active business life, he passed through three serious financial panics, with untarnished honor and unweakened credit. He never took any active part in politics, other than to do his simple duty as a citizen. From the organization of the Republican party, he was identified with its interests, and thoroughly believed in, and endeavored to promote its policies. The evening twilight of his long and useful life was calm and beautiful. He rested in the border-land, quietly and in hope, after the unremitting toils of a busy life. His last words, as his soul went out into the unknown, were: "Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." The family consisted of nine children, all living until the youngest was over 21 years of age, viz.: John Wesley, who died March 31, 1875; Walter Ashley, of Great Bend; Hannah, wife of C. E. Francis, of Carthage; Sarah, widow of Rev. Spencer R. Fuller, who died September 16, 1870; Rev. Elijah, D.D., of Worcester, Mass.; Albert Vedder, who died July 26, 1882; Gertrude, wife of John T. Connell, of Grand Island, Neb.; Louise Stewart, who died March 10, 1872, and Charles Abner, who resides at Carthage.

JOHN WESLEY HARR.

THE subject of this sketch was the eldest son of Elijah and Gertrude Horr. He was born May 26, 1831, and was educated at the Carthage Academy. From very early life, in intervals of attendance at school, he clerked in his father's store. He was a natural salesman. From boyhood he mani-

festated a love for adventure, which led him into many hair-breadth escapes, some of which left their scars upon him ever after. When about 21 years of age he went to Ohio, where, for about two years, he was employed as a clerk in the store of his cousin, A. V. Horr. Irresistibly moved by the spirit of adventure that always possessed him, he then went to California, where, after about a year and a half spent in the mines and in San Francisco, he embarked with 86 others in the ill-starred Nicaragua expedition, under Gen. Walker. The adventures and escapes he had, the sufferings that he endured while in Central America, would fill a volume that would be as strange as fiction. He, with many others, sick and wounded, was faithfully deserted by the cruel and ungrateful Walker in Grenada, to be massacred by the Costa Rica forces, but they were protected by the United States government, and finally brought with the survivors of the expedition to New York, in the frigate Wabash. He was one of six of a company of 86 that left California, who returned. His family had received no tidings of him for over a year. He came to Carthage as one raised from the dead—a walking skeleton—weighing only 90 pounds, just one-half his weight when he left California. This was before the horrors of Libby and Andersonville, and no such looking person had, perhaps, ever been seen outside of fever hospitals. Physicians came long distances to see him and professionally examine his case. Contrary to all expectations, he fully recovered his health, and upon the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he raised a company of cavalry, of which he was made captain. The company was disbanded after nine months of service. Upon returning home, he went, after a few months, to St. Joseph, Mo., where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until his death, March 31, 1875. In 1859 he married Miss Nancy M. Root, of Deer River, who for some years survived him.

He was a man of generous impulses, brave almost to rashness, with a natural love of adventure that sometimes outran his judgment, but few have been better loved by those who knew him. His grave is in the family lot, in the cemetery in Carthage.

WALTER ASHLEY HARR

Was the second son, born October 26, 1833. He was educated at the district school and the Carthage Academy, and for several seasons taught in Wilna, LeRay and Carthage. He spent some time in 1854-5 in Chicago and Michigan; suffering then and subsequently from fever and ague, he returned to Carthage, in greatly impaired health. After the partial recovery of his health, he assisted his father for a time in his store; and later, for several years, he was associated with Noyes Tuttle in milling and in the sale of flour and feed, and was engaged in this busi-

ness at the time of the breaking out of the war. He was inclined to enlist in the beginning of the conflict, for he was, from the first, alive to its serious and critical character, but was dissuaded, for a time, on account of the claims of his young family; and it was urged that as two brothers had already gone into the army, it was his duty to remain at home. But, finally, in the summer of 1862, while serving as a member of a war committee, appointed by Gov. Morgan for Jefferson and Lewis counties, for raising a new contingent of troops, he enlisted as a private in the 10th N. Y. Artillery, and shared the fortunes of that regiment, in which so many Carthage boys and those of contiguous towns had enlisted, until broken health compelled him to resign in the winter of 1864. He was elected lieutenant upon the organization of the company, and acted in that capacity during his period of service. No one ever doubted but that he enlisted purely from motives of patriotism. He had from boyhood taken a deep interest in the anti-slavery struggles, and in his deepest heart believed that this was God's battle, and that the future salvation and prosperity of the country depended upon its right settlement; clearly discerning the magnitude and issues of the conflict, he was ready to contribute his part to its solution. He has always been a man less controlled by impulse than by fixed principle and steady purpose. There is no part of his life that he looked back upon with so much satisfaction as his army experiences. They cost him more than most persons, for he had scarcely known a well day since he left the service. While he had never held political office, he was ever an active politician. He has been a conscientious Republican, almost since the organization of the party; gladly contributing his time and means to further its measures. It was characteristic of him to give his whole energies to whatever he believed to be right, in principle, and expedient in policy; he never believed in, or advocated half-way measures. He was married in 1857 to Miss Lovania Ware, of Champion. They had two children, Jennie G., who was married to Truman A. Thayer, and who died in 1872. and Flora M., who died in 1879. He has been, for some years, a resident of Great Bend, where he was a merchant and postmaster for many years. He died there suddenly February 6, 1895, much regretted. His widow survives him.

REV. ELIJAH HARR, D. D.,

Was the third son and fifth child of the family. He was born April 20, 1841. In early life he was very frail, and for some years it was doubtful whether he would grow to manhood. He early evinced a desire for an education, and availed himself of every opportunity for reading and study. At the age of 15 he began to attend the Gouverneur Seminary. Here he fitted for an

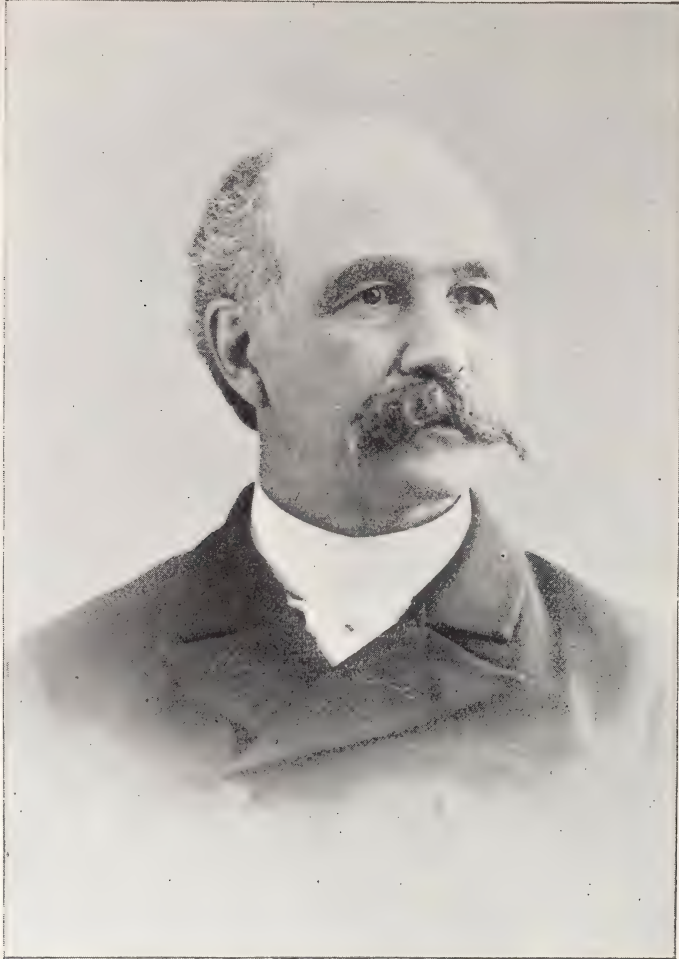
advanced standing in college, teaching winters from the time he was 16, and attending the fall and spring terms. Circumstances prevented his completion of the college course, upon which he had set his heart, and after some time spent in teaching at Evans Mills and West Carthage, he entered what is now the Theological Department of Boston University, from which he graduated in 1863. He at once entered upon the work of the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, having successive pastorates in Iliou, Syracuse and Auburn. While in the latter city, at the instance of the Presbyterian pastors, Hamilton College conferred upon him the degree of M. A., in recognition of his scholarly attainments. The same degree was also conferred, a few years after, by Syracuse University, which was founded while Dr. Harr was pastor in that city, and in which he has always taken a great interest.

Until 1882 he was a member of the Central New York Conference, taking the most important appointments within its bounds, and serving for years as Conference Secretary, an office entailing great responsibilities and affording large influence. In the fall of 1882 he was called to Walnut Street Church, Chelsea, Mass., in the New England Conference. Here he at once took high rank, and was greatly in demand as a platform speaker and lecturer.

One of the elements of Dr. Harr's popularity in the various cities in which he has labored, has been his interest as a citizen, as well as a public teacher and clergyman, in all public questions. These he has discussed in the pulpit and on the platform freely and fearlessly. During his pastorate in Chelsea he was unanimously invited by the city government to give the oration at its memorial service for General Grant.

In 1886 the Maverick Congregational Church of Boston gave him an unanimous call to become its pastor, and he remained with them between seven and eight years, when he was called to Piedmont Church, Worcester, Mass., where he now (1894) resides. The Boston Herald, on the eve of his departure from that city, said: "Without the slightest sensationalism he discusses all the topics of the day, and subjects that alike interests old and young. His popularity is by no means confined to his own congregation, or even to Boston. He is possessed of considerable reputation as an after-dinner speaker, and delivered many addresses in the late conflict on the school question. He is broad-minded and has a fine command of language, and as an extemporaneous speaker he has few superiors in Boston. He is especially popular with young people, in whom he takes a great interest, and he has addressed from the platform members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor in all parts of the State."

His denomination has shown their confidence in his judgment and business sagacity



REV. ELIJAH HORR, D. D.

by placing him upon some of the most important of their boards of trust. He is a corporate member and upon the prudential committee of the American Board; is a member of the executive committee of the American Association; also of the Sunday School and Publishing Society, and a director of the American Congregational Association.

In 1864 he married Miss Bessie Winslow, daughter of Hon John Winslow, of Watertown, N. Y. They have three children, viz: Dr. Albert Winslow, of Boston; Katharine Pease, wife of Frederick B. Lovejoy, of Boston, and John W., now a lad of 15 years.

ALBERT VEDDER HORR

Was the fourth son, born February 18, 1843. He was a sturdy, mischievous boy of an un-

usually happy disposition. In boyhood he was little inclined "to take account of stock" before engaging in any of the expeditions and escapades, so often characteristic of enterprising boys in a country village. He was a recognized leader, though inclined, in his early days, to be somewhat reckless of consequences, still he was always fertile in resources, and if his thoughtless daring sometimes led his young companions into scrapes, his steady bravery and persistence always helped to extricate them. He attained his growth very early, and with it seemed to have unusual maturity of judgment. He enlisted in his brother Wesley's company at the age of 17, and when the regiment was disbanded, after nine months of service, he was an orderly sergeant. He remained in Washington for several months in the service

of the government, and then returned to Carthage, where he remained for part of a year, when he began to recruit a company for the 20th New York Cavalry. He was commissioned a second lieutenant, and when the regiment went into camp at Sackets Harbor was promoted to a first lieutenantcy before it left the State. When the regiment first went to the front it was employed in several long cavalry raids, which tested the quality, pluck and endurance of the men and hardened them for the service that was to follow. The rare executive ability of Captain Horr was soon recognized, and during much of the time that he was connected with the 20th Regiment, he was on detached service, acting as assistant provost marshal of Eastern Virginia, with headquarters at Great Bridge, and as aide-de-camp on the staff of different generals in the Army of the James. In this capacity he was among the first white men of our army who entered Richmond, being on the staff of General Kautz, who was in command of the colored troops on that eventful morning. On the next day he was one of the escort of President Lincoln on his visit to the captured city, but a few days before his assassination. He remained in the army until the close of the war. Soon after, he removed to St. Joseph, Mo., where for ten years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, in company with his brother. In 1876 he returned to Carthage and engaged in business until his death, July 26, 1882. Capt. Horr was twice married—in 1863 to Miss Emma D. VanNess, of Carthage, who died in 1864, and in 1872 to Miss Imo Cheney, of Mechanicsburg, Ohio, who survived him a few years, dying July 6, 1891. An only son,

Elijah, survives the family. This young man is now away, a student in school.

Albert had the happy faculty of making strong friends and holding them. He was a man of unusual energy of character and executive ability. He readily won the respect and easily held the confidence of associates, whether in business or army life. Quick of perception and fertile in resources, he was fitted to lead and command men by the confidence with which he inspired them. The old soldiers who knew him in camp and field loved and honored him. He is buried in the Carthage cemetery in sight of the home of his childhood.

CHARLES ABNER HARR,

THE youngest son and child, was born just outside of the limits of Carthage, upon a farm, which his father owned for some years, and at this time, on account of impaired health, was occupying, October 19, 1850. He attended school in Carthage and pursued a business course in a commercial college in Syracuse, N. Y. After clerking for some years in his father's store, he went to St. Joseph, Mo., engaging in business with his brothers, Wesley and Albert. In 1874 he returned to his native place, forming a partnership with his brother Albert. He is a man of amiable characteristics, popular with his fellow-citizens, a prominent member of the Methodist church and of several local organizations.

In 1871 he was married to Miss Jennie A. VanPelt, of Carthage. They have three children, Louisa Stewart, Wilma Gertrude, and Charles Albert.

WILLIAM ALLEN PECK

WAS the son of Allen and Ann (Gilbert) Peck, who came from Connecticut quite early in the settlement of Carthage. William was educated in the common schools of Carthage, completing his scholastic education at Cazenovia, N. Y. After receiving his education he entered the store of Elijah Horr, and there he received a part of his mercantile education, completing it at Mobile, Ala. When about 25 years of age he commenced business as a merchant with the late Hon. D. C. West, and the firm of West & Peck continued until Mr. West removed to Lowville. Mr. Peck then continued in trade on his own responsibility until 1861, when he retired from active business. He sold his goods to Horace Hooker. In 1850 he married Susanna C. Budd, and they reared two children, William A. and Allen G., the latter being the popular cashier of the First National Bank of Carthage.

Few men passed through a long mercantile career in their native town and left behind them a memory so sweet and lasting as William A. Peck. He was in all respects a

companionable man—one who invited friendship by being always friendly. He was perhaps more universally mourned than any one who ever lived in Carthage, for he grew up with the town and knew all its people. He died in his 40th year, a young man.

THE BUDD FAMILY.

JOSEPH C. BUDD, one of the celebrated firm of Budd & Bones, the iron masters, who ran the blast furnace at Carthage for many years, was a resident of Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, where the family is well remembered. His first employment in Carthage was as a clerk in the land office of Mr. LeRay. While there employed his attention was attracted by the fine opportunities then presented for manufacturing charcoal iron, which then commanded a high price, but is now an almost unknown factor upon the market. In 1820 he married Susanna Coffeen, and about that time, in company with his brother-in-law, William Bones, he began to manufacture iron, thus continuing for a



WILLIAM ALLEN PECK.

number of years. Joseph Budd built the series of five bridges connecting the islands with the main land, long since destroyed.

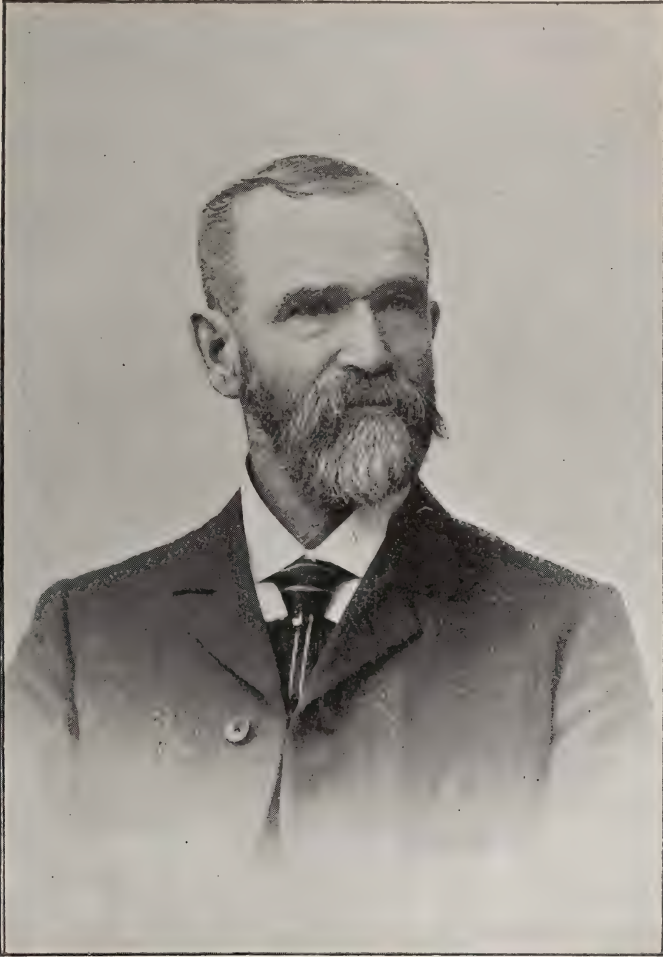
Mr. Budd had three brothers: Dr. Benj. S., Samuel A. and Paul. His own family were Miriam, who married Abner Gilbert (deceased); Susanna C., wife of William A. Peck; John C., who died in Brooklyn about 1888; Joseph P., who is now living in the State of Washington; Thomas R., now living in Carthage; Caroline P., who died in 1863, and Rebecca L., who died in June, 1894.

In person, Joseph C. Budd was of commanding height, erect and dignified. He had the bearing of a gentleman of the old school, courteous, affable, but not inviting familiarity. He enjoyed the confidence of the people, having once been a Representative in the Legislature. He died in Carthage in 1868. His wife died in 1880, respected by all.

Miriam S., daughter of Joseph Budd, who married Abner H. Gilbert, was a life-long resident of Carthage. They had three children. Miss Susanna is the last representative of her father's family in Carthage. Wm. A., her brother, died in Gouverneur in 1891, aged 31 years. Mrs. Miriam Gilbert died April 23, 1894, aged 70 years, surviving her husband over 20 years.

One of the aged persons of the county was Samuel A. Budd, who lived to be over 90 years of age. He was a well-known character in Carthage for many years, and was a soldier of the War of 1812. Another aged person was Mrs. Lavinia Budd, wife of Samuel A. Budd, long a resident of Carthage, where she died at an advanced age. They were both a very long-lived and industrious family, as their record shows, and they are well remembered in Carthage.

MARCUS P. MASON,



ONE of the most intelligent, progressive and amiable citizens of Carthage, was born in Amsterdam, Montgomery county, in 1835. His father was a manufacturer, who came into New York from Massachusetts early in the twenties. Marcus P., therefore, became possessed of mechanical ideas by natural inheritance, which may explain his inclination toward productive industry. He received a fair primary education in the common schools of his neighborhood, supplemented by a year and a half in the best schools of Battle Creek, Mich., where he made his home with an uncle, a manufacturer of that city. Returning East, he next attended the New York Conference Seminary for Young Men, at Charlottsville, N. Y. This completed his scholastic education.

His devotion to mechanical pursuits had its first practical application in his father's manufactory. A young friend of his had been up in the Black River country, and was somewhat enthusiastic in his account of the desirable advantages of Carthage as a business centre. This induced young Mason to venture into this Northern section, his capital being \$200 in cold cash, and with it he began the manufacture of broom handles on a small scale, afterwards increasing the business. His father then became a partner, under the firm name of H. Mason & Son, his father still residing at Amsterdam, N. Y. They rented the saw-mill of Samuel Davis and Samuel Myers, and added the manufacture of wood pumps with iron fixtures. They kept peddlers on the road selling

pumps in the counties of Albany, Montgomery and Fulton, Mr. Mason, Sr., giving that portion of the business his personal attention. After running the pump business several years, the firm sold that branch, and M. P. Mason bought his father's interest. In addition to his Carthage business, he bought a mill at Deer River, and carried on the manufacture of broom-handles, window-shade rollers and slats. He then converted his Carthage mill into a manufactory of map-rollers and mountings for mounting maps, and for 25 years has made all that class of goods consumed in the United States. He

turning out about 150 dozen per day of gentlemen's merino and wool hosiery. Mr. Mason attended to his own sales, visiting nearly all the large cities of the country, and coming in direct contact with the jobbing trade. This business he continued for many years, giving employment to about 100 hands. A few years ago he sold his knitting-mill machinery and business to a concern at Pullman, Illinois, and it was transferred to that point.

About 1882 he turned his attention to investments in real estate, in the leading cities of the West and Northwest, including Kan-



RESIDENCE OF MARCUS P. MASON, WEST CARTHAGE.

soon afterward removed his works to West Carthage, purchasing the plant and water-rights of the Lathrop property. Here he largely increased his business, adding the manufacture of feather-duster handles, which he still continues, and makes the larger portion of such goods used in this country.

In 1873 he built a knitting-mill, and began the manufacture of knit underwear, in addition to his other branches of business. After the failure of Jay Cook and the attendant panic, the underwear business became somewhat depressed, and he converted his underwear mill into a hosiery manufactory,

sas City, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago. His plan was to purchase property, plot and grade it, putting through streets, and sometimes building upon it. In most of these ventures he has been remarkably successful, and he is still owner of landed property in several of the largest cities of the West, his judgment upon land values being frequently solicited by other dealers in real estate.

Mr. Mason is eminently democratic in his manner and easily approached. He is popular as a citizen, having represented the town of Champion on the Board of Supervisors,

though his general plan has been to decline all political honors. He comes of a long-lived family, his mother, who was Miss Abigail Adams Wheelock, died at the residence of her son, in West Carthage, in 1893, in her 85th year, and his father, Horace Mason, died in Amsterdam, aged 80 years.

Mr. Mason was married to Miss Hattie M. Angel, daughter of Edwin Angel, of Carthage. Three children have been born to them, two of whom are deceased, and one, a beautiful boy, Clinton, gives great promise of being a comfort to his parents.

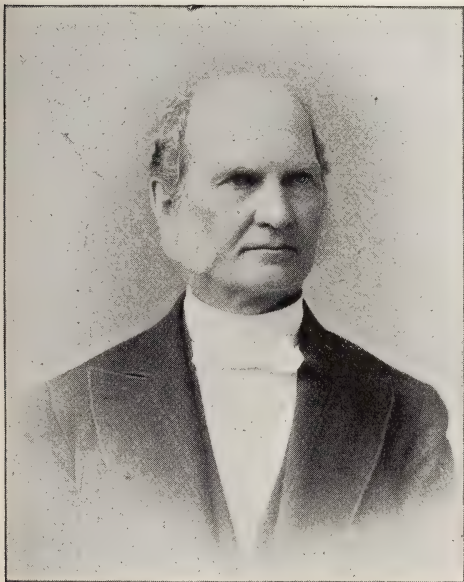
Mr. Mason has been a successful man, but he has earned all he has of this world's goods. In West Carthage stands his elegant mansion, shown upon another page, and it is

literally filled with unique and elegant furniture, beautiful statuary and many works of art which have been selected with wise discrimination in the art centres of Europe, and it is doubted whether another dwelling in Northern New York can show more elegant fittings or greater taste in their selection.

The Mason family in America descended from two brothers, who came from England early in the 16th century. One settled in Virginia, and the other in Massachusetts. At the burning of Medfield, Mass., in the King Philip Indian War, but one Mason child was saved from that massacre, and from him have sprung all the Masons in this country. Lowell Mason, the distinguished musician, is one of these descendants.

ERWIN ANDREW HAMMOND

Was born in Carthage in 1825. He was the son of John D. and Hellanah (Settle) Hammond. His father, John D., was a contemporary of Brodhead, and his assistant. Brodhead and Hammond ran the first line of survey through the Northern wilderness in 1798, and located the base line, from which all subsequent surveys have been pred-



ERWIN ANDREW HAMMOND.

icated. They afterward, near 1816, completed and verified their work.

John D. Hammond died in 1836, aged 56 years, leaving his widow with 12 children. Erwin A. was then 11 years old. He was an ambitious boy, anxious to help his widowed mother. He was the first one to carry the

mail from Carthage over the direct route to Watertown, via Great Bend and Felts Mills. This journey he performed three times each week, covering both ways the same day, and once a week he carried the mail from Carthage to Evans Mills, via Great Bend, Felts Mills and LeRaysville. He began to learn the hatter's trade in Carthage with Isaac Cutler, completing his apprenticeship in Utica. Returning to Carthage, he commenced business for himself in 1846, and remained four years. He then moved to Utica and established himself in the hat, cap and fur trade, which business he conducted on Genesee street until 1882. Since then Mr. Hammond has retired from active business. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in Northern New York, being a charter member of Tohopeka Lodge of Carthage, instituted in 1848. He is also one of the oldest Masons and Knights Templar in this part of the country, and is a member of the Masonic Veteran's Association of Central New York.

He married Miss Elizabeth E. Hill, of Martinsburg, in 1848, and they have reared five children: Julia H., wife of Richard W. Sherman, of Utica; Eugene M., now deceased; Alice Maria, who died at the age of 16 years; Cornelia E. and Mary Louise, who resides at home. Mrs. Hammond died in 1893, much lamented; to her own family her loss was irreparable. Since the death of his sister, Mrs. Marcus Bickford, September 13, 1894, Mr. E. A. Hammond is the oldest surviving member of the family, and the only one, excepting Teranus P., the youngest of the family, who resides in Carthage.

Mrs. Hellanah Hammond, widow of John D., died March 22, 1864, aged 73. She was highly respected, a consistent member of the Baptist Church, and a model mother. The large family of children all reached maturity and are well known in Carthage and vicinity. Those not already mentioned are Catharine A., the eldest of the family; Theodore S., Junius D., Charles B., William Morris,

Caroline M. (Mrs. Henry Empey), John W., Miriam M. (Mrs. Alva Wilson), Helen (Mrs. F. G. Connell). These nine are all deceased.

Mr. E. A. Hammond well remembers when in his earliest boyhood, there were still remaining some portions of the five bridges, beginning at Tannery Island, that spanned the river by individual structures from one island to another. Some of the stringers of these bridges were remaining as late as 1888. He described the prevalence in Carthage of the "*morus multicaulis*" or silk-worm fever, which attacked so many communities in those early days. The plan was to plant the *morus multicaulis* tree, the leaves of which would be food for the silk-worm, purchase the worms, and at once enter upon the manufacture of silk. A family named Leonard came to Carthage from Lowville, and made preparations for manufacturing silk upon an extensive scale. The proposed industry was a taking business, because it

would give employment to women and children at home. The Leonards entered heartily into this project, but met with many discouragements. The appliances then in use for winding the delicate cocoons, were crude and unsatisfactory, and that made much waste. This, with many other draw-backs, resulted in the abandonment of the business. The Leonards finally lost all they had invested, and gradually they removed from the town, not one of their descendants now residing there.

The old "cocoonery" was a long building which stood next to the garden of Martin Rugg, on Mechanic street, and is now moved back a few feet and used for a barn.

Had we space, Mr. Hammond's many other pleasant reminiscences might be related, but, as with many others, we are obliged to limit the space, for it would be simply impossible to insert as many personal sketches in each town as we would desire.

THE WENDLER MACHINE COMPANY.

IN November, 1892, Julius Spiro, Alexander Wendler and Wm. H. Munro purchased of the Empire Steam Pump Company their plant, situated on West End avenue, in Carthage. Through the enterprise of these gentlemen the machine shop was enlarged, a large iron foundry added, and various other improvements made. The object of this enterprise was the manufacture of machinery for pulp and paper mills. Their business was prosperous from the start, in spite of the hard times all over the country.

During the years 1892-93 the large sulphite pulp mill at Pyrites, N. Y., known as the High Falls Sulphite Pulp and Mining Company, was designed and built under the supervision of this concern. Through Mr. Wendler's influence this Sulphite Company was formed, with a capital of \$200,000. It is the only sulphite mill in the United States which uses pyrites ore in the place of sulphur in the manufacture of the liquor for digesting the wood.

In 1893 Mr. Wendler purchased the interests of Messrs. Munro and Spiro and the business was continued under the name of Wendler & Co. Under this management the business continued to prosper, and soon assumed such proportions that it was decided to enlarge the works a second time, and Wendler & Co. concluded to form a stock company. The new company filed their articles of incorporation under the name of "Wendler Machine Company," and September, 1894, received their charter. At a meeting of the stockholders, Messrs. A. Wendler, C. H. Remington, J. G. Jones, A. Drewson and Curt Nicolai were elected directors. Since the organization of this company, the capacity of the machine shop has been doubled, and a commodious brass and bronze foundry added. These buildings were completed about Janu-

ary 1, 1895, and equipped throughout with the most modern improvements in the way of machinery, electric light, steam heating, etc., so that to-day the company has one of the most complete plants for the manufacture of their special line of machinery in Northern New York. In fact this company is the only concern in the United States manufacturing as a specialty sulphite mill machinery. It controls many valuable patents for machinery used in sulphite paper mills, and has built up a reputation in this line all over the country.

A. Wendler, the president and manager of the concern, was born in Zschopau, Germany, in 1863. His father, Carl Wendler, is interested in pulp and paper mills at that place, and gave him the best education. After graduating at the Royal College at Chemnitz he studied in Hanover and Berlin, and received his degree as chemical engineer. At the age of 25, after learning his trade in one of the largest paper mills in Germany, he started on a trip through different countries in Europe and at last came to America, where he worked in some of the best paper mills and machine shops. After three years of hard work he returned to Europe on a visit, and on his return went into partnership with Mr. Spiro, and opened an office as engineers for pulp and paper mills, introducing his patents, together with the latest machinery invented for the pulp industry. One year later the firm of Munro, Spiro & Wendler was organized in order to manufacture their own machinery, which firm was succeeded by Wendler & Company, and finally the Wendler Machine Company was organized, and continue the business, although this enterprising concern has met with some embarrassment, its future is now assured. Its loss to Carthage would be deplored.



CARLOS L. FREDERICK,

THE oldest merchant in Carthage, N. Y., was born in Perry, Ohio, July 19, 1829. His opportunities for education were very limited, but he had born in him that sincere regard for learning, which makes its possessor pay the price for its acquisition, thankfully devoting every spare moment of his time to that coveted end. Under favorable environment he developed into the hardy, resolute youth. The father having died when he was but one and a half years old, the family removed to Chittenango, Madison county. In 1844 he entered a drug store at Auburn, N. Y., as clerk, and thence forward his life has been devoted to the honorable business he chose at that early age. Remaining at Auburn three years, he removed to Syracuse in 1847, just as he was emerging toward legal manhood, casting there his first vote in favor of making that important village a city, as well as his political vote for Lewis Cass for president. In February, 1850, he married Miss Sophia Paddock, of Mentz, Cayuga county, N. Y.

In May, 1850, he opened a store in Carthage, receiving his goods via Oswego and Sackets Harbor. His coming was the means of introducing many improvements among the merchants of that town, who had been content to use the old-fashioned oil lamps for lighting their stores; but Mr. Frederick brought out the article known commercially as "camphene," which gave a brilliant, clear light, and the oil lamps in public soon fell into "innocuous desuetude." This is but one illustration of his way of introducing many improvements.

His seven years of service as a pharmacist gave great confidence to the public in his business, and his reputation in that respect is not confined to this section. Being always progressive, and slightly aggressive, Mr. Frederick has been independent in every thing. He has always been active in every improvement of Carthage, the home of his youth and his later years. He has probably, first and last, had more young men who have become successful pharmacists under his tutelage than any other merchant in Jefferson county. They are scattered at several places over the State, and are known as well grounded in their business.

The persistency of Mr. Frederick was well demonstrated in his contest with the Guardian Insurance Company, whose merited inglorious end was brought about by the search-light of investigation which Mr. Frederick's case brought to bear upon that organization after it had attempted to declare as "lapsed" a policy of \$2,000, which was derelict, but only technically, as the company had purposely dropped the usual notice for renewal. The outrage thus attempted, and the publicity given to the case through Mr. Frederick's efforts, before the Legislature for four long years of persistent effort, at last forced the enactment of the now well-

known law which requires 30 days' notice to be given of the day of falling due of any premium, no matter whether such notice is waived or not by the terms of the policy, or by its fine-type conditions, so seldom read.

Mr. Frederick's habit of keeping well up with the march of public progress, and indeed a little ahead of the procession, is shown in the marked improvement of his storefront—building it anew with plate-glass windows, leaving it one of the finest drug and prescription stores in the northern part of the State. Here he manufactures the medicines with which his name has been long identified, among which is the noted Lungwort Syrup, in use in nearly every household in the country.



CARLOS L. FREDERICK.

Nor has he devoted all his powers to the accumulation of property, though in that he has been more than moderately successful. He was in his early youth a leader in all the movements relating to the advancement of the common-school interests of Carthage. In company with able contemporaries, he is one of those who can point to the fine High School building, finished in 1887, now a prominent object in Carthage, as an outgrowth of his efforts in obtaining its present site, for he was a trustee under the old law, when, through his efforts and his co-trustees, the change was made to the Union Free School system. In that effort his labors are appreciated, and will be remembered long after he has joined the great majority.

Mr. Frederick has been in business many years—so long that his daily business routine is now his life. He is noted in being one of the best business advertisers in the country, and believes strongly in printer's ink. His style of advertising is very unique and original. He means to wear out, not rust out, although greatly afflicted by present poor health and inability to get about with celerity. He has ever taken an active interest in politics, and until 1856 was a life-long Democrat, when he broke away from the unpatriotic traditions of that once powerful party, and voted for Fremont, since which time he has acted with the Republicans. He has held several town offices, and has peremptorily declined to have his name presented for positions of larger responsibility. He may be classed as an earnest partisan who, while not desiring office, would follow no party, "right or wrong," and the influence of such men is always powerful.

Take him all in all, Mr. Frederick is an unique and interesting character—a man of positive ideas, of a growth that has made the town a synonym for energy, for real pluck and for independence.

He owns and enjoys three beautiful islands in the St. Lawrence river, and owns Oakside Park, on Wellsley Island, as well as quite an interest in Round Island Park. He has a fine cottage on Frederick Island, where he and his family have spent their vacation for many years. He was the pioneer and the first cottager in all that section now dotted with summer residences, where is now Thousand Island Park and its surroundings. He was aggressive, and a leader in this as in other matters of public interest. We extract the following from the Carthage Republican, of September 5, 1894:

Golden anniversaries are rare, in any department of life, but especially so in a business field, with its shifting, changing fortunes. Our successful and skillful druggist, Mr. C. L. Frederick, has attained the proud distinction of having served 50 consecutive years in this important and intricate art. While he has seen many business houses rise and fall since 1844, he has gone steadily, surely onward, until he has won a competence, and best of all, a character for unswerving integrity, golden, like the mortar which he uses, *secundum artem*. Still hale and hearty, with brain keen and alert, the Republican extends hearty greetings, and hopes that for many years to come it may be our pleasure to give precedence among the list of veteran business men, to the name of C. L. Frederick.

PATRICK SOMERVILLE STEWART,

A NATIVE of Edinburgh, Scotland, was born in 1790. When 14 years of age he shipped before the mast as a common sailor, and came to America. In 1815 he was so fortunate as to secure employment in the distinguished LeRay family, for that meant ad-



PATRICK SOMERVILLE STEWART.

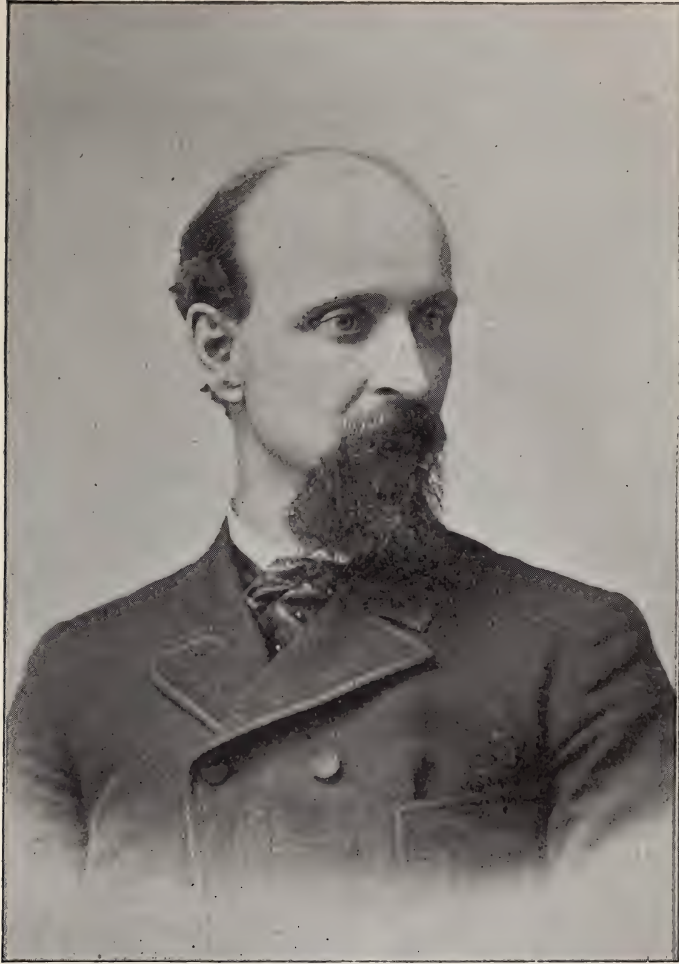
vancement from one position to another, as was the custom of that nobleman in dealing with all his employes. Young Stewart's natural sagacity, good judgment and sterling qualities were such that he gained the entire confidence of his employer, and in 1835 he had full power as Mr. LeRay's attorney and the care of his large estate. Mr. Stewart has had eight children. In February, 1876, his beloved wife died, aged 86. He was a Methodist in his religious affiliations, and a generous contributor to that organization.

In politics he was first a Whig, then a Republican. He was a peculiar character; possessed of an indomitable will, independent, positive, energetic in the maintenance of his principles, he was yet a man of much tenderness, and would sacrifice himself to serve a friend. He died in November, 1874, aged 84 years, leaving a reputation in no wise tainted by anything unjust.

John Stewart became a resident of Carthage about the same time as his brother Patrick, and for many years lived an exemplary Christian life. His widow and sister Ellen live at an advanced age, with Mrs. Stewart's daughter Sarah, (Mrs. B. Vroman, of Champion). These two ladies, possessing peculiarly happy dispositions, are of the kind that never grow old, looking forward to the reward of the faithful.

Patrick Somerville Stewart was in many ways remarkable. The writer met him as clerk when he was supervisor from Wilna. The town never had a more faithful officer, nor one who took a greater delight in doing a duty to the best of his ability.

HON. ALLEN E. KILBY



THE subject of this sketch, was born in Henderson, Jefferson county, New York, August 13, 1842. His father, George Kilby, was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of New York State. Both were noted for their strength of character and kindly qualities of sympathy and good will. The subject of this sketch early manifested a desire for books, and soon formed the resolution to make his way through college. This was not easy where so much money was required, and the family wealth was small. The proceeds of the home farm were needed to meet the demands of the family, and so young Kilby made up his mind to pay his own way by teaching school. He went from the district school at Henderson to Union Academy, Belleville, N. Y., from which he graduated

with high honors in 1866. He taught school winters to earn money to pay his expenses, and for a portion of the time, "boarded himself"—a phrase well known to many a poor student working his own way through school at this famous academy. From Union Academy he entered St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York, and graduated therefrom in 1869, with a well won record for scholarship of the highest excellence. There, as at Union Academy, he had to rely on his own personal exertions for earning money to pay his college expenses; and his vacations were given always to hard work. The writer has known him to reach home from college on Saturday evening and go to work on the farm Monday morning—working through the summer without a single

day's vacation, in order that the modest sum needed for the following college term might be provided. Entering the St. Lawrence University Law School in 1869, he graduated in the following year. While in college he was appointed tutor in history, mathematics and Latin, and remained a year after graduating as instructor in mathematics. He was then chosen to the chair of pure mathematics in the University, but resigned the position to engage in the practice of the law. He was married to Miss Alice A. Johnson, daughter of Lynda and Fales Johnson, of Henderson, in 1871, and settled in Carthage the same year for the practice of his profession. Two children blessed this happy union, Ralph Lawrence, born July 5, 1880, and Bertha Alice, born August 4, 1883. From the first, Mr. Kilby made his mark as a close student, an excellent legal adviser, and a man of high character. Such qualities won for him the early confidence of the people, and age and experience brought him an increasing volume of legal business in his early professional career. In 1884 he was elected Member of Assembly from the first district of Jefferson county by the largest majority ever given in that district, and re-elected in November, 1885. He took a high position in the Legislature as a painstaking member, and one of the keenest students of all measures presented in the Assembly. Nothing escaped his laborious and faithful examination of bills laid before that body, and while he modestly refrained from taking part in debates to any great extent, he was recognized as a leading and safe authority on all matters coming before the Legislature. He served on the committees on judiciary, banks, public education, and on two-thirds and three-fifths bills, with great credit and acceptance. During his two years' service in the Assembly he refused all passes from railroads and always paid his full fare wherever he went. His view was that no public legislator should accept favors from railway corporations, whose interests might be antagonistic to the rights and best interests of the people. In 1891 his name was prominently mentioned as candidate for county judge, and the strong endorsement he received was gratifying proof of the esteem in which he was held in his native county.

Mr. Kilby, at this writing, is in his fifty-first year, and presents an all-round character for legal attainments and business ability seldom surpassed by one of his age in country life, and who has had to make his own way unaided by wealth and without the assistance of powerful friendly influence. He is a trustee of St. Lawrence University and vice-president of the First National Bank of Carthage, N. Y. Upright and downright in character, possessing a rare equipment of general and legal learning, untiring in the discharge of every duty to his clients and to every-day life, Allen E. Kilby presents an object lesson of a self-made

man—"four square to all the winds that blow"—and worthy of the fullest respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens. Mature in judgment, inflexible in his opinions, stainless in his personal honor, and brave and true in his friendship—a loving and tender father, a faithful and affectionate husband—the subject of this brief sketch adds dignity to his profession and honor to the citizenship of his native country.

A. D. S.

JAMES PERRY HODGKINS.

JAMES PERRY HODGKINS, who died in his 78th year, on the 18th of November, 18—, was the oldest resident of Carthage, having resided there continuously since 1819, with the exception of a short absence. He was born in Kingsbury, Washington county, N. Y. He left there at the age of 16, coming to Carthage with his uncle, John Hodgkins, who built a foundry in what is now West Carthage, near the site of Coburn's mill. Under his uncle's instruction he became a worker in iron, in almost every department of which he exhibited great skill and enterprise, until it became a common remark that he could make anything that could be produced from iron. His whole active life was spent in business connected with the iron industry and with public works—he having been a contractor on the Black River Canal and the Utica & Black River Railroad, the latter of which he was one of the earliest promoters. The piers of the railroad bridge which span the river at Carthage, were built by him in the year 1852; and although the superstructure was not completed until 18 years later, the work was found to have been so well done and they were found in such a good state of preservation that nothing was required to render it a safe foundation. Mr. Hodgkins was a cousin of Alvin H. Perry, who won the renowned victory on Lake Erie over the British fleet, and in his youth enjoyed the privileges of an intercourse with that hero, which no doubt had the effect of turning his attention to political and public affairs, in which he felt an uncommon interest. A firm believer in the principles of the Democratic party, not only in the days of its prosperity and glory, but in the dark days of its adversity, he adhered to its fortunes with undeviating affection and confidence. He never could consent to accept any office outside of the town in which he resided. As a neighbor and friend he was universally esteemed; genial and sociable, he was a great favorite with all classes. Possessing an exceedingly retentive memory, his mind was stored with so much of the early history of this part of the State, that he was always relied upon for information of that character. He married Miss Julia A. Johnson, who survives him, residing with her daughter, Mrs. G. B. Farrington, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Hodgkins is well remembered by the author of this History, for he was kind to us when a poor boy learning a trade.

CAPT. H. J. WELCH



Is a native of Chenango county, N. Y., and was born in the village of Norwich, July 17, 1834. His parents were born in Stonington, Conn., and at an early day migrated to Norwich, where they carved out of the wilderness a home on the banks of the Canasawacta Creek, from which source have sprung a numerous progeny, the greater part of whom are settled in the towns of Oxford, Greene, Bainbridge and Afton. The Captain was educated in the academies of Homer and Oxford. He read law with Col. John Wait, of Norwich, and was admitted to the bar in Binghamton in 1861. In the fall of 1862 he removed to Carthage, and for a short time practiced law with Charles T. Hammond; subsequently he opened an office by himself and for several years occupied rooms with

the Hon. Marcus Bickford. In August, 1864, permit was given by the State to raise a regiment for the War of the Rebellion. Under this permit a regiment was raised, known as the 186th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, in which the subject of this sketch was captain of a company.

After the war the Captain came back to his adopted village, where he has since resided, and practiced his profession. He organized the Carthage Fire Department; was elected four times president, and as an executive officer made the most efficient one it ever had. He straightened the street grade and the sidewalks, built the first stone cross-walks, caused the fences to be removed and the parking system to be carried out, the streets to be lighted and an equality of

taxation established. He is one of the best campaign orators in the State; has been and is an active G. A. R. man, and in 1888 was commander of E. B. Steele Post, No. 269. He is a lawyer, well grounded in elementary principles, possessing those rare qualifications which make one of the best trial lawyers in Northern New York.

The Captain, besides his legal skill and literary attainments, is the inventor of 21 patents, among which is the Pneumatic Horse Shoe and the Glass Tube and Changeable Center Fish Bait. He was married in 1864 to Zeolade, daughter of Orson and Sophia Warren. His home is a delightful one, in the very heart of the town.

JOSEPH PARKER BROWNELL,

LONG a citizen of Carthage, and well known as a very reliable surveyor (and possessing a most accurate knowledge of the original surveys of all this section), was born in Duanesburg, Schenectady county, N. Y., January 9, 1827. He was the son of Cornelius and Mary (Rulison) Brownell. He came to Carthage in 1849, and for a time taught school, becoming finally an assistant to his uncle, Nelson Rulison, for many years the surveyor for the LeRay land office. About 30 years ago Mr. Brownell became the sole surveyor for the Carthage office, and at his death he

for many years, besides holding other offices. In 1856 he was married to Miss Parthena S., daughter of Mr. Osmyn Caswell, one of the pioneers of the town of Theresa, and a justice of the peace there for several years. They have reared four children, one daughter and three sons. The daughter, a teacher of much promise, preceded him to the better land some seven years ago. Hiram M. is a farmer. James Parker is a civil engineer, a graduate from Cornell University. Charles is foreman of the Carthage Tribune. The last two named reside in Carthage.

Mr. Brownell died in Carthage on Christmas day, 1894. With him was forever lost much that was of interest relating to the early surveys. He was a thinker and a student. He had always a ready answer to any question relating to his profession. The author of this History had occasion once to ask him the exact measure of the water-fall in the Black river at Carthage, as well as the width of the river at the point where the public bridge crosses. He gave me the figures without reference to any book. He was a methodical and exact man, the result of long training in his profession, a matter of the utmost consequence in a surveyor. He was a superior draughtsman, plotting with exactness and ease. Taking him all in all, he was a man whose loss comes near to being a public one, for the knowledge he largely possessed was of such a nature that it was of interest to all. His last sickness was a gradual fading out of "life's fitful fever." The writer was with him and his devoted wife at Bonaparte lake last summer, and anticipated his speedy restoration to health, a hope that has not had fulfillment. But his end was peace, for death had no terrors for him.

The father of Mrs. Brownell, Osmyn Caswell, Esq., was born in Connecticut in 1796, and came of old Puritan stock. Three of his mother's brothers were soldiers in the Revolutionary army, and fought for independence at Bunker Hill. Esquire Caswell was one of the writer's earliest friends, a truly honest, conscientious man. He was the first justice of the peace in that part of the town of Theresa where he resided. He was universally respected. He died in the town of Wilna in 1881. Mr. Brownell's esteemed wife is left to mourn for her husband. They were indeed, an exceptionally happy and industrious family.

J. A. H.



JOSEPH PARKER BROWNELL.

was the best known expert upon land questions in the counties of Jefferson, Lewis and Southern St. Lawrence. In his line of special work he made many friends and always kept them, a rare thing for any one to do. Mr. Brownell filled many places of trust and responsibility, all of which he conscientiously discharged. He had been a supervisor in Lewis county, a justice of the peace in Croghan for 18 years and held the same office in the village of Carthage; was also assessor

SIMEON FULTON,



For many years a well-known and respected citizen of the town of Wilna, was born in Vermont in 1809. He was the eldest son of Caleb Fulton, who was born in 1777 in Coleraine, Mass., and came to Wilna from Vermont in 1810, and built a log house on the farm where Mrs. Angelica Fulton (the wife of Elisha, Caleb's son) now resides. The privations incident to settlement in a new country afforded but little opportunity to acquire an education, but Simeon fitted himself for a life of usefulness, and soon became a referee for his neighbors and friends, who frequently sought his advice, and it was always considered reliable. In 1833 he was married to Larissa M., daughter of John and Susanna Smith. She came with her parents

from New Jersey to the town of Wilna when but one year old, and the country a dense wilderness. Being childless they generously adopted children, who became as dear to them as their own. They took Julia A. when a child, and she, with her husband (Myron Lewis, Jr., of Wilna) and their three children, have been a comfort to Mr. and Mrs. Fulton in their declining years. These grandchildren seemed to be the special object of Mr. Fulton's love and care after the demise of his beloved wife, which occurred in Wilna, March 29, 1890, at the age of 73 years. Thus was severed the sacred ties of over half a century's duration. Mrs. Fulton possessed many virtues which inspired love and commanded respect from all who formed her acquaint-

ance. Simeon Fulton was a man of many amiable and desirable qualities. Strictly honest in his dealings with his fellow men, he was ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy. He possessed untiring diligence and patience, which enabled him to accumulate a handsome property. He was a devoted husband and generous protector to his foster children, to whom he was very much attached. His grandchildren cannot say too much in his praise. But Mr. Fulton's superior ability was recognized outside of the immediate neighborhood where his life was spent. He represented the town of Wilna as supervisor in 1847-48-49. He was notary public and school commissioner many years, and held many minor offices in the town. He

was captain in the State militia. In 1891 he visited his birthplace in Vermont, accompanied by his grandson, E. Fulton Lewis.

An Universalist in belief, he lived as if in accord with the teachings of the Golden Rule. He died May 6, 1894, aged 85 years. "Truly a good man has fallen," was the expression of all who learned of the demise of Simeon Fulton. He was one more of those strong and honorable men who settled in the Black River country at an early day, and lived lives which justify us in calling them exceptional in all the qualities which make up true manhood. Principle was his guide, the light of reason his inspiration to duty. There were some like Mr. Fulton, but he had no superior.

THE STRICKLANDS

WERE a distinguished family among those Friends who came into Philadelphia, Jefferson county, early in the century, probably among the very first permanent settlers of that town. They were from the vicinity of Philadelphia, Pa., where they had long been an important family, and where their descendants still maintain the ability demonstrated by their ancestry. We give the biography of this entire family in Jefferson county, upon the next page. Miles and Seth, two of the sons of the original John Strickland, filled so important a position in the history of Jefferson county, that we single them out for special mention. We insert their biographical sketches in connection with the town of Wilna, because Mr. John E. Strickland, son of Seth and nephew of Miles, has for many years resided in the village of Carthage, a respected citizen and large property owner and tax-payer.

Miles Strickland was born in Bucks county, Pa., several years before his father removed to Philadelphia. He grew up on his father's farm, receiving a moderate education at the public school and partly from a Friend's school, established at Philadelphia at an early day. By profession he would naturally be classed as a farmer, but he was also a miller, he having been proprietor of the grist mill at Philadelphia in company with Mr. Edward Tucker, as well as engaged in other enterprises. As he grew in wealth and reputation as a financier, he gave up his other pursuits more and more, until at last his whole time was devoted to his own financial affairs. He married Miss Harriet A. Bronson, now deceased. He was a man of more than average capacity, and of excellent judgment, for which reason his advice was often sought by his neighbors. His business calling him often to Watertown, he finally made that city his home, and there he rounded out a useful and honorable life, dying March 17, 1893.

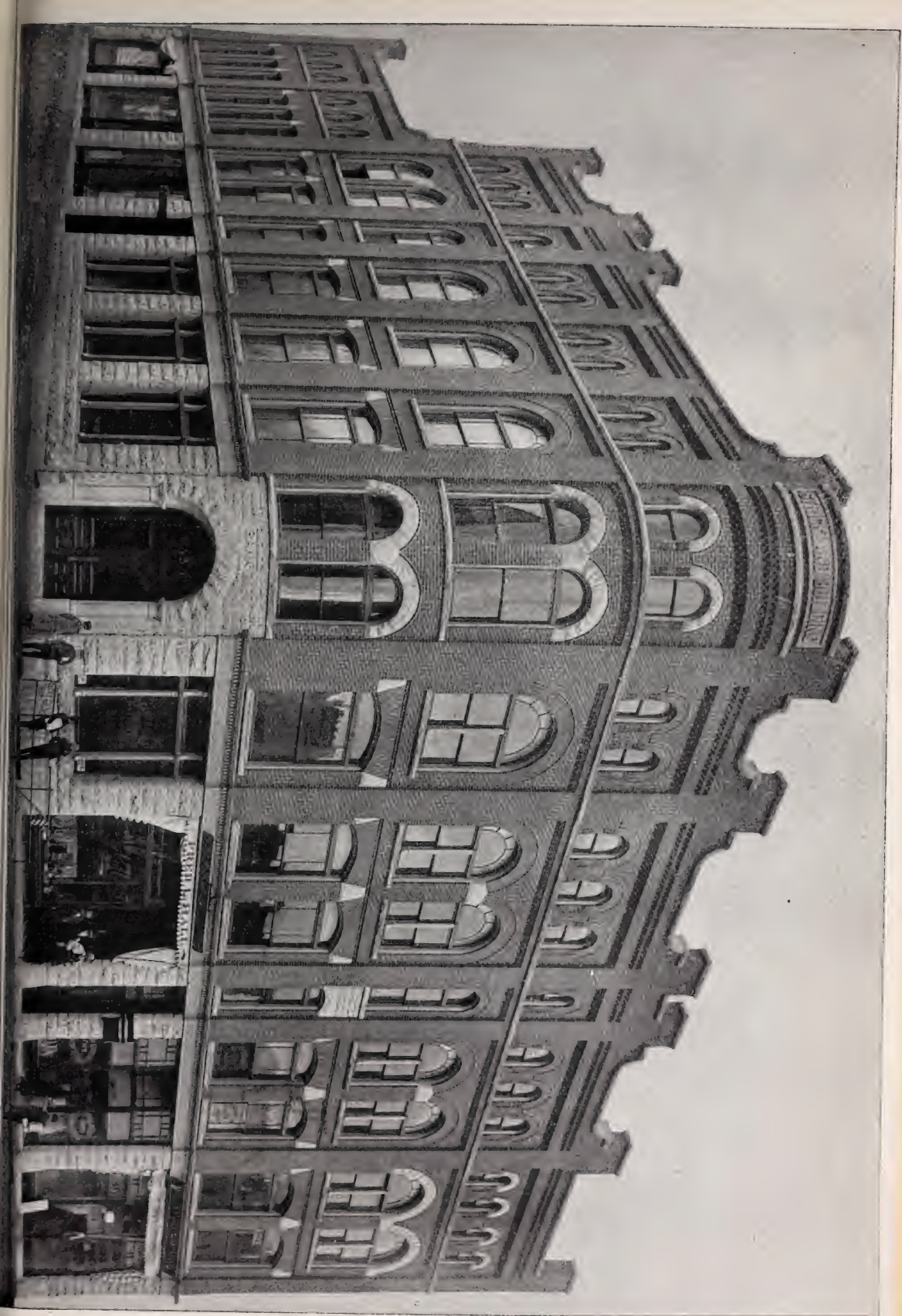
Seth Strickland, brother of the above, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1808, and ac-

companied his parents when they removed to the Black River country. The farm of his father was his home until he purchased a farm for himself, and entered upon his life-work. He married Miss Jane, daughter of Thomas Bones, another Pennsylvanian, a sister of William Bones, of the well-known iron firm of Budd & Bones, in active operation at Carthage in the forties. Mr. Strickland was a successful farmer, well known and universally respected. He died in 1873, leaving a comfortable fortune to be distributed among his children.

John E. Strickland, a leading and wealthy citizen of Carthage, was born in Philadelphia, N. Y., August 2, 1845. His early education was in the district school, supplemented by attendance at the Black River Literary Institute, at Watertown. His home was upon his father's farm until 19 years of age, when he entered the store of Mosher & Tucker at Philadelphia, where he remained about one and a half years, coming to Carthage in 1869, and entering the store of Bones & Frederick. In 1871 he went into the hardware business with Mr. John Rogers, the firm being Rogers & Strickland, which continued until 1879, when Mr. Strickland entered upon the business alone. In 1887 he received as a partner Mr. Henry M. Mosher, and the business is now conducted under the firm name of Strickland & Mosher.

October 9, 1873, Mr. Strickland married Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Collins Miller, of Deer River, N. Y. They have reared three interesting children, Ruth Louise, Seth Miller, and John Lyle. Their home is a typical one—solid but not ostentatious.

Mr. Strickland is the proprietor of the Strickland block, a new building in the center of the village. It was begun in February, 1893, and was fully completed in 1894. There is no more substantial building in the county, and it is a credit to Carthage, for many reasons. The front is pressed (Trenton, N. J.) brick, and, with the Ohio blue stone, forms a peculiarly fine and massive



combination. The front upon State street is 90 feet, and upon Mechanic street 105 feet. Mr. Griffin, of Watertown, was the architect. The mason and carpenter work has been done largely by Carthage mechanics, and they have produced a fine building.

PEDIGREE OF THE STRICKLAND FAMILY.

JOHN STRICKLAND was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1757. In 1806 he emigrated to Jefferson county, and located in Philadelphia, N. Y., then a part of LeRay. He was a member of the Society of Friends, and possessed of a genial and kindly disposition. He brought with him a sum exceeding \$25,000, with which he purchased 5,000 acres of land in that town. During the War of 1812 he bought supplies for the army, and at the termination of the war had a large quantity of supplies on hand, for which he received less than half their original cost. He was obliged to dispose of a portion of his land to pay off his indebtedness, after the accomplishment of which he had left of his once large estate only 220 acres. He died September 15, 1849; aged 92 years. At the age of 25 he married Margaret Stout, of German descent, with whom he resided 60 years. She died in 1853. Of their children, Eliza-

beth married Thomas Townsend, and died in 1864; John, Jr., married Rachel Townsend, and died in 1859; Sarah married Ezra Comley, and died in Pennsylvania in 1855; Deborah died in infancy; Ann married Edmund Tucker, and died in 1863; Mahlon married Mary, daughter of James Rogers, and died in 1871; Margaret married Samuel Case, and died in Chicago, in 1888, aged 91 years; Rachel married Samuel Rogers, and died in Philadelphia, N. Y., in 1863; Miles married Harriet A. Bronson (deceased); Martha married Robert Gray, and died in Wisconsin, in 1875; Seth, who was born in 1808, married Jane, daughter of Thomas Bones, January 25, 1835. Of their children, Ellen (Mrs. Isaac Mosher) and William reside in Philadelphia, N. Y., and John E. in Carthage. William Strickland was born October 15, 1839, and was reared on the homestead farm, which he inherited. He married Betsey J., daughter of Truman and Fanny (Allis) Oatman, of Philadelphia, N. Y., December 29, 1862, by whom he has had two children, Seth T., born March 12, 1866, who died May 7, 1871, and Anna Jane, born April 2, 1874. Mr. Wm. Strickland is a farmer, and resides in the village of Philadelphia.

GEORGE F. LEWIS,

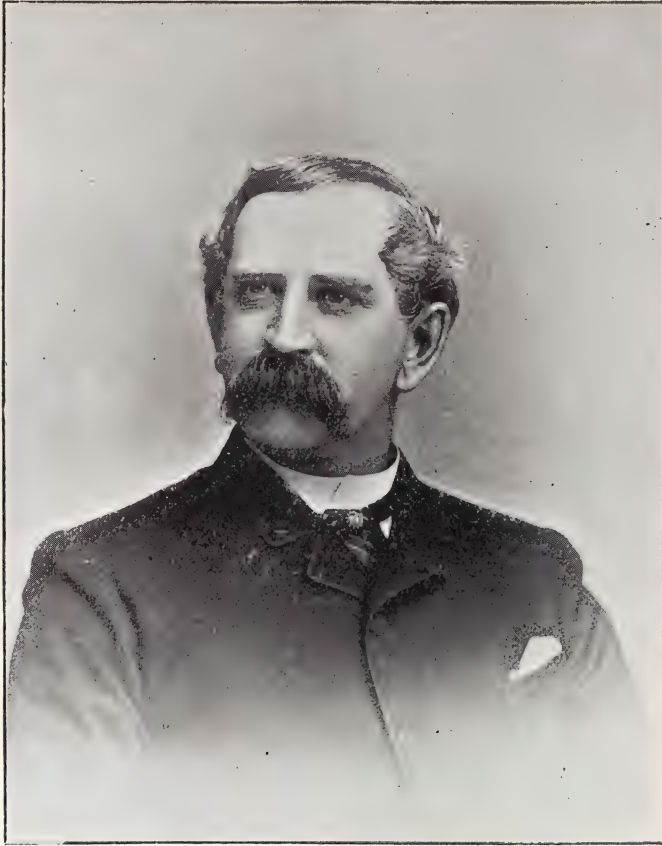
THE very able photographer at Carthage, was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, in 1847. He is the son of George and Alice (Gowdy) Lewis, residents of Harrisburg. He



GEORGE F. LEWIS.

came to Carthage in 1871, and began to learn the art of photography from Mr. S. S. Richards. After working for him three years Mr. Lewis purchased the establishment, and has continued the business up to the present time without interruption, excepting during a few months following the fire of December 16, 1892, in which he lost many valuable negatives, now impossible to replace. The following summer he erected the fine block in which he has a studio. Mr. Lewis was married in July, 1874, to Miss Carrie O. Crane. They have reared two children, Grace, aged 19, and Fred W., aged 13. When Mr. Lewis thought of learning photography he mentally resolved that he would do his very best in everything he undertook. Though country-bred and not having the advantages of travel or any opportunities for visiting the city galleries, he yet possessed a fine appreciation of art, which he has developed in a remarkable degree in his business. By thoroughness he has laid the foundation of a fine reputation as an artist. The writer, who has had some experience among photographers, regards him as standing very near the head of the many able men who take pictures in Jefferson county. Mr. Lewis, in addition to his fine block, has erected a neat residence on South James Street, where he resides, and his home is a typically happy one. He is an official member of the M. E. Church, and has maintained himself for many years as an accomplished artist and good citizen.

HENRY W. HAMMOND.



NO MAN connected with the railroads of Northern New York has left a more favorable impression upon the community than Mr. Hammond, a Carthage boy, son of Theodore S. and Mary Ann (Wilkins) Hammond. His father was a courteous and refined gentleman, much respected for his intelligence and ability, long a land owner and lawyer at Carthage. His son Henry was born October 26, 1841, and had the advantages of the public schools of Carthage, and also of an academic education. He began railroad life in 1869, and built and operated 12 miles of the Carthage & Adirondack Railroad for two years, until the wooden rails gave out. He was supervisor of the town of Wilna in 1872 and 1873. In April, 1873, he commenced on the Utica & Black River Railroad as brakeman, and soon became conductor. This position he filled with entire acceptability, receiving much praise from the travelling public, as well as the unqualified commendation of his superiors upon the road. In December, 1879,

he was promoted to assistant superintendent on the Utica & Black River road, which position he held until the latter was sold to the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road, and then was made division superintendent, with headquarters at Carthage. This position he held while under the management of the New York Central. He tendered his resignation November 1, 1891. The retirement of Mr. Hammond created considerable surprise at the time, but was well understood by his intimate friends. His beloved wife was ill, and he became her devoted and affectionate nurse, his devotion only terminating with her death, July 29, 1892. She was the daughter of Henry C. and Alvira Rich, of Carthage.

Mr. Hammond's continual attendance at his home, necessitated by his care for his sick wife, induced him to assume, temporarily, the position of station agent at the important village of Carthage. This position he was holding when appointed to the

superintendency of the western division of the New York & New England Railroad, with headquarters at Hartford, Conn. He remained in that position until the general break-up which grew out of the attacks upon Mr. McLeod, the president of the great Reading Railroad system, and which was fraught with such immense losses to the Reading road, deranging all its relations with other roads. Mr. Hammond did not care to be unfaithful to his chief, and resigned his position when Mr. Parsons retired. Since then he has been a resident of Carthage, and his friends are anxious to again see him con-

nected with railroading, and in a position equal to his abilities.

He deserves the popularity he has earned, for kindness of heart is one of his predominating traits. He is the last representative of his family. His brother, Charles T. Hammond, was a prominent lawyer and Mason, and was Master of the Lodge when he died. Frederick, the youngest son, was a telegraph operator and a fine musician. Mrs. T. S. Hammond, their mother, died February 27, 1889, and was a resident of Carthage for 51 years. She and her husband were an exceptionally happy couple.

MRS. JANE BICKFORD.

THE sudden and almost tragic death of this estimable lady, the oldest native-born inhabitant of Carthage, aroused much sympathy—for she had a large circle of friends and relatives and had lived an honored life, unstained by any scandal or breath of detraction. She had gone to Thousand Island Park for a few days' pleasure and social enjoyment, and was apparently in her usual health and spirits, when, but a few hours after her arrival there, on the 12th of September, 1894, she was suddenly attacked with complete mental paralysis, dying the same night. She never spoke a word after her attack, wholly unconscious of the loving care of her daughter, who had been for many years her mother's constant and affectionate companion. Mrs. Bickford was nearly 72 when she died—and all her mature years were years of usefulness and of self-denial. She was one of the few who fully justified "the honors she had gained." The author of this History discovered in her one whose active mind was ever alive to historical incidents. From her was gleaned very much that relates to earliest Carthage, for her father was one of the very first surveyors there, the contemporary of Brodhead and the various agents of the Chassanis (French) Company, who began at Castorland as early as 1793. Herself and her daughter indeed may be said to have prepared much of what is said in these pages about Wilna and Carthage, and those paragraphs relating to the Bonaparte history at Natural Bridge and Lake Bonaparte. Over a part of the ex-king's former possessions in Diana she had journeyed with the writer in pursuit of historical material.

She was married July 14, 1851, to Marcus Bickford, a native of Lowville, but who became early identified with Carthage, and remained so until his death, September 19, 1876. He was for many years regarded, and is still remembered as a well read and progressive man of this town, and a strong political leader in the Republican ranks, of which faith he was a staunch and unflinching advocate.

In March, 1860, he established the paper to which his wife gave its name, the Carthage

Republican, and it was fitting that in its columns should appear a tribute to one who ever kept its interests in her remembrance, and in the early days of its existence labored for its success.

But her years of life are over; long and busy they have been, and crowned with fullness of days. "She rests from her labors and her works do follow her."

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bickford: Miss Florence Ida, who is the only surviving member of the family, and Cora H., who died November 1, 1873.

Mrs. Bickford's maiden name was Jane Van Horn Hammond, second daughter of John D. Hammond. She was one of a family of 12 children, seven sons and five daughters. Of the five sisters she was the last survivor, and attained the greatest age. She was born on January 2, 1823, on the Alexandria road, in a house long since removed. She was of a particularly refined nature, possessing very quick intellectual perceptions, and had all the advantages it was possible to enjoy in those early days when the settlers were hewing their roof trees, and struggling for a future competence. In addition to possessing a superior English education, Mrs. Bickford spoke French with accuracy and fluency, even until the day of her death. She was an unusually brilliant conversationalist, and most graceful in expression.

SAMUEL KEYES, now in his 87th year, came to Wilna in 1819. His father took up land on the road leading to Natural Bridge, having removed hither from Montgomery county, N. Y. Wilna was then an almost unbroken wilderness. Samuel Keyes married Miss Mary Fulton, February 23d, 1831. He has held many town offices, including railroad commissioner, commissioner of excise, and supervisor. He raised three boys and two girls—all the sons are yet living: George, Samuel and Caleb; one of the daughters, Mrs. Alfreda Palmer, is yet living, but Mrs. Margaret Chaffee is dead. Mr. Keyes is yet vigorous, and the very day we interviewed him he had been hunting deer. His son Caleb conducts the farm.

DR. SETH FRENCH,

ONE of the best remembered men in the 35th Regiment, in which he was acting-surgeon, and therefore brought in daily contact with the men, was the son of Ezekiel and Sally (Chase) French, who were descended from the families that came to America from England in 1628-40, and settled in Massachusetts, the mother landing at Plymouth Rock. Ezekiel French was a farmer, settling eventually in Potsdam, St. Lawrence county, N. Y. He was a custom house officer of the United States government during the war of 1812, and had a brother who served in the battle of Sackets Harbor. From this patriotic ancestry came Dr. Seth French, the subject of this sketch. He was born in 1824, at Potsdam, N. Y., assisting his father on the farm in summers. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools, entering later the old St. Lawrence Academy at Potsdam, teaching school during the winters and working upon the farm in summer. The Doctor's life passed on until the death of his father made it necessary for the older ones of the family to assist themselves. The Doctor started for Natural Bridge, where his uncle, Dr. Elkanah French, was practicing medicine. This was in 1843. His uncle took him into his office, and when our incipient Doctor was sufficiently advanced he presented himself to the president of the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College, requesting admission upon credit, which was granted. The same request was again repeated at the beginning of the second term (the old debt having been paid from the avails of school-teaching during the college vacation), and by such self-denials and struggles the Doctor at last, in 1847, obtained his diploma, and began the practice of medicine. The hardships he thus endured had strengthened a naturally good constitution, and perhaps no young man ever entered upon the practice of a profession in Jefferson county who had higher ambitions or a more honest heart. Armed with these grand equipments, he was prepared for any emergency, and his subsequent success as a civilian practitioner of medicine and as a surgeon in the Union army bore evidence of his ability and the extent of his acquirements. He practiced at Carthage for two years and was superintendent of schools. In 1849 he started for California via Cape Horn, being 315 days on the journey. Remaining in California over a year, he was moderately successful, and returned to Carthage at the end of 1850, and resumed practice. Soon after his return to from California Dr. French married Miss Harriet Guyot, daughter of Bazille Guyot, one of the early settlers of Carthage, whose descendants are yet prominently connected with its mechanical pursuits. The Doctor remained in active practice at Carthage until 1854, when he removed to Redwood. It was while practicing at Redwood that the attack was made upon

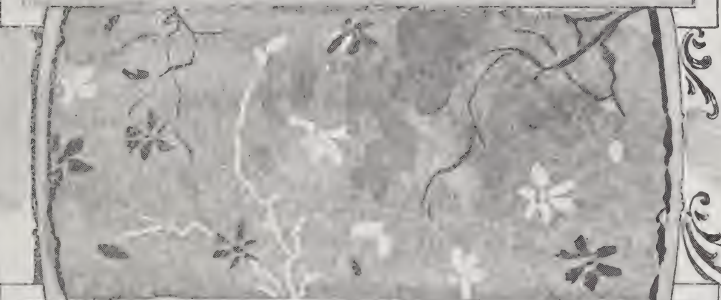
Fort Sumter. He assisted in raising Company I, of the 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry. Into this work he entered with his usual energy, and the company was soon filled. The doctor accompanied that organization to Elmira, and was the men's medical attendant during the rendezvous there, and subsequently mustered into the United States service with his regiment as 1st assistant surgeon, in which capacity he accompanied his comrades to Washington and to the front, sharing in all its privations and varied service during the next two years. His arduous care for the sick endeared him to the entire command, and he is gratefully remembered as an honorable, high-toned officer. The gallant old 35th never made a march nor fought a battle when Dr. French was not present. In the spring of 1863 he was promoted to be surgeon of the 21st N. Y. Regiment of Infantry, and detailed for duty as acting surgeon of the 35th.

On being mustered out of service the Doctor removed to Eau Clair, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in the drug trade for 10 years. His services in the field had brought on attacks of rheumatism, which turned his thoughts more or less towards a warmer climate for winter. His attention was attracted towards Sanford, Florida, upon the St. Johns river, at the head of large steamer transportation on Lake Monroe. At Sanford he made his home from 1872 to 1875 and engaged in the cultivation of oranges and other semi-tropical fruits.

The Doctor and his partners purchased a tract of 7,000 acres in Volusia county, about 15 miles from Sanford, and on it established what is now known as Orange City, Florida. He was elected State Senator in the meantime. The 7,000 acres were sold to actual settlers, the lands proving exceptionally fine for orange-culture. The Doctor's services as State Senator resulted in the establishment of the Florida Bureau of Immigration (the first in the South after the war), of which he was its commissioner. The literature emanating from his office at Jacksonville ("Florida as it is"), did much to spread information relating to that State. His assistant was Watertown's well-known and honored townsman, Mr. Samuel Fairbanks. The direct results of that class of literature have been frequent and important. In 1881 he removed again to Sanford, which is his present home.

The Doctor and Mrs. French have reared three children: Adele, the wife of Mr. Edward T. Lane, of Anderson, Indiana; Hattie, wife of Mr. Wm. F. Leavitt, of Sanford, Fla., and A. V. French, the only son, who resides near Sanford, and is engaged in orange culture.

The history of Dr. French illustrates in a marked degree what perseverance, energy and integrity will accomplish. He began poor and was not favored by influential



MR. AND MRS. SETH FRENCH, SANFORD, FLA.

friends, but he built up a name for integrity and skill as a physician that will endure long after he has passed away. Once, when a boy, he visited the Hon. Silas Wright, at Canton, and Mr. Wright asked him what he proposed to become. Young French replied, "Well, sir, I don't know." Mr. Wright turned to him and in all earnestness said, "My young friend, you can become anything you desire." This was ever an incentive to the Doctor. He aimed high, and though he has probably never achieved what he sometimes hoped to, he has at least

MARTIN RUGG

Was born near Martinsburg in 1818, son of Elijah Rugg, who came from Vermont. At the age of 10 Martin's parents removed to Pamela, where he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1836 he came to Carthage, where he soon began business for himself, and rapidly accumulated a fortune. He retired from business in 1881, and has since then devoted himself to the care of his estate. He has been an estimable citizen for many years, and enjoys the respect of his neighbors. Mr.



RESIDENCE OF MARTIN RUGG, CARTHAGE.

achieved enduring remembrance in the hearts of the men with whom he served in the Union army. His life shows what even a poor boy can attain in this free land. Indeed, we know of no life that has been spent in this county which contains more encouragement for a struggling young man than that of Dr. French. We knew him well in the field, for he gave tender care to many of my wounded men, some of whom he stood over in death. He was a courageous man, the shriek of shells never made him nervous. He was the soldier's friend.

J. A. H.

Rugg has the handsomest private residence in Carthage. He had three brothers, Charles, George and Silas, all deceased, and they were respected citizens. George was a resident of New York city during the latter part of his life, and his family resides in that city. Mrs. Silas Rugg is a resident of Carthage. Charles Rugg conducted a brick yard for several years in Carthage. This family has been unusually industrious and enterprising and are another illustration of what labor and sticking to it will accomplish joined to good health.

BRIEF MENTION OF FORMER RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

O. T. ATWOOD, associate editor of the Republican for a short time and an attorney and counsellor-at-law, and afterward clerk in the Treasury Department at Washington.

MICHAEL D. McCANNA was a popular postmaster and universally respected.

CAPTAIN J. A. BROWN was a veteran of the late war and in a rebel prison for two years. His health was undermined by the hardships endured while in prison.

JOHN C. KELLOGG reared a large family of children and afterward married Mrs. Lydia Hoyt. He was an enterprising citizen.

JOHN T. WALSH built the Mechanics' Hall Block and has been a business man of Carthage for many years; now retired.

NOYES TUTTLE was for many years proprietor of a grist-mill in Carthage and moved to Utica, where he and his wife died.

JESSE VANSLYKE kept the Levis House, and died March 10, 1865, aged 35, leaving many friends.

H. C. RICH, who resided for many years on the site of the Bones block in a house long since destroyed.

WM. H. HUBBY, who with Deacon Weed were once prominent business men, under the name of Hubby & Weed. Mr. Hubby was an active, shrewd man. Visiting Milwaukee on business, he lost his life by the wreck of the Lady Elgin.

CLARK WAY, a prominent merchant of Carthage, who sold out to Mr. C. Frederick. He was a citizen whose death, September 14, 1860, cast a gloom over the community. Resolutions of respect by Carthage Lodge, No. 158, were signed by Joseph Crowner, Chas. T. Hammond and George Gilbert, committee, now all deceased.

DR. B. S. BUDD, for many years a practicing physician of Carthage. His son, William C., was killed in battle in an Iowa regiment. B. C. Budd, another son, was also in the service and won distinction.

JAMES T. PEDEN, for many years a popular physician of Carthage.

RICHARD GALLAGHER was one of the early merchants of Carthage building the Gallagher block, and was associated with Mr. Woolson at one time in the furniture business, manufacturing the same by horsepower. Mr. Gallagher was a leading citizen and merchant and one of the prime movers in the introduction of the present free school system. He was twice married and reared a large family, and died in the spring of 1890. A steamboat on Black river, built in 1860, was named after him.

ABEL NUTTING, who was captain of home guards and in the late war, serving with distinction.

ALMONT BARNES, formerly editor of the Black River Budget, was captain of Company C., 1st N. Y. Artillery, and was active in recruiting soldiers. He was lieutenant in the Carthage Battery.

ALVA WILSON, another editor of the Black River Budget, was captain in an Iowa regiment.

CHARLES W. SMITH, supervisor of the town of Wilna in 1860, was a gentleman who had many friends. He and his wife died universally respected.

CLARK DODGE, for many years a prominent merchant of Carthage, and a banker in Boonville at the time of his death. In early manhood he was a wagon-maker in Carthage. He built Dodge block, which was burned in 1861, and a fine residence on State street, burned in 1884. Hisson, Eugene, is a banker in Boonville, and was a lieutenant in the late war.

TITUS MORGAN was for many years in the harness business in Carthage, and was postmaster in 1861. He and his wife were Universalists in belief, and lived honorable lives, the most of which was spent in Carthage. His father, Pliny Morgan, came to his death by falling down stairs, and died in Wilna, March 3, 1863, aged 92 years.

HENRY B. EDMONDS was born in the town of Orleans in 1840, and is the son of Benjamin D. Edmonds. He came to Carthage in 1876, where he acted as station agent for the Utica & Black River R. R. until 1887, when he interested himself in insurance. In 1893 he was elected justice of the peace. He married Mary A. Miller, of Orleans, and they have one son, Harry J. Mr. Edmonds is a thorough business man, who has many friends.

JOHN BETTIS VINIER was born in Canada, in 1814, and came to Carthage when a lad. He married Alice, daughter of Alexander Yattau, both of French descent. They had 10 children, four living: John B. and Frank served in the late war, now deceased; Eleazer J. and George are business men of Carthage; Mary Alice, his daughter, is the wife of Victor Guyot, of Carthage. John B. Vinier, the father, has been a life-long resident of Carthage, and a quiet and respected citizen. His wife died in April, 1894, aged 71 years.

HENRY HABERER was village undertaker, and a business man of Carthage for many years. His sons are large furniture manufacturers at Lowville.

CHARLES H. KIMBALL, a well-known resident of Carthage, was born July 17, 1812, and was the son of Richard H. and Deborah (Saltmarsh) Kimball, of Haverhill, Mass. He married Miss Julia V. Vinton, of Cornish, N. H. Their children are: Mrs. Julia Briggs, of Rome, N. Y.; Mrs. Augusta V. Smith, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Carrie S. Wilmot, of Watertown; Mrs. Mary K. Mason, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Mrs. Deborah K. Foster, of Parsons, Kan., and Hon. Charles H. Kimball, Jr., of the same place, where he is State Senator. Mr. Kimball, Sr., died in 1883. His widow survives him a most estimable lady. Mr. Kimball was a skillful stone mason and built many of the most substantial buildings of Carthage.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

GEORGE B. FARRINGTON was the second son of Harvey and Delia (Ellis) Farrington, who came from Dedham, Mass., to Watertown to reside. After spending some years there they bought a farm in Rutland, where their son George was born. From there they removed to Carthage, where he remained until the age of 14 years; then going to Watertown he became a clerk in the store of Cady & Hawks. From there he went to New York, when, at the age of 20, he became junior member of the dry goods house of Eno, Roberts & Co. Unfortunately the house did a large business in the South, and at the time of the Rebellion was, with so many others, a victim. He then engaged in the tea-business, and for more than 20 years successfully conducted one of the largest trades of the kind in New York city. His success in business was largely owing to his honor and integrity. His only capital at the beginning was the possession of those virtues in a marked degree. Early in life he married Amelia A., the only daughter of James P. Hodgkins, and for 35 years spent an exceptionally happy married life in Brooklyn. Perhaps we can better portray his true character by giving what his neighbors and friends said of him at his death, which occurred December 6, 1892: "He was all that constituted a great man—in strength of character, in majesty and culture of intellect, in refinement and tenderness of manly affection, in his firm devotion to the sentiments of truth. He possessed a wealth of manhood that made him stand in reality, as he did in physical stature, head and shoulders above the multitudes. He was a man who would have graced the highest position in our nation, but who cast aside flattering offers of political honors. He preferred the quiet of his family and companionship of his books. He was diligent in business, generous with his means, and has left an indelible influence for good upon the young wherever his character was understood."

NICHOLAS WAGONER, a prominent resident of Carthage and Wilna for 35 years, was born July 12, 1828, at Fort Plain, N. Y., the son of William and Leah Wagoner. He was one of a large family of children, and when about 15 years of age came with his parents to Natural Bridge and assisted at clearing and stocking the farm. He became tired of agricultural pursuits and in 1850 removed to Carthage and purchased a canal boat. Success attended his efforts. For many years he was the only coal dealer in Carthage. In 1853 he married Miss Ellen P. Levis, daughter of the late William P. Levis (who came to Carthage in 1837, and died in 1873). Mr. Wagoner's children are: E. C. Wagoner, Carrie (Mrs. George Manchester, of Pittsburgh, Pa.), and Grace. Mr. Wagoner was a firm Republican, and was often called to fill positions of trust. He was president

of the village three terms; trustee of the village 17 terms, and at the time of his death in 1886, was the village and town assessor, which office he had held for many years. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Carthage Union Agricultural Society. "Nick," as he was familiarly called, was the friend of everybody and universally beloved and esteemed. His widow resides in Carthage with her son.

DR. ELI WEST was a native of Hampton, Washington county, N. Y., and was born July 26, 1792. He became a resident of Carthage in 1816, and for many years was a well known and popular physician, a justice of the peace and a leading citizen. He was the first Master of Carthage Lodge, No. 158, F. A. M., upon its first institution in 1850. His son, Eugene West, was postmaster at Carthage at one time, and DeWitt C., another son, became a prominent merchant at Lowville, Lewis county, and was president of the Utica & Black River R. R. Dr. West died in Carthage, July 23, 1866, aged 74 years.

JESSE E. WILLIS was born in Berne, Albany county, N. Y., in March, 1821, where he resided until 13 years of age, at which time his father came to Carthage, and engaged in the manufacture of axes. At 21 Jesse served an apprenticeship at the blacksmith's trade in Antwerp. In 1844 he married Betsey Seymour, and removed to Somerville, St. Lawrence county. In 1862 he was appointed quartermaster, with the rank of captain, in the volunteer service of the Union army. He was assigned to duty at Keokuk, Iowa, and was mustered out at the close of the war. In 1868 he returned to Carthage. In February, Captain Willis was appointed postmaster at Carthage, which position he held for 17 consecutive years. He nearly lost his life by falling from the tower of the Presbyterian church. In 1853 he was elected Member of Assembly. His first wife died in 1875, after which he married Miss Mary E. Miller. Mr. Willis died May 13, 1889.

MANLY LOOMIS is one of the earliest settlers of the village of Carthage. He knows of no man who was a resident when he came, in 1841. He was born September 7, 1817, of English descent, and the son of Alvin Loomis, who came to Champion in 1832. In 1857 Manly started the manufacture of carriages, in which business he has been interested longer than any other person in the town. Carthage was called "Long Falls," and had no shade trees or sidewalks when he came. Mr. Loomis is an Abolitionist, and in early days the colored man found a shelter with him. He was at one time candidate for Member of Assembly on the Abolition ticket. He is a strong temperance man, and at the age of 77 is still an active business man. He married Rachel Baldwin, of Albany, N. Y., in 1839. Their children are: George (deceased), Stael W., Jay A., Laura and Lucelia,

wife of Frank G. Willis, who resides in Evansville, Ind. George served three years in the 2nd N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and died in September, 1894. He never entirely recovered from the hardships endured while in the army. Stoeel also served in the 2nd N. Y. Heavy Artillery, and held the office of corporal and sergeant. Stoeel is in business with his father, and Jay is also also an enterprising business man.

JOHN S. EDWARDS was born in Trumbull, Conn., March 23, 1803, coming from the family that produced the celebrated Jonathan Edwards. During the early part of his life he taught school, and afterwards engaged in mercantile business at Stephney, Conn. In the spring of 1828 he removed with his wife (whose maiden name was Climena Nichols) to Black Lake, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., where he carried on a general store and hotel. The postoffice of Edwardsville was established about this time, he being the first postmaster. In 1837 Mr. Edwards purchased 62,000 acres of land, being part of the McComb purchase, and soon after removed to Antwerp, and thence to Plainfield, N. J., where he resided until 1846, in which year he was appointed agent by Dr. Austin Sherman, of New York, for the sale of certain lands owned by him in Jefferson county. He then removed to Carthage, where he resided (with the exception of three years spent in Albany, N. Y.) until the time of his death, May, 1893. Mr. Edwards was much esteemed in the community, where he had repeatedly been elected to local offices on the Democratic ticket. For many years he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Carthage. His daughter, Mrs. Amanda Manning, died March 9, 1895. She was the eldest of five children, and much respected.

FOSTER PENNIMAN was born in Black River, May 13, 1824. He is the son of Zurial Penniman, who came from Keene, Vt. Foster has been a resident of Wilna for 54 years. He moved to Carthage about 1887. He has been supervisor of the town two terms and held many minor town offices. He married Esther Pierce, of Black River, and their children are: Charles, who occupies the homestead in Wilna, and Nancy, wife of Charles Strickland, of Denmark. Mr. Penniman is much respected by his neighbors and friends.

REMSEN R. BROWN, for many years a hotel-keeper in Jefferson county, and for the past 35 years a resident of Carthage, was born in Sharon, Schoharie county, N. Y., in 1810. He was the son of Peter and Mary (Loucks) Brown. Rensen R. Brown came into Jefferson county in 1818 with his parents, who settled in the town of Antwerp at what is now known as Bentley's Corners. There his father and mother reared a large family of children, all of whom are now deceased except Rensen R., who remained at home with his father until 1821, when he went to Alexandria Bay and entered the employ of Chauncey Westcott, one of the first

inn-keepers upon the great river. In this county he was first known as an hotel-keeper at Felts Mills. He came to Carthage in 1854 and purchased the Horace Henry hotel, then a small hostelry, which Mr. Brown enlarged and kept until 1861, the fire of that year totally destroyed it. One month after the fire he began to rebuild, and in a little over three months he put up what is now the Levis House. In 1870 he sold that property, and retired from hotel-keeping. He is now in his 85th year, enjoying good health, and having the appearance of a man of 65. His wife is still spared to share his earthly pilgrimage. She has been faithful to the fortunes of her husband in all seasons and under all circumstances.

LOUIS FREDERICK BACHMAN, for many years a leading business man of Carthage, was born in Plenschtz, Germany, January 24, 1840. He was the son of John Bachman, and came with his parents when but 10 years of age to Naumburgh, Lewis county. He was in the stores of F. G. Connell and Bones & Frederick until the opening of the war, when he enlisted in Company D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery, receiving promotion from time to time, and discharged in 1864 as quartermaster sergeant. After the war he studied pharmacy in the West, and returning to Carthage in 1865, again entered the employ of Bones & Frederick. He purchased Mr. Bones' interest on the death of the latter, and entered into business under the firm name of Frederick & Bachman. This firm was dissolved in 1877, when Mr. Bachman opened a drug store across the street, which he occupied until his death, April 9, 1888. He married Miss Vina Schefry, of Wilna, January 24, 1872, and they have three children, all of whom survive him. Mr. Bachman was a conscientious Christian gentleman. He was devotedly attached to the M. E. Church, in which he was a consistent member, carrying out the injunction to be "diligent in business, serving the Lord."

JOHN WHALING, the present postmaster at Carthage, was born in the town of Philadelphia, July 29, 1851, and is the son of John Whaling, who came to this country in 1848, and died in 1872. John was reared on a farm near Philadelphia, and has been a life-long resident of the county. After having the advantages of the common schools, he attended Ives Seminary, at Antwerp. The efficient and obliging manner in which he filled the position of deputy postmaster, under L. H. Mills, and afterward that of acting postmaster, won the respect of the public, proving him to be a clear-headed, progressive business man. He has been chosen three times to represent the town of Wilna as its supervisor. He is interested in a stock farm near Philadelphia, and is secretary of the Carthage Driving Park Association. He is a member of the firm of Walsh & Whaling, furniture dealers, who carry a large stock of goods.

LEWIS H. MILLS, a prominent and successful business man of Carthage, was born in Kent county, Conn., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Webster Mills. Early in life he developed the sterling business qualities of his New England parentage, and at 18 started out for himself. He was married, May 16, 1851, to Fidelia Pitkin, of Hartford, Conn., and came soon after to Sterlingville, this county, and engaged in merchandise with his uncle, Ezra Shipp. After various business ventures at Harrisville, Lowville and Great Bend, he purchased the Walton House and store at Sterlingville. In April, 1864, his wife died. At Sterlingville he carried on the iron business for several years, coming to Carthage in 1869, and with Mr. Gere, from Syracuse, purchased the old furnace property, and organized the Carthage Iron Company. They carried on the iron business for many years. In 1865 Mr. Mills married Julia A. Sterling, daughter of James Sterling, one of the old iron masters of Jefferson county. At the time of his death Mr. Mills was extensively engaged in the lumber business in Carthage. On Christmas day, 1888, he dropped dead in his store. In 1886 he had been appointed postmaster, and held that position at the time of his death. He had two sons by his second wife, Louis and Antoine, the latter a law student with Hon. Mr. Kilby.

HENRY FLINT, long a resident of North Wilna, has resided there for the past 20 years. He is the son of Oliver and Sally (Scofield) Flint. He was born and resided in the town of LeRay. He had the benefit of the common schools, but this privilege was gained only by walking six miles each day, milking 10 cows night and morning, but he utilized his evenings by studying his books by the light of a tallow candle. The Judge is a little proud in relating the obstacles that he overcame in obtaining an education. He has remained a farmer all his life, and owns one of the best farms in North Wilna, but he has also been a local politician, and is now, as he has been for several years, a leading Democrat of Wilna. The recent landslide that has overtaken his party was a disappointment to him, but he does not waver in his devotion to Hill and his fortunes. He has been justice of sessions for two terms, and was for three years a justice of the peace, and has held many minor positions in his town. The Judge is now 55 years of age, has reared a family of four children, all daughters, and they are all married and settled in life.

SAMUEL LOOMIS was born in Connecticut, and was an early settler in the town of Champion. He married Sally Sanders, who was born in Halifax, Vt., and came to Champion in 1807, residing near Pleasant Lake. She died near Carthage in 1875. Samantha, the only surviving child, was born in Champion in 1814, and married Abram Smith, taking up their residence in Denmark. In 1852 Mr. Smith went to California, and was killed by a land-slide in 1854. They had two daughters :

Cleodectine, who died in 1857, and Sarah M., wife of Nelson Lamphear. Nelson has three children: Burton, Fanny and Fred. Mrs. Smith has resided in Carthage and vicinity during the past 30 years with her daughter, Mrs. Lamphear. Corinna Loomis, another daughter of Samuel Loomis, was born in 1807, and married, when 19 years of age, Hiram Lamphear, whom she survived a few years, and again married William Bassett, of Denmark. She died in Carthage, in 1883.

PALMER SCOTT was born in Massachusetts in 1802. He married Betsey Jones, from the State of Maine, and came to Felts Mills. In 1846 they came to Carthage, where they resided until their death. Mr. Scott was a tanner by trade, and filled acceptably minor offices in the town, and was overseer of the poor. He died in April, 1880, aged 78 years. His wife died in 1872, aged 72 years. Their children are: William J., Lewis W. and Elbridge G., well-known and respected citizens of Carthage and vicinity. Elbridge, who was deputy postmaster for 13 years, died in January, 1888, aged 50 years.

MRS. DANIEL BELLINGER has been a resident of Carthage for 41 years. Her maiden name was Mary S. Hyne. She was married October 2, 1831, and was born in Montreal. After her marriage and a residence in New Jersey and other places, they finally came to Carthage. Mr. Bellinger was a tanner by trade, and died August 29, 1861. Of Mrs. Bellinger's six daughters, five are living. At the age of 88 years, Mrs. Bellinger is a remarkably intelligent lady, spending her declining years in the Christian's hope, surrounded by her descendants to the second and third generation.

VICTOR SALTZMAN AND WIFE, an old Swiss couple, came to Carthage in 1829. They lived in a log house, about one and a half miles from Carthage, on the road to the "Checkered House." There were, at that time, but two dwellings between the Hammond House, where the Baptist Church now stands, and the Saltzman's, namely, the Guyot house, where the circus ground now is, on State street, and the old Carr house, which stood just above Carr Hill, one mile from the bridge in Carthage. The Checkered House was kept at that time by John Morris, a man who weighed upwards of 300 pounds. He afterwards kept the lower tavern in Carthage, which stood on the corner of State and Water streets. This same Checkered House was kept by another very fat man, by the name of Reuben Rice, who also came to Carthage afterwards, and kept the lower hotel. This Mr. Saltzman had two sons, Charles and August N., and two daughters, Mary Ann and Eliza. Charles lived in Carthage until within a few years, and died at an advanced age. August was a very active, bright boy, and at 17 was sent to Switzerland to learn the watch making trade. In 1840 he opened a watch repairing shop in Carthage. He married Miss Minerva Auburn, a very handsome blond, and went to New York city in 1845 or

1846. There he opened a wholesale watch establishment, under the firm name of A. N. Saltzman & Co. He invented a watch which was well and favorably known all through the country as the "Saltzman Swiss watch." It is now considered the best watch in the market, but too high priced for the present day. He became very wealthy, and resides in Paris. His wife is dead. Mary Ann married for her first husband a French gentleman by the name of Vuillaum, by whom she had one son Victor Vuillaum. The latter married the widow of the late Charles T. Hammond, and now resides in Florida. For her second husband she married a Canadian Frenchman, by the name of Julius Marseil, by whom she had a daughter, Eliese, and a son Eugene. Eliza Saltzman, who was a very handsome woman, married John Pooler, who was half brother to the late Hiram McCollom. Mr. Pooler also became wealthy, and is now deceased. None of the family live near Carthage, save August, a son of Charles, and a grandson of the old man, Victor Saltzman.

JAMES H. WILBUR was born in Lowville, N. Y., October 7, 1838, and was educated in the common schools and in Lowville Academy. He learned the printer's trade and worked for several years in offices of local papers. In 1858 he sailed for Oregon, by way of the Isthmus of Panama. At the city of Portland, in partnership with W. B. Taylor, he commenced publishing the "Portland Daily Morning News," said to be the first daily morning paper ever published in Oregon. In 1860 his health failed and he was obliged to return East, where he worked on Lowville papers and on the Carthage Republican, which paper he purchased in 1868, and later sold an interest in the same to Mr. M. M. Williams. In 1864 he was married to Miss Elvira Edwards, daughter of John S. Edwards. In 1872 the Republican was sold to S. R. Pratt, and Mr. Wilbur, on account of ill-health, was obliged to retire from active life.

VIRGIL BROOKS was among the early settlers of the village of Carthage. He was American born and came in 1820. Mr. Brooks was a sober, industrious and kind-hearted man, and always enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who have known him. He was a justice of the peace for many years, and was always called "Squire Brooks." He was president of the village trustees and an exemplary member of the Presbyterian Church. He died February 5, 1865, aged 75 years. For many years he acted as marshal or director of funerals. In those days the dead were placed upon a bier and borne on the shoulders of able-bodied men.

The Brooks house stood on the corner of State and School streets, on the present site of John Norton's house, near which was a well of excellent water, which with another in front of the old Cutler house (where the Hammond homestead now stands), afforded the only good drinking water in that part of

the town. The old "Brooks' well" is surrounded by many tender memories of early Carthaginians. Mr. Brooks had two daughters, Salina and Hannah. He had five sons: Alonzo, Lorenzo, Monroe, Virgil and Orlando. Virgil died at the age of 16; Alonzo joined the Patriots, and was taken prisoner by the Canadians, and banished with many others to Van Dieman's land. After remaining a few years he escaped and returned to Carthage, but was always in great fear of re-capture. Monroe and Orlando both became acceptable Methodist ministers.

JAMES WARD was born in New York city, August 8, 1801. When about two years of age he came to the town of Le-Ray. He was of a retiring disposition and did not seek prominence, refusing all offers of a public or political nature. He bought a farm near Evans Mills, the present home of his son, Buel Ward, and finally became a real-estate broker and a money lender, in which he accumulated a fine competence. He married, in 1825, Lovina Barbour, of Champion. Their wedded life covered a span of 55 years. Mrs. James Ward was a model wife and mother. She was well-read in history, and possessed a fund of general information which rendered her a most agreeable companion and friend. Out of a family of 11 children, but one is deceased, and the youngest has lived to be 48. Mrs. Ward died at the age of 80, and Mr. Ward in his 80th year. The last 17 years of his life were spent in Carthage, where both he and his wife died.

SANFORD LEWIS was born in the town of Wilna, and was the son of Stephen and Sophia Lewis, who were among the first settlers. Stephen built the hotel in North Wilna, and his father built one previously near by. Sanford Lewis had five daughters: Emeline (Mrs. E. H. Olmstead); Adelaide (Mrs. John Freeman, of Great Bend); Mary (Mrs. Andrew Dickson); Libbie B. (Mrs. Charles Sarvey, of Carthage); Ada, Mrs. W. M. Maine, of North Wilna. Mr. Lewis died in 1891. He was postmaster at North Wilna for many years, and the oldest in the State at the time of his death.

EDGAR B. WILLIS, son of Amos Willis, the daguerrean, served in the 35th Regiment. He was shot through the face and reported killed and his funeral sermon preached in Carthage. Pieces of shell were taken from the wound which weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., which he carried 64 days. He rallied and came home and lived several years.

CHRISTOPHER S. POOR was for many years a respected citizen of Deer River and Carthage. He came to Carthage about 1870, and there he spent the remainder of his life. Mr. Poor was a builder and contractor, and to that business he gave his best energies. In 1844 he married Miss Maria Clark, of Denmark. They were burned out in the great fire at Carthage. Mr. Poor died in October, 1887. His widow still survives him, and is a

very interesting and lovable character. Both her and her husband were nearly all their lives consistent members of the M. E. Church, to which Mr. Poor was an unusually liberal contributor. Mrs. Poor still maintains her residence in Carthage, but spends her summers in her neat cottage at Thousand Island Park, where she is as well known and as much respected as at her home in Carthage. Her father was William Clark, of Denmark, Lewis county, N. Y.

FRANKLIN P. EVANS, special surrogate of Jefferson county, has been a citizen of Carthage for the past 29 years. He was born in Trenton, N. Y., the son of John and Louisa Evans, whose ancestors came into Oneida county early in the century. Frank was educated in the common schools, completing his education in the Union Free School of Carthage. He studied law with Capt. Welch and A. H. Francis, being admitted to the bar in 1876. He is a popular young man. He married, in 1877, Miss Josephine N., the youngest daughter of Dr. Spaulding, of Watertown.

CHARLES P. RYTHER was born at Evans Mills in 1833. His father was Peter H. Ryther, a noted mechanic of Evans Mills, who removed to Theresa about 1845, and there Chas. P. reached his majority. He came to Carthage in 1868, where he has since resided. Soon after coming to Carthage he purchased an interest in the firm of Brown & Bliss. In 1871 Mr. Pringle was received into partnership, when the firm became Brown, Ryther & Pringle. Subsequently the Brown interest was purchased by the other partners, and the firm became Ryther & Pringle. The business is general machinery. Mr. Ryther has been quite a politician. He has been president of the village. At the time of the Carthage fire he was made chairman and treasurer of the relief committee. His labors were onerous, but he gave general satisfaction—a thing hard to accomplish under such trying circumstances. Mr. Ryther has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary M. De Groat, and she died in 1889. He married Mrs. Georgiana Stevens in December, 1890.

DR. FRANKLIN EVANS ROBINSON was born in Waterloo, N. Y., June 26, 1845. His father was Evans Robinson, M. D., who was born in Pennsylvania. He practiced in Rochester, N. Y., and other cities for nearly 40 years, dying in Rochester in 1884. Franklin Evans, the subject of this sketch, was educated principally in the common schools, then in Prof. Vroman's school, in West Geneva, N. Y.; then in Lima, Livingston county, where he completed his scholastic education. His medical education he received partly at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, afterwards a course in homœopathy at Cleveland Homœopathic College. He began practice in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he resided for 15 years, practicing both in New York and Brooklyn. He was married in 1881 to Miss Lillie Ludlam, of Oyster Bay,

Long Island. The delicate health of a favorite daughter induced Dr. Robinson to visit the Adirondack region for the benefit of his child, which brought him incidentally to Carthage. He purchased the extensive and valuable property he now occupies in the suburbs of Carthage, comprising 68 acres, and running a full fourth of a mile on the river front, capable of being utilized for manufacturing to that extent. He has built a valuable pulp mill, with five sets of grinders, capable of producing 15 tons of dry pulp per day—equal to 40 tons of wet pulp. He floats his spruce timber down Black river. His expenditure has reached the large sum of \$120,000. The principal part of his pulp is marketed in the South and West. In company with all other business occupations, the pulp industries of Black river experienced great depressions during 1894. The Doctor is a very intelligent, progressive gentleman, and has his business well in hand. He appears to have made a success of manufacturing, though not educated for that branch of business. On the west end of his property Dr. Robinson has built a beautiful dwelling, where he resides with his family. They have raised three children, who are all at home.

JOHN HEWITT was the second white child born in Carthage, probably in 1805. He was an industrious and respected citizen, dying in 1878, in his 73d year. He married Hepsey Silena Bassett, whose parents came into the county from Connecticut. They raised three children, one of their sons, Gautier, being a resident of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, a trusted employe of Spreckles, the sugar king. John Hewitt was a brother to Clark Hewitt, who was long a resident and popular inn keeper in Watertown. His daughter married Hon. Pardon C. Williams, and is a most estimable and respected lady of Watertown.

DANIEL POTTER was born in Connecticut in 1801. His brothers were John and Cicero, and Thankful was his sister. He was married in Gouverneur, St. Lawrence county, February 1, 1831, to Miss Almira, daughter of Angel and Ruth Potter, and sister of Henry G. and John A. Potter, late of Carthage. Daniel was supervisor of the town of Champion during the war, residing at Great Bend, and a merchant and the first postmaster at that place. In 1867 he purchased the brick block on the corner of State and Church streets in Carthage, where he resided until he died, April 9, 1876, aged 75 years. Mrs. Daniel Potter is residing in Carthage with her niece, Mrs. Jay A. Loomis, and is a remarkably smart and intelligent lady for her age. She was born July 24, 1806, and is 88 years of age. She is one of the oldest members of the Baptist church of Carthage.

LOUIS FREDERICK GAUDIN came from Switzerland to New York city in 1819. He married Madeline Buler, who died in that city. His son, Andrew Jackson Gaudin, was born in New York city, in 1833, and went to Fowler, St. Lawrence county, when but three years of age. He was afterwards

educated in French in New York city. He came to Carthage in 1874, and followed the carpenter trade, proving himself an industrious, active man until unfortunately injured by a runaway horse, from the effects of which he was rendered helpless for many months and has never fully recovered. He has very acceptably filled the offices of street commissioner, poor master, and town, village and school collector for many terms. He was married in Watertown in 1868 to Lucinda Price, of Amsterdam, and they have three daughters, Mary E., Emma M., and Eva L. The two eldest are efficient teachers. Mr. Gaudin is a Democrat, and by his genial manner has won many friends.

REV. DAVID BOUTWELL WHITE was born in the town of Tully, Onondaga county, N. Y., April 6, 1831. His early life was spent on a farm with his parents, Francis V. and Phebe White. During the summer he assisted on the farm. His mind early turned to religious subjects. In the spring of 1852 he attended Falley Seminary, at Fulton, N. Y., and graduated from that institution June 28, 1855, as valedictorian of his class. May 7, 1856, he married Sarah H. VanAllen, of Pillar Point, N. Y. (whose maternal grandfather, Robert Ackerman, served in the war of 1812 with several of his sons). The same year Mr. White was received into the Black River Conference. When the War of the Rebellion broke out he enlisted as a private, October, 1861, and assisted in raising a company under Col. O. B. Pierce, with headquarters at Rome, N. Y. Mr. White was commissioned captain of Company I, 81st N. Y. Vol. Infantry. In February they were ordered to the field, under General McClellan, and engaged in the Peninsula campaign of 1862. He was promoted to major in October, and soon after his command was engaged in the bombardment of Charleston, S. C. He participated in many important engagements. August 10, 1864, he was detailed to the command of the 5th Maryland Regiment. In February he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. The regiment was mustered out of service, August 31, 1865. For meritorious services, President Johnson conferred upon him the title of brevet brigadier-general, July 23, 1867. After further meritorious service he came to Carthage in 1883 as pastor of the M. E. Church. After a long illness he died, December 13, 1888, in that village. The children of Mr. and Mrs. White are: George L., who died November 22, 1887; Lora E., wife of Wm. B. Kesler; Imogene, who resides in Carthage.

ALONZO H. FRANCIS was born in the town of Champion in 1829. He is the son of Elijah and Hulda (Andrews) Francis. He read law with Judge Mullin, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. After 12 years' practice of his chosen profession at Three Mile Bay he came to Carthage, where he has since resided. Part of the time he was in partnership with H. J. Welch, and later with his brother-in-law, Stephen R. Pratt, but has

been alone for several years. He married Miss Sarah R. Ackerman, daughter of Lorenzo and Ruth Ackerman. Their only children, Alonzo and Alton, died in their youth. Mr. Francis has been largely interested in real estate of late years. He is a wise counsellor and a true friend.

RICHARD F. NEARY, one of the oldest merchants of the village of Carthage, was born in the town of Wilna in 1831. His parents, Farrel and Margaret Neary, were early settlers near Carthage, and raised a large family of children, who, having reached the years of maturity, have become valuable members of society. Richard spent the early years of his life with his father on the farm. His health failing when about 23 years of age, he went in company with Peter Foley to California, hoping to be benefited by a change of climate. Returning to Carthage just after the close of the late war, much improved in health, he accepted the position of postmaster at Carthage, which was located in the old Farrington House, long since removed, and now the site of H. Radin's store. Until the present time, Mr. Neary has been more or less identified with the business interests of Carthage. For many years he was a partner in the firm of Horr & Neary, and now of the dry goods merchants, Neary & Byrne. He married Miss Eliza Hepp, of Carthage. Mr. Neary is a highly-respected citizen.

ANDREW B. VIRKLER came to Carthage in 1892, and is one of its most enterprising business men, an extensive dealer in butter, cheese and produce. He has been a practical cheese-maker all his life, and built several factories in the West. Of French descent, he was born in the town of Croghan, Lewis county, April 30, 1856, and is the son of John and Barbara Virkler. In 1893 he married Miss Hattie C. Smith, daughter of Walter C. Smith, of Adams, and formerly a teacher in West Carthage public school. Mr. Virkler purposes to make Carthage his future home.

HANNAH C. HULBERT, better known to the present residents of the town of Wilna as "Granny Davis," was a prominent character on account of her extreme old age. Her maiden name was Hannah Christiana Staley. She was of Dutch parentage, and several times married. She once resided in Wyoming, Pa., and moved to Johnstown about the time of the French and Indian Wars of 1756-63. In the Revolution she was supposed to have been captured by the Indians. Her first husband's name was Shove; the second was named Dobson; the third, Davis, and the fourth, Hulbert. She was over 80 when married the last time. Hulbert was a Revolutionary soldier, and, as his widow, she drew a pension for 20 years. She was the mother of 17 children. At the age of 80 she was able to do the work of a strong man. She was a member of the Lutheran Church. She died at the residence of John Nobles, in Wilna, November 29, 1862, and is supposed

to have been 115 years of age. She had almost entirely lost her sense of hearing, but when her attorney called on pension business, if the magic word "pension" was spoken in her ear at the top of the voice, her face would lighten up. Thus we see that the love of money remains in the human breast to the end of days, and "Granny Davis" was no exception.

ANTHONY WALSH was born in Ireland, county Mayo. He came to this town in 1832, and was an honest, hard-working man, a shoemaker by trade. He married Mary McManus. This couple were blessed with triplets, in August, 1844. Governor William H. Seward, who was in the village to address a political meeting, the guest of Patrick Stewart, expressed a desire to see them on being informed of the unusual event. He called, in company with the late Hon. Marcus Bickford, and named them after members of his own family: Frances Seward, Cornelia Seward and Harriet Weed. Their mother dying soon after, they were sent to the Catholic Orphan Asylum, at Utica, N. Y.; Frances and Cornelia grew into womanhood, the latter now residing in Clinton, N. Y. Gov. Seward, a few years after naming them, sent each a present of a gold-clasped Catholic Bible and \$50 in money. The other children of Anthony Walsh are: Anthony, who served in the late war in the 14th N. Y. Artillery, and was wounded at Spottsylvania; James H. Walsh, who also served in the late war, and is commander of the Carthage G. A. R. Post for 1895, and Mrs. Martin Leach. These all reside in Carthage. Anthony Walsh, Sr., died several years ago. His genial good humor made him many friends.

MRS. HANNAH (PRATT) SMITH was born in Shutesbury, Mass., in 1792. She married James Smith in 1815. They came to Carthage in 1837. Mr. Smith conducted the tannery afterwards operated by Dickerman & Reed on Tannery Island. After accumulating a sufficient competence he retired from business. He died in 1855, aged 65 years. Mrs. Smith survived her husband many years and resided at the homestead at the intersection of School and Church streets, which was destroyed in the great conflagration of 1884. At that time many relics, highly valued, as well as the most of her household goods, were destroyed. Mrs. Smith was a valued and active member of the Baptist church of Carthage, and was well acquainted with its early days. She united in her native town in her 18th year. She died in 1891, aged 99. She retained her memory until the last, but her eye-sight was somewhat impaired. She entertained her grandchildren and great-grandchildren with reminiscences of George Washington. Her general knowledge made her an entertaining hostess or guest. The children of Mr. and Mrs. James Smith are: Susan (Mrs. H. G. Potter), Sophia (Mrs. S. S. Davis, of Carthage); James W., of Brooklyn; Julia, Mrs. A. H. Spencer, who died in New York in

1891; Frances M. (Mrs. George A. Lathrop, of New York city); Amelia (Mrs. Theodore Shotwell, of Brooklyn); Augustus M., who died in 1861. The descendants of Mrs. Smith are numerous and are universally respected. Francis, a son of Mrs. Lathrop, is an artist of note, and George Parsons Lathrop, another son, the well-known writer, married Miss Rose, daughter of the distinguished Nathaniel Hawthorne.

JOHN L. NORTON was born in Alexandria in 1835, and is the son of John and Pamela (Gordon) Norton. He received his early education in the common schools, and finished it at the Orleans Academy, at LaFargeville, N. Y. At the early age of 15 he began a clerkship in a store at Rossie, remaining there a year and a half, and then went to Redwood, where he accepted a position with Joseph Buckbee, with whom he remained five years. Then he made an engagement with Candee & Winslow, at Watertown, with whom he remained three years. From Watertown he returned to Redwood and bought W. W. Butterfield's interest in the firm of Butterfield & McAllister, when the firm became Norton & McAllister. He remained there during the Civil War and then sold to G. E. McAllister and came to Carthage, in 1866, and started a new store in company with his brother George, but subsequently bought his brother's interest, the latter going west. During the last year of the war he, with a party of friends, visited the track of those armies which put an end to the rebellion. In 1858 Mr. Norton was married to Helen A., daughter of Lawrence DeZeng. They have two children, Adda B., now Mrs. Charles L. Sleight, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., and Lawrence D. Norton, who is his father's valued book-keeper and assistant. Mr. Norton is a high degree Mason and universally respected—a wholesome man to have in the town. His interest in social life is evidenced by his activity as a Mason and in his unflagging attention to the cause of education, he having been for several years president of the Board of Education.

LAWRENCE JOSEPH GOODALE, who has resided in the village of Carthage the greater part of his life, was born in Watertown, February 20, 1816. After receiving a liberal education he entered Union College, Schenectady, in 1835. In 1838 he commenced the study of law in the office of Sterling & Bronson at Watertown, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Soon afterward he came to Carthage to enter upon the practice of his profession. September 1, 1842, he married Isabella, daughter of Patrick Somerville Stewart. In 1842 he formed a partnership with Micah Sterling in Watertown under the name of Sterling & Goodale. Later he entered into a partnership with Joseph Mullin. July 4, 1853, Mr. Goodale established himself as a lumber dealer in New York city, where he also opened a law office. He remained in that city eight years. He returned to Carthage, in 1864 and became the agent of Vin-

cent LeRay de Chaumont, whose affairs have been settled under Mr. Goodale's administration. He represented them for about 30 years. As counselor he has been appointed executor and administrator in the settlement of several estates. Since the organization of the Carthage Savings Bank he has been its president and also a director. He is familiar with the early development of the region about Carthage. Mrs. Goodale died in Carthage, April 30, 1891. She was a lady of decided independence of character, possessing many excellent qualities, and her decease, after a short illness, was a grief to her friends.

LEWIS CHAMBERS came to Carthage in 1850. Both he and his brother Hiram were carpenters, and took the contract for the first M. E. Church on State street, of which they were official members. Polly, wife of Lewis, was a sister of Christopher Poor, and for over 40 years a resident of Carthage. She died May 12, 1893. Hiram Chambers went to Washington, as a nurse, during the war in 1864. He married Nancy Johnson. Both of the brothers and their families have left a blessed memory.

DEACON JONATHAN OSBORN, on the 11th day of May, 1842, came with his family to North Wilna, where he lived until his death in 1856. He was born at Scotch Plains, N. J., in 1790. In 1815 he was married to Amelia VanDeemen in New York city. The father of both John B. Osborn and Abram VanDeemen served in the war of the American Revolution. Jonathan Osborn's family was as follows: Amelia E., wife of Dr. George Hubbard, deceased; Ann Judson, Mrs. Slater; Spencer C., Abram C., a distinguished clergyman of the Baptist church; Gen. Thomas W., and Mary E., deceased wife of Dr. Samuel Merrill. Jonathan Osborn was a man of much learning and broad information. His habits of thought tended toward ecclesiastical subjects and literature, and from his superiority in these he acquired prominence in church circles. In 1817 he united with the Baptist church at Scotch Plains, and a few years after was ordained deacon. He was elected to minor offices, both in New Jersey and Jefferson county. Directly under his guidance and influence the North Wilna Baptist church was organized, and through many years he was its main reliance and support. In all ways, in integrity, morally and intellectually, he was among the foremost men in the eastern part of the county.

DR. HORATIO S. HENDEE, for many years a resident of Carthage, was born in Greig, Lewis county, in 1829. He graduated from Castleton (Vt.) Medical College. In the summer of 1860 he visited England and France, and spent some time in Edinburgh, Scotland, and at Paris. In September, 1862, he was appointed acting surgeon of volunteer artillery, and was assigned to the 15th New York Heavy Artillery. In 1872, while residing in Carthage, he was elected Member

of Assembly, and served with ability. His first wife was Miss Sarah E. Myers, daughter of James Myers, of Denmark, who died in Carthage. He married, in 1872, Miss Ella, daughter of James Ward, of Carthage. Two children were born to them. His present wife has a daughter, Miss Ruth. Dr. Hendee died in Lowville in 1892, aged 63 years.

ISAIAH WOOD.—Not to be lacking in any modern development, Carthage has her own centenarian. Mr. Isaiah Wood was born in 1794, and his 100th birthday was commemorated at the residence of his son, July 21, 1894, by kindly visits from many appreciative friends. Mr. Wood came of good old Scotch parentage, and seems to have inherited the sturdy characteristics of that race. His parents removed from Albany county shortly before his birth to Canetuck, Canada, 12 miles above Brockville, where his boyhood was spent. Returning to this country with his parents, they settled in St. Lawrence county, and there he grew to man's estate and married. He lived in the vicinity of Hammond and Morristown until 1857, when he moved to Michigan. After four years he came to Deer River, to reside near his son, Mr. John B. Wood, now of Carthage, who from that time has made him the recipient of the most constant care. His health is fair, though sight and hearing are much impaired. His mind is yet bright and active, but he is very deaf.

DAVID D. WHITAKER has been a resident of Carthage over 40 years, having opened a jewelry store in 1851. He is one of the few remaining who were thus early identified with the earlier business of this place. He was born in Holland Patent in 1831. He built the block he now occupies, which is near the C. & A. track, and stands on the site of the old Strong Hotel. Mrs. Whitaker's maiden name was Martha N. Hubbard, daughter of Samuel Hubbard, of Champion. They have two daughters, Mrs. Geo. Blake, of Carthage, and Mrs. W. E. Major, of Brooklyn. Mr. Whitaker is a skillful workman, and esteemed by the public.

JOSEPH CROWNER was born in Champion, near Limburg Forks, in 1809. He was the son of Philip Crowner. Joseph Crowner built the first frame house on the Alexandria road, 55 years ago. At one time he owned Tannery Island, and manufactured pumps, ploughs and furnaces. After raising a large family he died, January 8, 1839, aged 85 years. He was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge.

ZELOTES SIMS has been a business man of Carthage for over 20 years. He was born in Antwerp in 1835, and is the son of Robert and Jane Sims, and one of four children. He was a partner with J. B. Wood in the grocery business. He conducted the Coburn mill in West Carthage one year, and is now proprietor of a grocery store near the depot. He married Eliza A. Webster, of South Hammond, who died January 2, 1894, aged 54 years. He has two sons, George and Arthur.

SANFORD D. HUNT has been a resident of Jefferson county nearly all his life. He was born in Rodman, the son of H. S. Hunt, one of the oldest residents of that town, who was at one time post-master at Rodman. He married Harriet Bailey, of that town. They had four sons in the Union army: Sanford D., the subject of this sketch, who was an orderly sergeant; DeWitt C., who served in the 35th N. Y. Vol. Infantry; Horace S., also of the 35th, and its esteemed historian; and Theodore L. Sanford D. came to Carthage from Antwerp in 1876. He is a tailor, secretary of Carthage Masonic Lodge and Chapter, and past commander of Steele Post, G. A. R. Mr. Hunt is a meritorious citizen, and himself and his brothers performed good service to their country during its hour of greatest need.

LYLE B. BENCE, son of Nicholas and Susan, was born in Wilna in 1835. He received the usual education in the common schools and afterwards attended the best schools at Carthage, and one year in the Antwerp Academy. He was a school-teacher in this northern region when he entered the store of Horace Hooker, where he was a trusted clerk for seven years. He went to New York city and became a commercial traveller for his brother. Subsequently he went to Chicago and became a broker in cigars. In 1891 he returned to Carthage, residing upon his farm, and removed in 1892 to the village of Carthage, where he is now an honored resident, having inherited a comfortable fortune from his brother, who died in 1889. Mr. Bence served in the 186th N. Y. Vol. Infantry.

SAMUEL J. DAVIS came to Carthage from Utica in 1832. He was the son of William Davis, and was of Welsh parentage. He was chosen to fill many offices of trust in the village of Carthage, was deputy sheriff six years, supervisor one term and Member of Assembly in 1846-47. In 1833 he was married to Laura Thayer, the daughter of Benjamin Thayer, who came to Wilna in 1824. The children are as follows: Mary Ella, deceased; William, Emily J. (Mrs. William Cooper, of Felts Mills), Mary Ella (Mrs. Norman Foot Mills, of Lowville), and Samuel J. Davis, Jr., deceased. Mr. Davis was an estimable citizen, an enterprising, upright man. Although a straightforward Democrat, he was liberal in his views and kind and obliging. Mrs. Davis survives her husband at the age of 82, a remarkably intelligent lady, as her husband was an unusually intelligent man.

JAMES H. DAWLEY was born in the State of Maine in 1824, the son of William Dawley, who removed from Montgomery county, N. Y., in 1819, to the town of Wilna. James H. was brought up on a farm, and had the benefits of the common school education of his native town, attending for one term the academy of Prof. Wilbur at Carthage. He taught school for several years. In 1847 he married Miss Orphelia M. Olds, daughter of

John Olds, of North Wilna. They have had three children born to them, two boys and one daughter. In 1878 he removed from North Wilna to Carthage. He has held the office of justice of the peace in the town of Wilna for 33 years, and has been police justice of the village of Carthage for the past 12 years. Mr. Dawley took an active part in enlisting men for the Union army and has in many ways shown himself to be an honorable, high-minded, conscientious citizen. He has never been defeated when a candidate for office. When last named as candidate for justice of the peace, he declined to run, confining his time to the discharge of his duties as police justice.

JOHN CALEB FULTON was born in the town of Wilna in 1843, and was the son of James and Caroline (Nichols) Fulton, pioneers of that neighborhood. John was brought up on a farm. He attended the Lowville Academy, and afterward taught 17 terms. He read law with Starbuck & Sawyer, of Watertown, and was admitted to the bar in October, 1868. He was married, November 3, 1869, to Miss M. L. Woodward, of Philadelphia, N. Y. Three of their five children are living. Mr. Fulton came to Carthage in 1878 and entered into a law partnership with Mr. Forbes, and after a few months became a partner of Hon. A. E. Kilby, which firm was dissolved at the expiration of three years. Mr. Fulton practiced law in Carthage until his death, September 8, 1889, and was considered a wise counselor and faithful friend. His widow and family reside in Carthage.

COL. ORLIN HOLCOMB was born in the town of Champion in 1815. He is a son of Lyman and Sally (Dorwin) Holcomb, who came from Granby, Conn., in 1789. In 1840 he was married in Carthage to Maria Macomber, daughter of John M. Macomber, of Evans Mills, and widow of Mr. Abel P. Collins, of South Carolina. Mr. Collins left one daughter, Helen, now the wife of Hiram Houghton, of Carthage. Previous to his marriage, Mr. Holcomb was engaged in the tanning business, just west of Champion village, and subsequently resumed the same line of business at Carthage, entering into partnership with Ambrose H. Spencer. They owned and conducted the tannery on what is known as Tannery Island, as well as a general store. At the end of three years the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Holcomb then moved to Buffalo and dealt in ready-made clothing, but returned in a short time to Carthage. In 1867, in company with Elijah Horr, was established the Horr & Holcomb Bank in Carthage, which was a reliable and popular institution for 10 years. On the death of Mr. Horr it was discontinued in 1876, all its indebtedness having been liquidated. Mr. Holcomb once more turned his attention to the tanning business, and bought out Noyes Tuttle in West Carthage, and finally sold to Thomas Revell and L. H. Dunlap. His son, Henry O. Holcomb,

died in 1854, aged 10 years, Mrs. O. Holcomb died February 1, 1886, aged 71 years, and was a noble, Christian woman. In 1887 he married Miss Cordelia Tamblin, of Watertown, since which time he has resided in that city. They have one child, Ida Grace, aged four years. Mr. Holcomb is a well-remembered citizen, better known than many of his contemporaries. He is past 80 years of age, but is seen upon our streets nearly every day.

JONATHAN WOOD came from Oneida county in 1833, settling in the northern part of Wilna, at what is now known as Wood's Mills, where he built a grist and saw-mill, the place taking its name from him. He was proprietor of these mills for many years, dying there in 1879, aged 87 years. He married Miss Betsey Davidson, and one of his sons (Franklin), was his assistant in the mill. He was supervisor of Wilna for one term, assessor for many years, and a justice of the peace. The postoffice at Wood's Mills is known as "Woods."

WALTER N. WRAPE was born in Carthage, August 27, 1867. He is the son of Patrick and Angella (Mathews) Wrape. His grandfather, Pitt Mathews, was a business man of Carthage in its early days, and his quaint good humor and worthy traits of character are still remembered by the older residents. Walter Wrape has been for several years the trusted bookkeeper of the First National Bank, and cashier for the Carthage Savings Bank. He is also secretary of the water commissioners of the village of Carthage, and made Noble Grand of Carthage Lodge No. 365, I. O. O. F., for 1895. This rising young man has many friends and the confidence of his townspeople. He married Miss Myra Cowan, of the town of Wilna.

THE COULSTON BOYS.—In speaking of the fact that Maj. Jno. A. Haddock, of Watertown, and Hon. Charles L. MacArthur, of Troy, were, in 1839 and 1840, apprentice compositors in the "Carthaginian" office at Carthage, no mention has heretofore been made of the "Coulston boys," who were in the office with these two older ones just before they left Carthage to engage in the newspaper business upon a larger scale. The Coulston boys were the sons of a leading builder and carpenter, who died leaving a widow and these two boys. They were a united and very intelligent family. The boys learned the art of printing as the foundation of their life-long vocation—journalism. Edwin was one of the proprietors of the Utica Herald at the time of its birth, and remained with that paper some time. He afterwards went to New York, and was successful as a faithful worker upon the daily press of that great city. He died some 10 years since. Henry W. was born in Carthage in 1827. He received a good English education, and in 1852 was taken upon Mr. Greeley's New York Tribune. He was a trusted reporter, and his straightforward honesty soon attracted the attention of that veteran editor, who often sent him upon im-

portant missions. In 1862 he was sent to the front as war correspondent, and did valiant service as such until the conflict ended. After over 50 years of work he is still active and vigorous, and much beloved by all associates, old or young. He has been furnishing New Jersey news for the World, Tribune, Times, Sun and other New York and New Jersey papers, and at 65 is hale, sound and hearty, a hard worker, and a friend to all newspaper men.

JOHN SMITH was one of the oldest and best remembered citizens of Wilna. He came from New Jersey, and located on a farm about 1823, on road 63. The old stone house which he built still stands, around which cluster many pleasant memories of the generous hospitality of the host and of his good wife. John Smith married Susanna Ryneer, and they had 11 children. Larissa, Eveline, Julia, Elmira, Madeline, Susanna, John, Jr., Alonzo and Joseph reached maturity. John Smith died in the old house, aged 84 years. The children of John Smith married, and became prominent citizens in the town of Wilna.

MRS. MARIANNA SMITH, widow of Alonzo Smith, was the daughter of Jean Disere Balmont, who was one of the original Castorland settlers. He was born in the suburbs of San Antoine, Paris, about 1776, and witnessed some of the awful scenes at Paris, when 1,400 of the best blood of France passed under the guillotine in one month. He came to America in 1796, and in 1797 he was followed by his father and mother. There were only 41 buildings in Utica when he passed through that city. He took up land at Utica, and remained there his first year. In 1798 he came to Castorland, where so many French emigrants had settled. Previous to the removal of the Balmont family from Paris they were well-to-do people, and had means of their own to be comfortable wherever they might have settled. But a residence of several years at Castorland nearly exhausted their means, and in 1803 Mr. Balmont came to Carthage. His aged mother died in 1802, and the friendship of the Indians who were then remaining in the county was evidenced by their attendance at the funeral and taking a respectful interest in the burial. One of the Balmont family was an intrepid traveller, being the first man who ever ascended Mt. Blanc, for which he received due credit in the history of that world-known mountain. The first mill ever brought to Castorland was brought from France by this same J. V. Balmont. Noadiah Hubbard, of Champion, a contemporary of Balmont, was known to travel from Champion to Castorland to get his corn ground in that mill. The sufferings of the people of Castorland, most of them Parisiennes, coming into that almost unbroken wilderness, were often pitiable, and particularly hard upon the women and children. Many tales are told of homesickness and destitution. [See article upon Castorland, page 113]. These Castorland emigrants, for tea used the "evanroot,"

and for coffee they used the plant known as "maiden hair." Their main dependence for meat was upon the game they could kill. The mill named above could only grind corn to a consistency which the old settlers designated as "samp." The children of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Smith are John D., Alexis L. and Louie A. They are all living. Mrs. Smith resides on the farm where her husband, Alonzo, died, January 4, 1892, after 40 years of happy married life.

GEORGE O'LEARY was born in Skibbereen, in Western Ireland, in 1813. His father was a shoemaker. At 19 years of age he came to America, via Quebec. The first work he did was for old Joshua Babcock, at Felts Mills, father of H. H. Babcock, of Watertown. In 1836 he married Alice Wood. They reared five children. In 1837 they moved to Carthage, and established a shop for manufacturing shoes. He prospered, remaining three years, when he moved to Sterlingville, where he remained 14 years, being postmaster and justice of the peace and deputy sheriff. After his long residence there he moved to Carthage, where he was a police justice, and has resided many years. He is quite hale and hearty in his 81st year—a genial old gentleman. Miss Antoinette Sterling, the distinguished singer, writes from England that she received her first inclinations towards literature and voice culture from Mr. O'Leary—a most graceful tribute from a lady whose musical ability has found recognition both in America and in England.

HUGH DUNLAVA, a soldier of the War of 1812, came to Carthage at an early day. Thomas, his son, and one of seven children, was for many years a reliable, skillful workman in McCollom's nail works, and other machine shops of Carthage. He married Melissa Butts, of Wilna, and they reared five children. Both are still residents of Carthage, he at the advanced age of 83, and quite feeble. Edward, another son of Hugh, followed the same business as his brother Thomas, and served in the late war in Company I, 94th Regiment. He was accidentally killed while at work. Edward's widow survives him.

MRS. ANDREW B. CARTER, a native of Wilna, is descended, upon the father's side, from the Keyes family, her father having been William Henry Keyes. On her mother's side she is descended from the old Redfield-Sykes-Mansfield families, all of them much respected and well-remembered citizens of Watertown. Her husband, Mr. A. B. Carter, has been for many years a messenger of the American Express company, and is a native of Watertown. The old homestead was burned in 1885, the year President Benjamin Harrison was elected, and Mrs. Carter resolved to build a log-house, on the site of the old Keyes house, commemorative of Gen. Harrison's election. Her dwelling is unique and commodious. She is a lady of much refinement and ability, and her mind

is well stored with historical and local incidents. The late William Wirt Sykes was her relative, which makes her a connection, by marriage, with the distinguished Olive Logan.

JOHN JAMES DEVOIS emigrated from Paris, France, with his wife and one son, Francis, about 1797, and located at Beaver River, Lewis county, N. Y., where he died about 1803. In 1808 Francis Devois came to this town with his mother and located on a farm. He married Margaret Daley, by whom he had eight children. Charles died on the old homestead March 8, 1892. His mother, Mrs. Devois, died in February, 1893, aged over 80 years. His second wife, Maria (Fulton) Devois, died March 2, 1895, aged 40 years.

AUGUSTUS KESLER has for many years been closely identified with the growth of the village and its business interests. He was born in Carthage, July 22, 1857. His father was a boot and shoe merchant, and two sons, George and Augustus, succeeded him. The latter retired and purchased the L. H. Mills saw-mill property, which was afterwards destroyed by fire. He soon rebuilt and still owns it, manufacturing large quantities of lumber. He built and placed upon the river the steamboat L. J. Goodale, which is used as a pleasure-boat in the summer. By his determination and perseverance he was instrumental in having a law passed declaring Fish and Alder creeks on Beaver river a public highway for floating logs. These streams had been previously controlled by one party, who required a consideration for the accommodation of floating down logs. Mr. Kesler has been largely interested in building and dealing in real estate. He has erected 51 private residences and one hotel. He was twice elected trustee of the village of Carthage, serving four years, and has been water commissioner.

LEVI CLARK HUBBARD was born in Champion, October 5, 1836. His father, after whom he was named, was one of the early settlers of Champion. His mother was Polly R. Clark. They had seven children. L. C. Hubbard, as a boy, had a great desire to receive an education and become a professional man. But his father with a large family could not bestow the advantage he coveted. The old adage in this case proved true, "Where there's a will there's a way," and Levi Clark, through many discouragements, cultivated his love for books and developed a talent for writing, becoming a contributor for newspapers, sometimes in the form of verse. His mother died in Lewis county in 1846. In 1857 he married Harriet L. Gilbert, of Farmersville, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., who died within a year. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he was active in raising volunteers for the 35th Regiment in Carthage. The hardships of a soldier's life and a disability contracted in that climate rendered him finally unfit for field duty, and he was appointed messenger in charge of the

mail, which position he held until his discharge, June 11, 1863. He was then married to Jerusha M. Cooley, by whom he had one daughter, Miss Pearl, who has kept house for her father since her mother's death, May 12, 1886. Mr. Hubbard entered Albany Medical College in 1880, and graduated with the class in 1882 with a high rating, receiving his degree of M. D., also A. B. He was elected poet of his class. He is now a resident of Carthage and practicing his profession.

HORACE HOOKER, for many years a prominent merchant and leading citizen of Carthage (where he was born in 1824), was the son of Seth and Calista (Nimocks) Hooker. His brother Ralph was his partner for several years. The father, Seth, came from New Britain, Conn., to Carthage about 1817, and opened a general store and was also postmaster. He kept the toll-gate on the bridge and was an inventive genius. He died in 1882, and his wife in 1888. Horace and the rest of the family were born in the old house near the bridge, and later resided in the well-remembered stone house which formerly stood on the site of the Hotel Elmhurst. Horace married Ellen A., daughter of Rev. Elisha Sawyer, who died in 1868, leaving three daughters. In 1876 he married Pamela, widow of William C. LeFever, of Carthage. At the time of his death Mr. Hooker was the oldest merchant in Carthage, antedating Mr. Frederick one year. He was an active and highly respected citizen, holding many positions of trust in the town. He died in West Carthage November 12, 1891, aged 67 years, leaving a memory which is free from reproach, and the world is better for his having lived in it. His widow and three daughters survive him.

NELSON D. FERGUSON, M. D., a resident of Carthage almost continuously for more than four decades, has since early manhood been identified with its social, business and political interests. He is a physician and surgeon of acknowledged ability, and considered authority in difficult cases. In the fall of 1861 he entered the army as a surgeon, and for more than three years was in active field service. Was taken prisoner and in Libby Prison for four days, at the expiration of which time he was exchanged. For 16 days he was in charge of the prison hospital at Richmond. He is a past commander of Steele Post of Carthage. In 1865 he was Member of Assembly, and for three years was county clerk. He and his amiable wife are highly respected and have many friends both in Carthage and at their summer home on the St. Lawrence.

FERNANDO HUBBARD, for many years a merchant of Carthage, is the son of Heman Hubbard. Fernando's paternal grandmother reached the extreme age of 104, and died in West Carthage in 1877. He married Miss Kate Harris in 1861, now deceased. Mr. Hubbard has held many responsible positions in Carthage and is an enterprising citizen.

HENRY J. ERVIN, son of Durgas Ervin, was born in Lewis county and brought up on a farm. He served in the Mississippi squadron over two years. They were in several engagements at Vicksburg and up the Red River. At the close of the war he was honorably discharged, and soon after came to Carthage, where he has been chief of police, constable, and held other minor offices. In 1876 he was married to Miss Adelaide Stillman, and they have four children.

PATRICK VILLARS was born in Ireland, and has been a resident of Carthage about 20 years. He was a former resident of Antwerp, where he engaged in farming. He is with his son Edward in the drug business in Carthage, and they are among the most respected citizens of that place.

ZEBINA CHAFFEE, son of Clifford, was born in Westminster, Vt., and about 1818 or 1819 came to Wilna and located at Natural Bridge. He was a carpenter by trade, and assisted in building the Bonaparte house. He died in 1850. He married Lucy Nutting, of Westminster, Vt., and they had six children. Ira V., his son, was born in Natural Bridge, June 25, 1821. He married Eliza, daughter of Stiles Brown, of Diana, Lewis county, in 1850. Four children were born to them.

CALVIN COWAN, son of Isaac, was born in Lanesborough, Mass., and when young located in Lewis county, N. Y., where he married Abi Weed, of Lowville. In 1828 he came to the town of Wilna, where he remained but a few years. After the death of his wife he resided with his son, Herman, until his decease. He had eight children. Herman Cowan, his son, was born in Depauville, April 1, 1819. In 1846 he married Almira M. Frasier, of Wilna. His wife died in 1888. They had eight children. Mr. Cowan married, second, Mrs. Margaretta H. Townsend, and they still reside in Wilna.

CRANSON GATES located in the town of Wilna about 1830, settling on a farm, where he remained a few years, when he removed to the farm now occupied by W. J. Scott, and here resided until his death. He owned the saw-mill known as the Gates mill. He reared a family of seven children. Julius K. was born January 11, 1836. He was the first to enlist from the town of Wilna, in April, 1861, and served in Company B, 35th N. Y. Volunteers. He is now a resident of Carthage.

THOMAS BURNS, from Ireland, located in Carthage in 1829. About 1831 he removed to Lewis county, and two years later returned Wilna, where he died in 1880. He followed the occupation of farming. His wife, Catharine Gormley, bore him 12 children. His son, James W., was born November 16, 1837. In 1864 he enlisted in Company A, 186th Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, and was discharged June 2, 1865. In 1866 he married Patience, daughter of Isaac Blanchard. Mr. Thomas Burns has always resided in the town, engaged in the lumber trade.

TRUMAN CROWNER, son of Peter, was born in Washington county, N. Y. He married Polly Clintsman, and located in Lewis county, where he reared a family of 10 sons and three daughters. About 1830 he removed to Wilna, and located near the centre of the town, where he remained until his death. States Crowner, his son, married Lorinda M., daughter of Orlo Stanard, in 1852.

JACOB CLEARWATER, son of Daniel, was born in Marbletown, Ulster county, and about 1836 came to the town of Wilna. About 1842 he located upon the farm, on road 79. He married Hester Sheley, of Johnstown, N. Y., by whom he had five sons and two daughters. He married Helen, daughter of V. P. Hanson, of Theresa, and they had one son, Victor H.

MILTON H. CARTER, was born in Lewis county, N. Y., in 1807. In 1837, with his wife, Sarah, he came to Wilna, where he resided until 1848, when he removed to his farm. Here he resided until 1866, when he removed to Denmark, Lewis county, where he died in 1874. He was supervisor of Wilna in 1845, and also held other town offices. He had a family of eight children, six of whom are living. Mr. Carter enlisted in Company E, 20th N. Y. Cavalry, in 1863, served as quartermaster-sergeant, and was discharged in the fall of 1864. His son, Norris M. Carter, was a prominent surgeon in the army, now deceased.

JOHN JOHNSON removed from Oneida county and located in Carthage, where he resided about 16 years. He was a moulder and iron worker by trade. Of his seven children, John B. was for many years a merchant in Carthage; Julia A. married J. P. Hodgkins, of Carthage, and now lives in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Epaphroditus now resides near Carthage. The latter was born April 3, 1814, and in 1838 married Martha L. Gates, and settled in Sterlingville, where he worked at the moulding and iron-working trade. Upon the death of his wife, about 11 months after their marriage, he removed to Wilna, where he married Cornelia, daughter of Rev. Harvey DeWolf, and was located upon a farm for five years. Mr. Johnson enlisted in Company E, 16th Pennsylvania Cavalry, January 4, 1863, and was discharged November 28, 1865. After an absence of several years in Pennsylvania, he returned to Carthage and married the widow of John Grannis, now deceased.

NELSON W. LANPHEAR, son of Jeremiah and Fanny (Fulton) Lanphear, was born in the town of Wilna, June 16, 1841. In August, 1863, he enlisted in Company A, 20th N. Y. Cavalry, and was discharged in May, 1865, from Balfour Hospital. In November, 1870, he married Sarah M., daughter of Abram and Samantha (Loomis) Smith, and settled on the homestead, where he resided until 1889, when he removed to Carthage village. He has three children: Herbert S., Fanny S. and Fred.

GUY E. PENNIMAN, son of Zuriel, was born in the town of Rutland, January 4, 1828. In 1850 he married Madeline M., daughter of John Smith, of Wilna, and located in this town, on road 75, where he now resides. He has two children, Guy, who resides in Carthage, and Carrie (Mrs. Dexter Crowner). Zuriel Penniman came from Keene, N. H., in 1815.

SOLOMON ASHCRAFT came from Guilford, Vt., to the town of Wilna, about 1850, and located at Natural Bridge, where he engaged in the manufacture of broom handles. He died in 1879, aged 71 years. His son, Eugene S., married Amelia Ann, daughter of Philip Covey. Mr. Ashcraft is a carpenter by trade. When 19 years of age, while hunting in the town of Vernon, Vt., he sustained an accident to his foot, which necessitated its amputation.

LEVI WOOD, son of Joshua A., was born in LeRay, September 2, 1826. He learned the moulder's trade in Watertown, and in 1851 married Lucinda M. Hotchkins, and located in Carthage. He served one year in Company D, 10th N. Y. Heavy Artillery. He married, second, Mrs. Catharine Tripp. His first wife bore him two children.

JOHN W. OWEN, son of William and Sarah Owen, was born in Felts Mills, October 28, 1830. He attended the common schools until about 13 years of age, and then entered the Academy at Canandaigua, where he remained four years. For two years he practiced medicine in Avon, N. Y., and subsequently travelled and lectured on hygiene. In 1852 he located in Carthage, where he is now in practice. He married, first, Elvira Monroe, and second, Ellen Burke.

EBER MAYHUE came from Canada to this town in 1858, and located on a farm. He followed the dual occupation of blacksmith and farmer. He married Susannah, daughter of John Smith, by whom he had a daughter, Florence O., who married Dan Sterling, and has two children, Julia and Eber.

GEORGE GILBERT, son of Berzilla and Asenath Gilbert, was born December 18, 1828, in the town of Northampton, N. Y. His ancestors were of French and English descent, and his grandparents were natives of Connecticut. Both of his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary War. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1853, and was admitted to practice in the district courts of the United States in 1862. June 30, 1854, Mr. Gilbert located in Carthage village. He served as town clerk and justice of the peace one term. From 1861 his influence was with the Republican party. July 7, 1875, Mr. Gilbert married Hattie C. McAllister, daughter of Harvel McAllister, of Stowe, Vt., by whom he had four children. Mr. Gilbert was a prominent citizen of the town, and was identified with the principal enterprises for its commercial advancement. It was through his efforts that the requisite legislation was secured in favor of the construction of the last lock and dam upon what is known

as the "Black River improvement," which was really the completion of the Black River Canal. He was vice-president, secretary, director, and general manager of the Black River & St. Lawrence River Railway Company, whose interests were afterwards merged in the Carthage and Adirondack Railway Company, and was a member of the first board of directors in the latter organization. He died at his home, in Carthage, after a brief illness, March 19, 1890. He was a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

DAVID REYNOLDS, son of John, was born in Sligo, Ireland, and about 1830 immigrated with his parents to this country, and located in the town of Alexandria. He married Lois B., daughter of William Holmes, of Alexandria, in 1848, and located at Barnes Settlement, and here remained until 1860, when he removed to Wilna, and bought the farm once occupied by Madam de Ferriet, and here resided until his death in 1881.

JACOB BLISS was born in Hartwick, Otsego county, N. Y., June 15, 1818, and in 1827 came with his parents to Watertown. He was married three times, first to Pernelia Tallman, who bore him two children, and died in 1852; second to Almira Derby, who bore him one child, and died in 1856; and third to Margaret Kilmer, who bore him one child. He has been a machinist since 1844, and now resides in Utica. He carried on a machine shop in Bellville, Canada, six years, and in Watertown eight years. Orlando T. Bliss, son of Jacob, served in the 10th N. Y. H. A., and was promoted to captain.

C. C. LAKE, son of Jesse, was born in Genesee county, N. Y., May 8, 1838. In 1862 he removed with his wife to this town, and located at Natural Bridge, where he engaged in carpentering. August 17, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged June 13, 1865. He participated in the battle of Petersburg. He has been justice of the peace several years, and is now in the manufacturing business.

MOSES C. MERRILL, son of Moses, was born in Connecticut, and about 1806 removed to the town of Champion, where he married Philena, daughter of Abel and Elizabeth Crandall, and settled on a farm. He was a deacon in the Baptist church for many years, and died in 1838. His wife died in 1855. He had a family of 15 children, 13 of whom attained mature years. Moses L. Merrill, his son, was born in Champion in 1811. Moses had two sons, Erwin M. and Samuel L. In October, 1861, Erwin M. enlisted as second lieutenant in Co. I, 94th N. Y. Vols., and resigned September 13, 1862. In 1864 he was commissioned captain of Co. K, 17th Regt. U. S. Col. Inf., and was mustered out April 25, 1866. Dr. Samuel Merrill in 1861 commenced the study of medicine with Dr. G. N. Hubbard. In 1864 he entered the army as a contract surgeon, and was located at Nashville, Tenn. He graduated at Nashville in 1865, and in May entered the 17th Regt. U.

S. Col. Inf. as assistant surgeon. He then came to Carthage and engaged in the drug business with his brother, E. M. In 1877 he removed to Mannsville, and remained 10 years, when he returned to Carthage where he now resides. He married, first, Mary E. Osborn, by whom he had three children, one of whom is living, Mrs. Foster Wilcox, of Utica, N. Y. He married for his second wife Ellen E. Brown, of Mannsville. Erwin M. Merrill married Ellen M. Gates, of Gouverneur, by whom he had seven children. His wife died in 1888. He is engaged in the drug business in Carthage.

HARRY DAVIS removed from Saratoga county, N. Y., to the town of Pamela with his mother, about 1812, and there lived until about 1838, when he removed to the town of Philadelphia, and settled in Sterlingville. He drove stage from Watertown to Sterlingville and Antwerp, and was well known in that locality. He married Martha C. Foster, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living, viz.: George N. of Carthage, and James H. and Martha F. (Mrs. Martin De Tamble), of Carthage. James H. married Ida A. Van Amber, and they have had three children, one of whom, Hattie L., is living.

JOSEPH MICK, son of Michael, came to Wilna from New Jersey, about 1829. He was a moulder, and worked in the foundry, and also purchased and worked the farm now occupied by George Hosford. He married Alice, daughter of Thomas Gustin, and they had three children.

JOEL B. HURLBURT, son of Josiah, was born October 20, 1840. He married, first, Lucena, daughter of Nicholas Mealos, of Antwerp, in 1860, by whom he had three children. For his second wife he married Cora, daughter of Wesley Blanchard, of Diana, and they have two children. In August, 1862, Mr. Hurlburt enlisted in Co. C, 10th N. Y. H. A., and in 1863 was discharged for disability. In 1870 he came to Natural Bridge. In 1875 he erected a small building, and opened a grocery and meat market. In 1877 he built the store he now occupies, and in 1878 built the Hurlburt House. In 1888 he erected the opera house. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. DELMORE, son of Thomas, was born in Croghan, Lewis county, June 8, 1858. He worked upon a farm and attended school until 1872, when he came to Carthage, and opened a meat market in company with John Pittock. He was also in the grocery business five years. In 1885 he bought the Cold Spring Brewery, which was burned in 1888. In 1887-88-89 he served as supervisor of the town, was re-elected for the term of 1890, and in 1889 was elected president of the village of Carthage. October 17, 1876, he married Ellen O'Connor, and they have two children. In 1887 he built the Delmore block, one of the finest buildings in Carthage. He is largely interested in real estate and in the prosperity of the village.

H. D. BINGLE, M. D., a native of Germany, came to America with his parents when a youth, and located in Naumburg, Lewis county. He was educated in the district school and Lowville Academy, and in 1877, when 21 years of age, came to Carthage and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. N. D. Ferguson. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1881. In 1882 he located in Denmark, in 1883 in Deer River and in 1886 in Carthage, where he is now in practice. In 1889 he married Minnie C., daughter of W. R. Thompson, of Carthage.

CHARLES S. DRURY, son of Charles H., was born in Canton, St. Lawrence county, in 1856. He graduated from the University of Vermont at Burlington in 1880, and the same year commenced the practice of his profession at Great Bend, in the town of Champion. In April, 1883, he located at Natural Bridge, where he now resides. He married Addie M., daughter of Sidney Morrison, of Winooski, Vt., and they have one daughter, Vera B., born September 29, 1884.

GRANSON LEWIS married Merab N. Chaffee, daughter of Zebina Chaffee, who came from Vermont. Mr. Lewis located on a farm, and here he kept a hotel. He had five children, viz.: Nelson, Emeline, Hendrickson, Columbus and Lucia A., of whom two are living, Columbus, in Oakland, Cal., and Lucia A., (Mrs. John R. Washburn), wife of the superintendent of the county house.

H. K. LAMPHEAR, son of Jeremiah, was born August 1, 1838. In 1860 he married Achsah C. Loomis, daughter of Wilson, of Champion. In August, 1864, he enlisted in Co. A, 186th N. Y. Vols., and was discharged in June, 1865. He has two children, Wilson L. and Lillian A.

PETER CROWNER, son of Truman, married Susan, daughter of William Adams, of Antwerp, and located on a farm. He had born to him seven children, viz.: Amyr, who enlisted in Co. I, 14th N. Y. H. A., and was killed in battle at Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; Mucious, Truman A., Hubert B., Marion, Louise E. and Byron (deceased). Peter Crowner died January 13, 1865. His widow married Joel Crowner.

JOHN I. PASSENGER came from Albany county, N. Y., to Wilna among the early settlers. He was well known throughout the county, and was said to have been the first who laid out the frame of a barn with a square rule. He had born to him 12 children. James, his son married Louisa, daughter of David Whinney. He had two children, viz.: Nettie C. (Mrs. James J. Wilson) and Sherman W. Peter Passenger, son of John I., served in the late war in the 4th Michigan Cavalry, and was one of the company which captured Jeff. Davis at the close of the war. Diantha Passenger married Charles Ward, who enlisted in Co. F, 193d N. Y. Vols., March 6, 1865, and was discharged January 18, 1866. Mr. Ward was a pensioner, and died February 3, 1887. Mrs. Passenger died March 7, 1875.

JOHN FARR, son of John, came from Pennsylvania to the town of Wilna at an early day, located in Carthage village, and engaged in making iron for Mr. LeRay. He married Susan McClain, by whom he had six sons and six daughters. V. L., his son, who resides in the village of Carthage, where he was born, married Abby J. Allen. Mr. V. L. Farr enlisted in Co. B, 35th Regt. N. Y. Vols., in 1861, was wounded and discharged the same year. He re-enlisted in Co. E, 20th N. Y. Cav., in 1863, and was discharged in 1865.

JOHN I. VAN ANTWERP came from Johnstown to Wilna, and located at Natural Bridge where he lived a few years, when he removed to the farm now occupied by George Van Antwerp, and here remained until his death. Peter, his eldest son, married Esther A., daughter of Calvin Cowan, and died on the farm. His widow married Joseph Hastings.

LEWIS LAMPHEAR came to the town of Wilna at an early day and settled on the farm now owned by L. G. Stanard. Jeremiah Lamphear, son of Lewis, married Fannie, daughter of Caleb Fulton, and settled on a farm in Wilna, and where he resided until his death. Of his family of eight children three are living, viz.: Nelson W. and Hiram K. in this town, and Simeon F. in Crystal Springs, Yates county.

BENJAMIN G. HALL came from Deerfield, Oneida county to Wilna about 1810, and settled on a farm on road 44. He reared a family of eight children. William, son of Luther, son of Benjamin, enlisted in Co. K, 20th N. Y. Cav., in 1863, and was mustered out in 1865.

ELISHA FULTON, son of Caleb, was born in 1823. He married Angelica Clearwater, and settled on the old homestead. He had five children: Maria L. (Mrs. Charles Devois deceased), Sedate H., who married Eugene Lewis; Joseph E. and Clark A. He was a farmer, and died in November, 1886.

ORLO STANARD came from Saybrook, Conn., and thence to Wilna in 1812, locating near what was known as the "Checkered House," where he built a shop and engaged in carpentering. He also built and run several saw-mills, and bought and occupied the farms now owned by his sons George and La Fayette. He married Lurena Griffin, whose father, Enoch, was one of the first settlers of the town. La Fayette and George Stanard, their sons, live in Wilna. They had five children.

THOMAS HASTINGS came from Massachusetts, and located in the town of Champion in 1808. In 1816 he located on the the farm on road 45, in this town. He had born to him 10 children—five sons and five daughters. Joseph, his son, married Rachel Van Antwerp, by whom he had eight children. Joseph is now deceased.

MR. AND MRS. SUEL GILBERT, substantial and highly respected citizens of Carthage, were among the earliest settlers. He was a carpenter by trade, and by industry and

by industry and frugality accumulated a handsome property. Mr. Gilbert died from the effects of coal gas. The neighbors found him and his worthy wife in a state of asphyxia, from the effects of which he never rallied. Being childless, Mrs. Gilbert died January 2, 1831, leaving the greater portion of her property to the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches of Carthage. To the first named \$2,000, and the balance (from \$6,000 to \$9,000) to each an equal share. This was a veritable God-send to these churches, which had lost their houses of worship in the great conflagration of 1884. The memory of these Christian people is blessed to the members of their own church (the Presbyterian), as well as to all with whom they were acquainted.

J. T. ATWOOD was born in Morristown, St. Lawrence county, in 1832, whence he removed to the town of Champion in 1860, and in 1887 located in Carthage village. He married Elizabeth Starling, by whom he has one daughter, Clara L., who married George B. Haas. His second wife was Miss Demerius Nye, of Wilna.

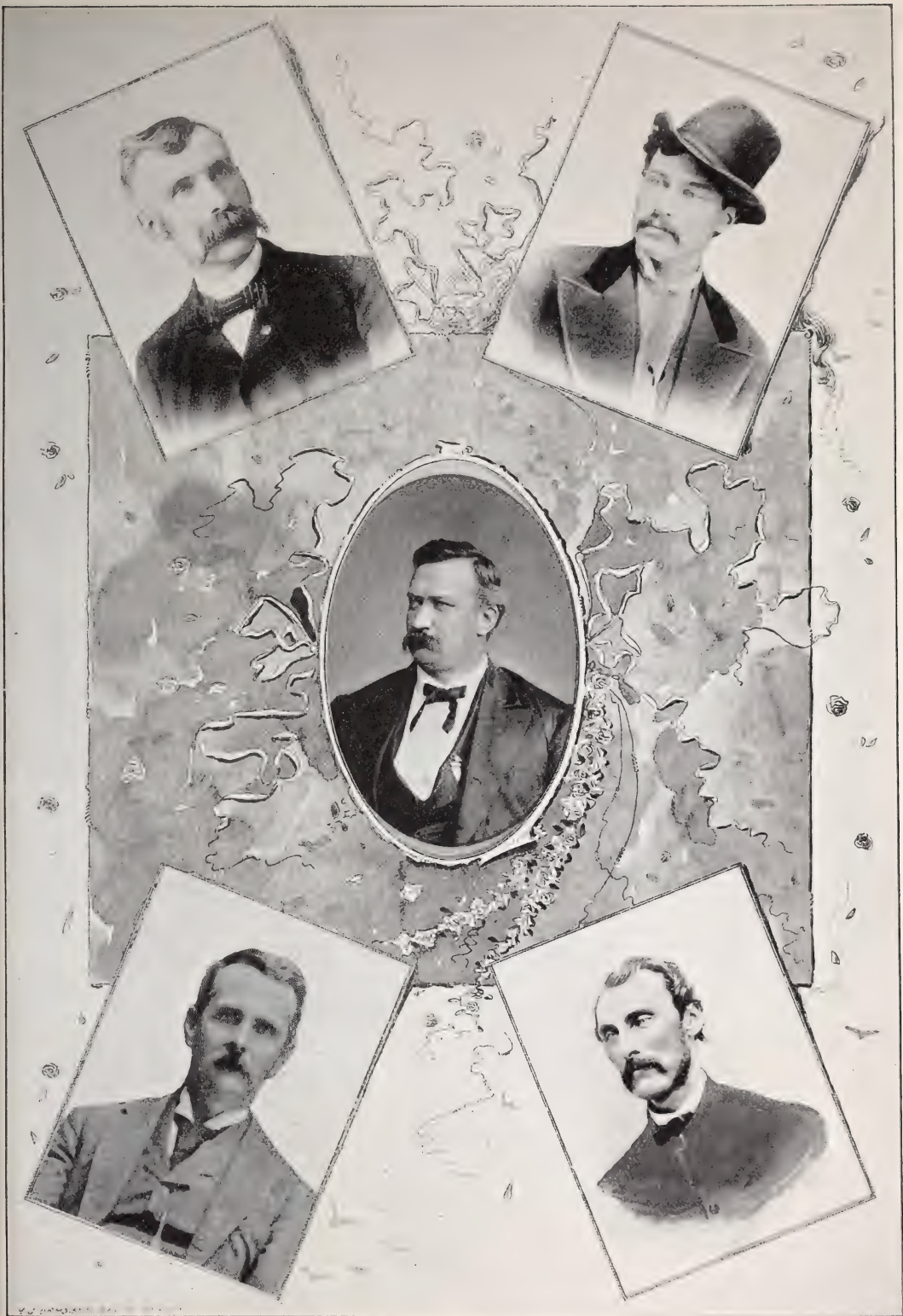
SOME UNION SOLDIERS.

GENERAL THOMAS W. OSBORN, son of Jonathan and Amelia Osborn, was born at the village of Scotch Plains, New Jersey, in 1833. In 1842 he removed with his parents to North Wilna, Jefferson county. He remained upon the farm, performing the ordinary labor of a farmer's son, until 1854. During that time he had no educational advantages excepting the winter terms of the district school. In the autumn of 1854 he commenced a course of study preparatory for college. He graduated from Madison University (now Colgate University) in 1860. After graduation he entered the law-office of Starbuck & Sawyer, at Watertown, being admitted to practice law in 1861. It was not until after the battle of First Bull Run that he determined to do what he could to sustain the government. He raised a company for light artillery service, afterwards known as Company D, First New York Light Artillery. Of this command he was commissioned captain. The battery served continuously with the Army of the Potomac and was engaged in more than 30 pitched battles, from the Peninsula to Gettysburg, proving itself one of the best artillery forces in the army, only equaled by the battery of Mink and Spratt, also raised in Jefferson, St. Lawrence and Lewis counties. After this general and entirely truthful statement it is not necessary to go into details, for Osborn's battery has a record that can be found in the history of the Army of the Potomac. The services of Captain Osborn were so meritorious that he was rapidly promoted from one grade to another, having been chief of artillery of the second division of the second corps, under General Berry, with the rank

of major; in 1863 he was promoted to the command of the second brigade of the volunteer artillery of the Army of the Potomac; and in June, 1863, was made chief of artillery of the second corps, under General Howard, in which capacity he went through with the battle of Chancellorsville. In 1864 he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and was chief of artillery of the fourth corps of that army; and while thus employed was seriously wounded. While in command of the recruiting barracks at Louisville, Ky., he organized the 106th, 107th and 108th regiments of colored troops. Returning to the front as soon as convalescent, on the 28th of July, 1864, he was assigned, by General Sherman, as chief of artillery of the Army and Department of the Tennessee, commanded by General Howard. This assignment gave Major Osborn the largest artillery command held by any officer during the war, with the one exception of Major-General Barry, who was General Sherman's chief of artillery. November 1, 1865, upon the organization of Sherman's army for the Savannah campaign, Major Osborn was relieved from the command of the artillery of the department, and retained that of the moving army. December 21, 1864, in addition to his other duties, he was put in command and had charge of all the artillery, light and heavy, captured at Savannah; January 9, 1865, he received his previous command of the artillery only with the moving army and entered upon the Carolina campaign. This he retained until May 10, 1865, when he was relieved by the Secretary of War and assigned to other duty.

The principal campaigns in which he was engaged were the Peninsula, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Lookout Valley and Chattanooga, Atlanta, Savannah and the Carolinas. His first commission was that of captain, and at the close of the war he received that of brevet brigadier-general.

The Major's best work was probably performed at the battle of Gettysburg, while in command of the artillery brigade of the 11th corps. We pass over the first two days' fighting at Gettysburg, and state that, excepting a severe fight by Slocum, before and after service, to dislodge Ewell from some earth works, there was no considerable fighting on the third day until the artillery contest, preparatory to the grand charge of Pickett's division. In the forenoon, the officers of Mead's army with their field glasses could plainly see Lee's batteries going into position along the crest of Seminary Ridge. Those batteries, standing at regular intervals, covered a point of about two miles, and about 150 of Lee's guns were in position. This was believed to be the longest and finest line of field guns ever in position upon a battlefield, and engaged at the same time in battle. Major Osborn's five battalions occupied the crest of Cemetery Hill. The distance between the two lines of battle, from seven-eighths of a mile to a mile and a



CHAS. W. FRASIER.
LIEUT. ASAHEL B. WESTCOTT.

GEN. THOS. W. OSBORN,
Chief of Artillery.

EDGAR B. STEELE.
LIEUT. BESTER S. SAFFORD.

SOME UNION SOLDIERS.

half, was just enough for effective artillery work. At precisely one o'clock Lee's signal gun was fired, the shot directed upon Cemetery Hill. In less than a minute after, the 150 guns opened, more than half of which were turned upon Cemetery Hill.

After this firing had been in progress about an hour, General Hunt came upon the hill, and while consulting with Generals Howard and Schurz and Major Osborn of the progress of the battle, the artillery fire and Lee's probable intentions, the Major suggested that the firing of Meade's should entirely cease and permit Lee to develop his plans. The three generals approved the plan and Hunt at once acted upon the suggestion.

The firing along the entire line had no sooner ceased than Lee advanced Pickett's division, supported by two other divisions, to the grand charge upon Hancock's line. The result of that charge is well known. As soon as Pickett's column was in half-range, every one of Meade's guns opened with grape and canister, with deadly and sickening effect. Pickett's column melted away like the mists of morning before the rising sun.

At the close of the war, Major Osborn was assigned, by the Secretary of War, to other important duty, the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands for the State of Florida. In that capacity he served two years, and then resigned his commission in the army and became a citizen of Florida, with his residence at Tallahassee. Soon after his resignation he received from Chief Justice Chase the appointment of Register in Bankruptcy for Florida.

During the enforcement of the Reconstruction Laws, he took an active part in the politics of the State; was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, and drafted the Constitution of the State. By the Legislature elected under the new Constitution, he was elected in May, 1868, to the United States Senate, as a Republican, for the term ending 1873. He entered the Senate at the age of 35.

In 1876 he served as United States commissioner at the Centennial Exposition, at Philadelphia. Otherwise than that he has held no public office since he retired from the Senate. In later years he has been engaged in business in Florida and New York, and in literary pursuits.

CHARLES W. FRASIER

Was born in 1845 in the province of Ontario, Canada. He came to the United States when seven years of age. He enlisted in Champion in 1864, in Co. H, 186th N. Y. Vol. Infantry, and served with his regiment until 1865, when they were mustered out. He was wounded at Petersburg in the terrible charge upon Fort Mahone. He was a brave and faithful soldier, always ready and willing to do his duty, and, since the war, has been untiring in his efforts to advance the interests

of the G. A. R. Mr. Frasier comes of fighting stock, and is proud of the fact that some of his ancestors took part in every war in which this country has been engaged. Post Steele, of Carthage, N. Y., has no more active and zealous member than Mr. Frasier, and he is as patriotic and loyal to-day as he was in 1864. He is a well-known and respected resident of West Carthage. He is best known, perhaps, in connection with the Carthage newspapers, having been engaged with both the Republican and Tribune.

EDGAR B. STEELE,

For whom the G. A. R. Post at Carthage is named, was born at Evans Mills, November 14, 1842. His parents were Elisha and Eunice (Barret) Steele, who were old residents of LeRay. Edgar B. had the benefit of the common schools. At a very early age he enlisted in Co. I, of the 35th Regt., and served with that organization until wounded at Fredericksburgh, which necessitated the amputation of his left foot. He was discharged for the disability thus incurred, and returned to his home at Carthage, where he learned the trade of shoemaking. He was a courageous soldier, who proved his valor by his wounds. In 1864 he married Miss Jennie Carr, and they raised two children, Frederick C. and Miss Mabel D. Mr. Steele died March 6, 1878.

ASAHEL B. WESTCOTT

Was born at Pillar Point, N. Y., May 6, 1839. His father, Asahel Westcott, was drowned off Oswego, N. Y., May 3, 1839, and his mother, Cynthia Westcott, is still alive, and lives at Dexter, N. Y. Asahel B. worked on the farm of his grandfather until he was 16 years of age, and then went to Falley Seminary at Fulton, N. Y., where he graduated two years later.

When the Civil War broke out he was teaching school at Pillar Point. He responded to the first call for volunteers, and enlisted April 22, 1861, at Sackets Harbor. He was mustered into the service of the United States June 11, 1861, at Elmira, N. Y., in Co. K, 35th N. Y. Vols., as private, and participated in all the battles the 35th was engaged in—among them being the second battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He was commissioned second lieutenant February 17, 1863, and mustered out of service with the regiment June 5, 1863, at Elmira. He married Martha E. Westcott, of Sackets Harbor, December 31, 1864. In February, 1872, he moved to Carthage, and engaged in carpentering and building. He was trustee of the village for two years, and justice of the peace two years. He was a charter member of E. B. Steele Post, G. A. R., and was commander for one term, and also a prominent Knight of Labor. March 3, 1890, he was appointed postmaster at Carthage, and held that office until his death, which occurred

April 20, 1893. His children are: George H., Mabel and Edwin. His widow survives him.

BESTER S. SAFFORD,

WHOSE face is shown upon the composite soldier's plate for Wilna, was born in Harrisburg, Lewis county, June 1, 1834. He was the son of Bester B. and Amy (Stockwell) Safford, of Lewis county, and came of a patriotic ancestry, his father and grandfather having served in the War of 1812, and his great grandfather and his three brothers in the Revolutionary War. Bester S. was reared a farmer. He was deputy sheriff in Lewis county for three years, and in 1865 married Anna S. Peebles, daughter of Charles E. and Lydia Peebles, and they had five children born too them. In 1861 he enlisted in Co. G, 3d N. Y. Cav. Soon after the arrival of his regiment in North Carolina, Safford was promoted to corporal, and later to lieutenant, and he greatly distinguished himself on the scout and in battle, and received the commendation of his commanding officers for his good conduct.

When his term of enlistment had expired, in the autumn of 1864, he came home to Lewis county, re-enlisted in January, 1865, in Co. H, 26th N. Y. Cav., and was soon promoted to first lieutenant of that company, and served as such faithfully and to the entire satisfaction of his commanding officers, and was mustered out with the command in July, 1865.

While serving in the army he was attacked with congestion of the lungs, which was the cause of his death in August, 1894, in his 60th year. After coming to Carthage he was tax collector for two terms, and overseer of the poor for two years in the town of Wilna. He was a member of Orient Lodge, F. & A. M., of Copenhagen.

Lieutenant Safford was a kind and generous man, but of strong and positive character. He was loyal to his family and friends, and was a brave and gallant Union soldier.

CARTHAGE VILLAGE BOARD.

GEORGE SPICER, president of the village of Carthage for 1894, is of English descent, and was born in Perch River, Jefferson county, August 27, 1861. He is the son of Henry and Delia (Allen) Spicer. Henry Spicer was supervisor of the town for several terms and Member of Assembly in 1876, besides holding minor offices. George Spicer came to Carthage in 1882 and was in the employ of Ryther & Pringle for three years. In 1888 he bought the property once owned by the late Hiram McCollom, and built a pulp-mill, and later a veneering-mill, which are now (1894) running. The piano trimmings are shipped to New York, where a market is found. In 1891 he also erected a fine residence on State street. He was married in 1888 to Miss Minnie, daughter of Dr.

Isaac Normander, of West Carthage, and they have one daughter. Mr. Spicer is prominent in the order of Odd Fellows and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum and Foresters. He is an enterprising, respected citizen and has the confidence of the village which he officially represents.

GEORGE W. PARMENTER,

WHOSE portrait appears also in the composite soldier's plate in the town of Champion, has been a resident of Carthage over 20 years. In 1862 he married Miss Hattie A. Dunham, a most estimable lady. Mr. Parmenter is the son of Snell Parmenter, a native of Vermont, who settled in St. Lawrence county in 1808. George is one of five children and an architect and builder. At the present time he has a contract for the fine new Baptist church in Gouverneur, his native place, which promises to be a beautiful structure. Mr. Parmenter is an enterprising, patriotic citizen. At the breaking out of the late Civil War he enlisted in the Fifth New York Artillery, serving three years. He has been twice elected trustee of the village of Carthage and is now serving his second term.

CHARLES A. HORN

Was born in Carthage, October 19, 1850. He received the benefits of the Carthage schools until 17 years of age, when he took a business course at Syracuse, N. Y. In the fall of 1869 he went to St. Joseph, Mo., where he remained two years. Returning to Carthage in 1871 he married Miss Jennie VanPelt, when he again went west and was engaged in the grocery business until September, 1876. He again returned to Carthage and conducted a grocery business until 1893. He has been twice elected town clerk, has served two terms as trustee of the village, and was foreman of the Steam Fire Engine Company for two years. He has also been treasurer of Carthage Masonic Lodge, No. 158, for two years, and has belonged to the official board of the M. E. Church, at Carthage, since 1877. He is at present travelling salesman for the house of Griffin & Hoxie, Utica, N. Y.

LEONARD G. PECK.

ALLEN PECK, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., July 20, 1795. His father moved to Denmark, Lewis county, when Allen was but a lad. The family was large, and in those days every one physically able was expected to be at work. Here Allen was bound apprentice to Judge Root, to serve at the shoemaker's and tanner and currier's trade until he should be 21. After serving out his apprenticeship, he came to Carthage. At that time there was no road between Denmark and Carthage—nothing but a bride path. He built a tannery in company with Walter Nimocks.

He was twice married, first to Ann Gil-



H. J. URMESLE LITH. CO. SYR. NY.

GEO. W. PARMENTER.
LEONARD G. PECK.

GEORGE E. SPICER,
President.

CHARLES A. HERR.
WALLACE W. SWEET.

OFFICIAL BOARD OF THE VILLAGE OF CARTAGE, N. Y.

bert, of Fort Ann, N. Y., by whom he had two children, William A. and Harriet. The last named died when two years of age. His second wife was Cynthia Dean. There were two children by this marriage—a daughter, also named Harriet, who died at the age of 29, and a son, Leonard G.

Allen Peck was one of the pioneers of Carthage. He was a veteran of the War of 1812. His judgment was clear and sound, his heart was sympathetic and tender—his life was stainless. He entered into his rest, April 14, 1853, in his 58th year.

Leonard G., the only surviving member of the family of Allen Peck, was born September 3, 1832. He obtained his education at the Carthage Academy, and at the age of 17 entered apprenticeship to Clark Dodge, for three years, where he acquired the trade of wagon-making. Soon after his father's death, he entered into the employ of his brother, William A. Peck, as a clerk, in which position he continued until about a year from the time of the death of that most estimable and beloved citizen, in November, 1863.

In January, 1867, he embarked in the carriage business in Carthage, on the corner of State and Mechanic streets, which he conducted somewhat extensively for about 10 years, since which time he has discontinued regular business.

He married Helen Frances Bellinger, of Carthage, July 7, 1858. There were born to them three daughters, who are all living to cheer his now lonely fireside. His beloved wife died January 29, 1893.

Mr. Peck has been a member of the Board of Education continuously for 27 years, and has ever, through a love for youth and literary acquirements, been deeply interested in, and closely identified with, all pertaining to

educational matters, in connection with the Carthage Union Free School. It may be truly said that the present position of the school, in the front rank among public schools of the county, is due in a great measure to the devotion and untiring zeal of this worthy citizen. [He is a man of decided literary tastes, as is shown in what he has written for this History. See the general history of Carthage. Mr. Peck has been a life-long resident of Carthage. J. A. H.]

WILLIAM WALLACE SWEET,

A TRUSTEE of the village of Carthage, was born June 9, 1856, in the town of Wilna, the son of Edwin and Pamela (Kelsey) Sweet. She was the daughter of Enos Kelsey, of Le-Ray.

William Wallace, the subject of our sketch, was one of four children. He received his primary education in the common schools, completing it at the Oswego State Normal School. He came to Carthage in 1882, and was employed as salesman in the stores of Walter Horr and of C. E. Francis, remaining some 10 years.

He married Miss Nettie A. Francis, a daughter of Gilbert Francis, of Felts Mills, and they have six children: Ethel C., Gertrude M., Ernest E., Erma P., these last two are twins; Lora and Leah, who also are twins. Mr. Sweet is one of the assessors of the town of Wilna, and one of the trustees of the village of Carthage, secretary of the Carthage Loan and Building Association, and assistant chief of the Fire Department. His present position is salesman for Mr. C. E. Van Slyke. Mr. Sweet is an honorable and respected citizen, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens, as is amply evidenced by the honorable positions to which he has been called.

WORTH.

THIS town is known in the old records as town No. 2, of Bolyston's tract, and was erected from Lorraine, by an act of the Senate and Assembly, April 12, 1848. It is provided that the town shall be about six miles from east to west, and about seven miles from north to south, the boundaries to be co-extensive with those of town No. 2. Its name was bestowed in honor of Gen. J. W. Worth, of the United States army, who became personally known in this county during the Patriot disturbances of 1838-40, and whose services in the Mexican war, about the time the town was separately organized, had made him one of the most prominent actors on the American side. His name was selected in preference to Roseville and Wellington, which had also been proposed.

The general surface of the country is undulating and very elevated, the altitude of this town being probably greater than of any

other portion of the county. In the eastern part of the town is the divide between the Black river and Sandy creek in Jefferson county, and the Salmon river in Lewis county. The south branch of Sandy creek flows through the town in a general westerly direction to its confluence with the north branch, in the town of Ellisburg. It has numerous tributaries, the principal ones being Chloe and Abijah creeks, named after Miss Chloe Wilcox and Abijah Gillett respectively. These streams afford water power at certain seasons of the year, and drain the town thoroughly. In general the town is less broken by "gulfs" than Rodman and Lorraine, but from its great elevation it is subject to early frosts and deep snows. The soil, being underlaid by a shale rock, is less liable to drouth than the lower portions of the county, and is admirably adapted to grazing. The surface was originally covered

with a fine growth of timber, chiefly beech, maple, hemlock and pine, and considerable forests are yet found in the southern and eastern parts of the town. These forests have hitherto been the source of considerable revenue, furnishing the material for numerous mills and tanneries. Gathering these products and dairying are the principal industries of the people of Worth.

In order to make the portion of the proprietors of the Black River Tract equal, the eastern portion of the town of Worth was divided among them. Reckoning from north to south, these tracts were Harrison and Hoffman, 1,283; Henderson, 649; Low, 1,576; William Constable, 947 acres; the remainder to Harrison and Hoffman, 22,004 acres. A portion of these lands are in what is known as the "mile strip," an unlotted tract a mile wide, extending along the eastern side of the town. In the northwestern part of the town Daniel McCormick and Charles Smith made purchases, which afterwards became the center of the first settlement. Abel French, an active and prominent agent of McCormick and Smith, secured the services of Joseph Crary to make the first surveys in November, 1801, and in May, 1802. The town was only partly surveyed, and subsequently was plotted in such a way that several duplicate numbers occur, which has occasioned some trouble. French was also instrumental in the formation of the first settlement. Passing through Herkimer county, from his home at Denmark, he succeeded in inducing a company of citizens, residing at Litchfield, to purchase, in common, a large tract in this town. Timothy Greenly, Joseph Wilcox and Elihu Gillett were appointed a committee to visit the tract and report upon the advisability of making a purchase upon the proposed basis. Their report being favorable, a contract was concluded July 22, by which they agreed to pay French, as the representative of McCormick and Smith, \$7,622 for the northwest quarter of the town. Afterwards a deed was executed to them, in trust, for themselves and their associates, and a mortgage given. The tract was divided into lots (it comprised the nine great lots in the northwest corner), and drawn by ballot by the company, who paid over certain moneys to the committee, and received bonds for the delivery of the deeds when the purchase money should have enabled them to produce a clear title. Besides the committee mentioned, the company consisted of Asaph Case, Leonard Bullock, W. Flower, Eli Gillet, Lodwick Edwards, John Griswold, Ezekiel Chever, Phineas Rose, Joel Caulkins, Abram Ford, Nathan Matson, Asa Sweet, John Phineas, Phineas Stevens, Elijah and David Richmond, John and William Sagas, John Houghtailing, and perhaps a few others, all from Herkimer county, and mostly natives of Connecticut.

Among the first to settle in the town were Asaph Case and Leonard Bullock. They came in the fall of 1802, and settled on lot seven

and eight, some of their families residing there at the present time. The latter had three children—Electa, Alanson and Charlotte—on coming to Worth, and had nine more born to him. Of the twelve, eleven grew to mature years. Leonard Bullock was born in 1817, and resided upon the farm taken by his father many years continuously. Contemporary with the Case and Bullock families, was that of Elisha Gillet, one of the company's committee. Of the Gillet family, several are yet citizens of Jefferson county. Mr. Bullock's first house was built entirely of logs. There was no floor, door or window in any part of it. The roof was made of hollow basswood logs, split and so laid that every alternate one formed a trough to carry away the water. A blanket hung up served as a door, and the earth, smoothed down and covered with leaves served for a floor. A large open chimney supplied a place where they might cook their scanty meals. The following year Joseph Wilcox came, by way of Redfield, making the journey in the month of March, with an ox-team hitched to a sled. There were no roads nor bridges, and their only guides were by blazed trees. Reaching the Sandy creek, then swollen by a recent freshet, they were at a loss how to cross it. But the strong native sense of the pioneer is equal to any emergency. A tree was felled across the stream, so as to form a foot bridge, over which the load was carried piece by piece; the oxen were then urged into the stream and swam across, carrying the sled with them; and then a bed-cord was fastened in turn around the necks of of their three hogs, and these, too, were safely piloted across, although it was at first feared that they had met a fate similar to that which had befallen the swine of the Gadarenes, when the common enemy of man had taken refuge in them. Upon reaching the spot selected for his home, Mr. Wilcox erected a log house, which had a puncheon floor, bark roof, and for a window a sheet of paper, oiled, so as to admit the light. It had a chamber floor, too, but, being made of elm bark, the utmost caution was required in the movements of the occupant. The winter winds, too, would sometimes ruthlessly take away a portion of the roof, admitting the snow to the depth of several inches, so it was not uncommon to be obliged to shovel away the snow before those in bed could descend to the room below.

Sterling Wilcox, then a lad of 15, came with his father, and for many years lived near the spot where they first broke the quietude of the forest. He served in the War of 1812, and was an active, useful citizen. Nearly all the others of the Litchfield company came in 1803, working their way to their destination with great difficulty. After this was reached, their labors and trials were by no means ended. Living remote from the settlements below, they had no roads except wood-paths, and no vehicle but a drag formed from the crotch of a tree and drawn

by oxen. However, the settlements grew apace and had attained respectable proportions, when the war broke out and filled the country with alarm. Many deserted their homes and went back to their native places. Several cold seasons followed, causing others, who had braved the terrors of war, to follow, until the settlements were almost depopulated. Then the mortgages were foreclosed, bringing hardships upon those who remained; for all had, by the terms of the contract, made themselves liable for the failure of one, and much of the land reverted to the proprietors.

From this time until 1828 the history of the town is uneventful, and in 1830 it was yet comparatively new and unsettled, as will be seen from a list of the names of those then residing in Worth: Joseph Wilcox and his son, Sterling; Daniel Wilcox; Asaph, Abel, and John Case; E. West, John Russell, Chester Bushnell, Andrew W. Craig, John Wilson, Paul Pryor, Peter Wakefield, Joseph H. and Venus C. Rising, Joseph Totten, James Potter, Zadoc Hale, Henry, Erastus, and Richard Lyon; Leonard and Alanson Bullock, Joel Overton, Boomer K., Charles and Lyman Jenks; William, Simeon, and James Houghtailing; Eli, Elihu, David, and George Gillet; Leonard Parker, Daniel and Joseph Caulkins, and Nathan Mattoon. Among those who came to Worth this year was Albert S. Gillet. He at once identified himself with the town, and he, as well as his brother, Lorenzo P., made a good record in Worth's history. The organization of the town in 1848 gave it another impetus, which resulted in the formation of settlements in the central and southwestern portions.

The manufacturing interests of Worth are limited chiefly to saw-mills. The first attempt to build one was made by Leonard Bullock in 1808, on the Sandy creek, on lot 7. The work had progressed as far as the raising of the frame, when a foreclosure on the land of one of the company obliged him to postpone it. The building was never completed. In 1810 Joshua Miles built a saw-mill and grist-mill under one roof, on the Sandy creek east of the Corner. Miles selected his mill-stones from the rocks in the woods, and very ingeniously constructed a mill with the few simple tools at his command. He operated the mills five or six years, then sold to Timothy Greenly, who, in turn, sold them to Abner Rising. They remained the property of the Rising family while in use. The grist mill was for a long time the only one in town, and until it was built the settlers had to carry their grain to Adams or Whitesville, which usually took two days.

A saw-mill was next built, about 1816, by Joseph Wilcox and Green Kellogg, near the Corners, on the site of the present grist-mill. To erect the latter, a company was formed in 1856, composed of A. S. Gillet, L. P. Gillet, Abel Case, Sterling Wilcox, Leonard Parker, Horace R. Chafin, and Boomer K. Jenks, who bought the millsite of John Henderson,

and offered it, together with a cash bounty, to Pealer and Fox, who erected the mill in 1860. It is a two-story frame, has two run of stone, and was capable of doing fair work.

In 1857 a saw-mill was erected just below the first mill by Abel Case. This was remodeled and enlarged, and became a first-class mill, having circular and upright saws, a planer, matcher, and lath-saws. Its capacity in times of fair water is 10,000 feet per day.

The Gardner brothers built a mill on the site of an old wood-turning establishment, a short distance up the creek, about 1850. For many years it was known as the Tucker mill. In the neighborhood of this, Henry Prouty, in 1863, erected a very good saw-mill, which was supplied with a shingle-machine, and turned off a large amount of work.

The Worth Centre mill was built by E. Cornell, about 1862, and is the most extensive in the town. Vast quantities of lumber are manufactured annually, and nearly every grade can be supplied. Employment is given to a dozen or more hands, and the establishment was regarded as first-class for this region.

Other mills had been built on the Abijah creek, by William Houghtailing and J. M. Ackley. The former, while the property of Brown & Haddock, was destroyed by fire. The latter has been out of use for many years.

A cheese-factory was built at Worthville, in 1867, by a stock company, at a cost of \$4,000. The company consisted of Leonard Bullock, Levi Wilcox, C. C. Moore, B. B. Brown, and J. H. Rising. The factory was operated by them a year, then sold to Abel Bickford. Lucius Manigold started a factory in the western part of the town in 1870.

SCHOOLS.—About 1807 the first district school in Worth was taught in Asaph Case's barn, by a Mrs. Nobles. Her husband died in the town, and she moved to the west. She had 10 or 12 pupils from the Case, Russell, and other families. In the winter of 1808 Ruel Canfield taught a school in a part of Timothy Greenly's house, in Rodman, near the "Corners." Miss Betsey Bugbee taught a school in a log house, a few years later, in what is now known as district No. 2. She was carried to and from her duties by an ox-team hitched to a sled. About this time a log house for school purposes was erected at the "Corners." This was supplanted by other small log and frame houses, where A. S. Gillet taught for a number of years.

In 1845 a frame school-house was built. There are eight districts in the town, provided with respectable buildings. The one at Worth Centre is especially neat.

CEMETERIES.—There are several cemeteries in Worth, all controlled by the town board. One of the oldest is on lot No. 9. Elisha Sweet was one of the first interred in the town. The old cemetery having poor drainage, a more favorable spot was selected on

lot No. 8. This has been well kept, and contains some fine tablets and head-stones.

CIVIL ORGANIZATION.—At a special election held at the house of Benjamin Gates, in Lorraine, February 6, 1810, the division of Worth from Lorraine was unanimously voted, but the War of 1812 prevented the immediate carrying out of this vote. No further action was taken until 1848. In that year the division was ordered by the Legislature, with a provision that the first meeting be held at the school-house at Wilcox's Corners, on May 2; that the town officers of Lorraine residing within the limits of Worth were to exercise the functions of their respective offices until the next ensuing election; and that Matthew Fox, Jonathan M. Ackley, and Albert S. Gillet be a board of election, with the power of justices of the peace. The election resulted in the choice of the following officers: Supervisor, A. S. Gillet; Town Clerk, Daniel Wilcox; Justices of the Peace, A. S. Gillet, Riley W. Green, Jonathan M. Ackley; Assessors, George W. Gillet, Albert Nichols; Coms. of Highways, Leonard Bullock, Levi Smith, William Bell; Constables, Levi Wilcox, Ozias E. Elmer, Newman A. Hawley; Overseers of the Poor, Boomer K. Jenks, Sterling Wilcox; Collector, Matthew Fox; Supt. Com. Schools, Robert R. Bell.

Since 1848 the supervisors have been: 1849, A. S. Gillet; 1850, Riley W. Green; 1851, Jonathan M. Ackley; 1852, Riley W. Green; 1853-4, Jonathan M. Ackley. For continuation of this list from 1854 to 1894, see pp. 337-344.

DIAMOND is a post-office, established about four years since, about 11 miles from Manns-ville, in the town of Worth. Mrs. Folsom is the post-mistress. There is a small settlement and one church (Episcopal) at that place.

WORTH CENTRE.—This is a hamlet of a dozen buildings, near the centre of the town, on the Abijah creek. The first settlement here was made about 1850, by E. Cornell. The country was then in a primitive condition, and Mr. Cornell's house was as rude as that of the first settler 50 years before. But roads were built to the Centre and farms opened until quite a neighborhood was gathered; and when the saw-mill was erected its future was assured. A small store was opened at this point about 1874, by E. Cornell, and a postoffice established, with daily mails from Adams, via Worthville.

WORTHVILLE.—This village, formerly known as Wilcox Corners, is located on both banks of South Sandy creek, and has a population of about 100. The village is one mile south of Rodman, two southeast of Pinckney, in Lewis county, and was the centre of the early settlements, Joseph Wilcox having made the beginning at this place. The situation is pleasant, and it was once the largest trading point in the town.

A store was opened here in 1849, by Lorenzo P. Gillet, who erected a large two-story

frame house on the southeast corner for this purpose. A portion of the house was used for a tavern. He was succeeded, in 1858, by A. S. Gillet, who conducted both places until 1866. The store was then closed, and the building used for a tavern only, by Horace Struter, Ormsby Moon, Alanson Pettengill, Levi Calvin, landlords, in the order named. In 1858 an opposition tavern was started on the opposite corner, by Orlin A. Chase. A large hostelry was erected. Duane Earl and Leonard Parker were also among the hosts. The building was later occupied as a residence.

Another store-house was erected in 1865, down the street, where Henry L. Porter opened a stock of goods. The place passed into the hands of George D. Macomber.

Blacksmith shops were conducted at an early day, and at different periods, by Canfield, Elihu Gillet and Egelbert West, all prior to 1840. Richard Lyon followed, and built a shop east of the village. Albert Harrington worked here a number of years. Wagon-shops were conducted by David H. Atkins and L. H. Spaulbury, established in 1860 and 1875 respectively.

The postoffice was established in 1848, with L. P. Gillet as postmaster. The mail route was from Adams, via Lorraine, to Copenhagen, in Lewis county. Richard Lyon was the carrier, going on horseback once a week. A subscription on the part of the citizens of Worthville secured a semi-weekly mail. In 1865 a tri-weekly mail was supplied. At present there is a daily service from Adams to Worth Centre, via Worthville.

TOWN OFFICERS OF WORTH.

Supervisor, A. D. Boyd; town clerk, C. G. Van Brocklin; highway commissioner, George Robbins; justices of the peace, C. G. Van Brocklin, Daniel Graner, A. D. Boyd and S. M. Taber; collector, Eli Butts; assessors, D. C. Flaherty, Wayne Gilbert and Thomas Hayes; constables, Noah Hyde, George Hannahs and George Bellingier.

At the election in 1895, Worth voted for no license.

Among the prominent men we name the following: George Bert, L. C. Bullock, Eugene E. Greenly, Charles Coon, A. D. Boyd, H. J. Jenks, D. C. Flaherty, G. W. Taber, Eli Moore, Len. Calkins, W. P. Ackley, A. M. Frolick, C. C. Mattoon, Leesy Brothers, George Robbins, Peter Bert, Orin D. Greenleaf, D. B. Scott, Hannahs Brothers, G. H. Wilcox, Timothy Hayes, B. S. Richards, Thomas Hayes and John Sloan.

BUSINESS PEOPLE OF WORTH.

C. P. Ramsey, proprietor of hotel.
J. D. Cameron, blacksmith.
C. W. Van Brocklin, furniture and butter-tub factory.

There are 15 saw-mills in the town of Worth, proprietors unknown to the writer.

C. G. Van Brocklin, ready-made clothing and groceries.

C. D. Grimshaw, dry goods, groceries, &c. The postoffice is also in his store, as well as the telephone. The postmaster is George Bert, Jr.

L. D. Spaulsbury, manufactory and repair shop.

Albert Harrington, machine and iron-working shop.

Lewis Jones, sash and blind factory.

BUSINESS OF WORTHVILLE.

There are here three general stores.

Mrs E. C. Horth has a millinery store in addition to her general merchandise.

CHURCHES.

THE WORTHVILLE UNION CHURCH was for a long time the only church edifice in the town. It was erected by a committee in 1875, costing \$3,000, and would seat 250 persons. It has a board of seven trustees, ap-

pointed by those who subscribed in building the edifice. It was open to all denominations irrespective of creed. For several years a Sunday school has been and is now conducted in this church.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.—The Methodists were among the first to organize a class, and finally a society in Worth. The struggle was at first severe, but at last they built a church in 1875, and the membership has increased to 75. The present pastor is Rev. G. S. Carley. In the Sabbath school are 110 scholars, under the charge of Mr. D. B. Scott, the superintendent.

SOCIETIES.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF GOOD TEMPLARS has an organization at Worth, with 65 members, and is in a flourishing condition. There is also an organization of Juvenile Templars, with 40 members.

THE G. A. R. Post at Worth has about 20 members. S. B. Kellogg is commander.

FAMILY SKETCHES.

LEVI WILCOX.—In the year 1805, while yet Jefferson county was an almost unbroken wilderness, Joseph Wilcox, a native of Connecticut, emigrated to the present town of Worth. At that time there was but one other family in the town. He purchased 150 acres of wild land, built a house, and moved into it with his family, which at that time consisted of his wife and six children. This old pioneer couple lived to advanced ages—the wife dying at the age of 76, and the father at the age of 88.

STERLING WILCOX, the son who succeeded to the old home, was born in 1791, and lived in Worth from 1805, on the same spot. He was married in 1818 to Miss Sarah Smith, of Lorraine, by whom he became the father of six children: Lydia, Philura, Levi, Caroline, Gilbert and Charles. Mrs. Sarah Wilcox, the mother, died March 22, 1867, aged 67 years.

LEVI WILCOX was born November 26, 1825, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary Fox, of the same town, in 1847. Two children have been born to them, Emma G. and Gilbert H. Thus could be seen three generations of this pioneer old family, living for years together in one family, on the same spot selected by the great-grandfather of the younger members of the family. The farm consists of 220 acres, and is one of the finest in the county. Mr. Levi Wilcox erected a very fine and commodious house near the old home, which adds much to the beauty and

comforts of this old landmark of Jefferson county.

LEONARD BULLOCK.—One of the very earliest settlers of the town of Worth was Leonard Bullock. He came originally from the State of Rhode Island, to Oneida county, N. Y., and to the present town of Worth in 1802. He here located a tract of land, which has since been the home of himself and his descendants. He built a log shanty and commenced clearing up his land. He was married to Miss Bethsheba Hancock, and at the time of his settlement in Worth was the father of two children. The whole number of children reared by this worthy couple was 12—four sons and eight daughters, who all grew up to manhood and womanhood except one son, who died in infancy. Mr. Bullock lived to the age of 55, dying in 1828.

LEONARD, next to the youngest of these 12 children, was born January 3, 1817. He was reared a farmer, and after his majority bought out the other heirs, and thus became possessed of the old home farm, where he was born. At the age of 20 he was united in marriage with Miss Martha Gillet, of Worth, the daughter of Elihu Gillet, another old settler of Worth. To them were born three children: Emily L., Levi S. and Leonard C. The farm owned by Mr. Bullock consisted of 320 acres of the finest farming lands in the town.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION.

INCORPORATED JANUARY 22, 1895.

OFFICERS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM C. BROWNING.

VICE-PRESIDENT—E. R. HOLDEN.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER—EDWARD W. DEWEY.

DIRECTORS—WILLIAM C. BROWNING, CHARLES G. EMORY, EDWARD W. DEWEY, E. R. HOLDEN, CHARLES I. HUDSON, JAMES C. SPENCER, GEORGE C. BOLDT, JAMES H. OLIPHANT, GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—WM. C. BROWNING, E. R. HOLDEN, EDWARD W. DEWEY.

The objects for which this association was formed are as follows:

To purchase and to hold and occupy, and to buy and sell and mortgage, or to lease, lands and real estate on the shore or on the islands of the St. Lawrence river, and in that portion of said river known as "The Thousand Islands."

To lay out, improve and beautify said lands and real estate by the erection and construction thereon, or upon portions thereof, a club house or casino, and cottages and other buildings, and piers and wharves, terraces and pleasure grounds, for the use and occupation of this association or other persons, or of clubs or societies organized for the promotion and cultivation of social enjoyment and recreation as summer residents of the St. Lawrence river, among said Thousand Islands, to whom the Association may sell or lease said lands or real estate.

Especial reference is made to "The Thousand Island Club," an incorporated association under the laws of the State of New York, to whom the said lands and real estate purchased and improved, or portions thereof, may be leased or sold by this association.

The amount of the capital stock of the association is twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), divided into two hundred (200) shares, of the par value of one hundred dollars (\$100) each, all of which shall be common stock.

The location of its principal office or place of business is in the village of Alexandria Bay, N. Y., where the stockholders, directors and officers of this Association may meet and transact their business, as may be provided and stated in the by-laws of this Association, or ordered by the directors from time to time.

The name and addresses of the directors who shall manage the affairs, interests and concerns of this Association, for the first year of its existence, are:

William C. Browning, No. 522 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Charles G. Emory, "The Dakota," 72d Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

Edward W. Dewey, "The Buckingham," 50th Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

E. R. Holden, No. 26 Exchange Place, New York City.

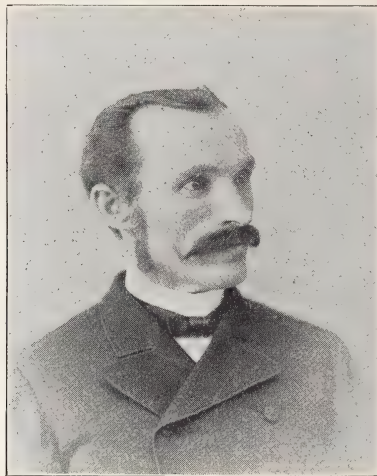
Charles I. Hudson, "The Dakota," 72d Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City.

James C. Spencer, No. 2 West 47th Street, New York City.

George C. Boldt, "The Waldorf," 33d Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City.

James H. Oliphant, No. 333 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George M. Pullman, Chicago, Ill.



ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.

Among the many industrious men who have made Watertown's mechanical reputation so complete and satisfactory, we may mention Mr. Alex. Montgomery, who came to Watertown 26 years ago from the city of New York—his ancestors being both Irish and Scotch. For 13 years he was in the employ of George W. Wiggins, in his merchant tailoring establishment. He has for years been in business for himself, and now holds forth at 8½ Court street, in his own building. He owns what was once the old Peck & Welch dry goods store, where his store is located. He is a successful man, and has worked his way up to the respect of the community by long years of patient industry. In addition to his store building he is the owner of two good dwelling houses, after having reared a family of seven children. Such men are of that progressive class who raise higher year by year

the standard of mechanical excellence in America. We need more men like Mr. Montgomery.

There has been lately originated in the city of Watertown, a new club, denominated

THE OFFICE MEN'S CLUB.

The objects of this Club are:

1st. To provide for and promote the association of men engaged or interested in office work.

2d. To hold stated meetings for the purpose of considering and discussing business methods and topics of general business interest to the business community and the members of this Club, and to cause to be prepared, delivered and preserved such essays and discourses as may emanate from the members and its guests.

3rd. To provide suitable club rooms and apartments for the proper conduct of its business, and for the entertainment of its members and its guests.

4th. To advance the physical, intellectual and financial interests of its members.

Only men of good moral character who are engaged or interested in office work shall be eligible to membership.

No gambling of any name or nature will be permitted in the Club rooms at any time, nor shall the rooms be used for any immoral purposes, and no games shall be played in the rooms on Sunday.

No intoxicants shall be allowed in the Club rooms.

Members of the Club may invite as guests persons not members, to the privileges of the rooms, when accompanied by said member, but such courtesy shall not extend over a period of one week at a time, except by consent of the Executive Committee.

The rooms of this club shall be open on week days from 9 A. M. until 11 P. M., and on Sundays from 12 o'clock noon to 9 P. M.

CHARTER MEMBERS.

Adams, E. H.,	Crowley, P. E.,
Allen, L. L.,	Clark, Wm. R.,
Ayers, C. E.,	Calhoun, G. B.,
Andrews, S.,	Cannon, G., Dr.,
Burns, James L.,	Cullen, E. W.,
Burr, John E.,	Carpenter, Jno. M. Jr.,
Byrnes, Jno. A.,	Foley, John E.,
Balfour, S. R.,	George, Fred.,
Britton, F. W.,	Guntsman, John,
Bergevin, Chas. Philip,	George, Karl,
Barron, Walter,	Guilfoyle, D. E.,
Bailey, N. K.,	Gardner, L. L.,
Breen, I. R.,	Goodenough, H. D.,
Babcock, G. H.,	Goodenough, J. W.,
Butterworth, H. N.,	Hardiman, John,
Brown, L. E.,	Howard, Harry,
Bowser, J. C.,	Hurley, J. D.,
Baldwin, F. A.,	Hubbard, D. J.
Clare, C. W.,	Haddock, John A.,
Clark, Andrew,	Hunter, Chas. B.,
Cole, Chas. E.,	Hardiman, M.,

Harris, C. L.,	Patterson, John M.,
Hyde, Chas. H.,	Peebles, Frank,
Hill, Loren B.,	Porter, Hon. W. F.,
Haas, Carl W.,	Rice, J. W.,
Howard, Wm.,	Randall, B. A.,
Hunting, S. E.,	Robbins, Chas. D.,
Hayes, F. P.,	Riordan, O. E.,
Hungerford, J. R.,	Rider, C. W.,
Irvin, E. B.,	Snook, Henry J.,
Jess, Henry,	Senecal, Geo. P.,
Kieff, D. D.,	Stevens, Rufus M.,
Kellogg, I. A.,	Schwarz, C. A.,
Kellogg, Chas. S.,	Shultz, J. D.,
Kellogg, Guy S.,	Shiels, J. Hume,
King, F. P.,	Shaw, Col. A. D.,
Klock, Fred G.,	Scott, Ross C.,
Lonsdale, H. L.,	Scott, David,
Lewis, Chas. G.,	Scott, John T.,
Loftus, P. J.,	Thompson, Jas. M.,
McCormack, F. E.,	Tassey, W. R.,
MacKean, S. J.,	Terrell, Newell D.,
Murray, C. R.,	Taylor, G. E.,
Main, J. F.,	Tallmadge, Theo.,
Mowe, Geo. H.,	Van Camp, John,
Marrian, Chas. A.,	Wenzel, Frank,
Mould, W. H.,	Waterbury, C. S.,
Morrison, Fred,	Woolworth, L. G.,
Martin, Fred I.,	Woolworth, S. T.,
Mothersell, W. G.,	Wise, Wm. B.,
McDonald, L. J.,	Waits, F. S.,
Massey, J. Edward,	Winslow, Gen. Bradley,
Naughton, Irving J.,	Ward, Chas. L.,
Nill, Carl,	Youngs, Frank,
Norton, Philip,	Zimmerman, M.
Parker, G. B.,	

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Hon. R. P. Flower,	Hon. Joseph Mullin,
Hon. P. C. Williams,	Hon. Harrison Fuller.

In bringing this History to a close, the author desires to express the same sentiment expressed on the introductory pages—*i. e.*, his consciousness of the the imperfections of the work, and his regret that he has not been able to devote more time to the subject. Instead of 480 pages, as promised, the reader will find nearly 850. So large a work, dealing with so many subjects, and confronted continually with names and dates, renders errors almost insurmountable. While the author is conscious that no book can be entirely perfect, he is yet constrained to say that his effort to avoid errors has been earnest and persistent. Such as it is, he submits the work to the public, whose patience is at times wonderful, and craves the same charity that is usually extended to works much less exacting than that of the preparation of history.

ERRATA.

- Page 7: 2d column, end of 25th line from top, add "tion."
- " 21: 7th line from bottom of 1st column, 1854 should read 1856.
- " 21: 2d line from bottom of 1st column, 1842 should read 1852.
- " 22: 13th line from top of 2d column, '48 should read '50.
- " 23: 1st line top of 1st column, 1852 should read 1856.
- " 25: 12th line from bottom of 1st column, for "had" read "has."
- " 206: 1st column, Union School of Watertown established in 1860 instead of 1840.
- " 322: 2d column, 8th line from bottom, after the word brigade insert "at the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, the battery with".
- " 443: 2d column, insert in 3d line from the top, "The children of Will J. and Maud L. Rogers are Maud E., Helen M. and George L. Rogers."
- " 537: 2d column, Mrs. Johnston was born in 1817 instead of 1847.
- " 329: In 1880 Hon. John D. Ellis was Member of Assembly with C. R. Skinner.
- " 304: 2d column, Watertown Herald established in 1886 instead of 1866.
- " 410: 1st column, instead of Elba read St. Helena.
- " 628: 2d column, 3d paragraph, instead of Sandford, Conn., read Sanford's Corners.
- " 329: 1st column, Members of Assembly for 1877 should read Charles R. Skinner instead of Charles R. Thompson.
- " 341: 1st column, in 1877 F. E. Croissant was supervisor instead of F. Waddingham.
- " 290: 1st column, 5th line, read Mrs. Zeruah Fish instead of Mr.
- " 340 and 344: Supervisors of Alexandria, instead of Wm. H. Thompson read Wm. M. Thomson. W. H. T. was never supervisor.
- " 376 b: 2d column, the partner of Charles Augustus Sherman was John Lansing instead of Hon. Frederick Lansing.
- " 729: 2d column, read Folts Hill instead of Folts Mills.
- " 744: Instead of Marie H. read Harriet Huckins.
- " 381: On this page John, a son of Dr. Webb, is spoken of as a student. He is a judge in Manatee county, Florida, and should be so represented.
- " 218: 11th line from top of 1st column, Mr. Harris Yale is spoken of as the son-in-law of Mr. Fred Farwell. Mr. Yale is father-in-law to Mr. Farwell.
- " 669: Earl L. Comstock should be stated as deceased.
- " 714: 4th line from top of 1st column, Helen E. should read Hilon E.
- " 697: For Oakwood read Oakland.

In giving a genealogical account of Eli Farwell, we incorrectly stated that his wife was sister to Rev. Isaac Brayton. She was sister to Mr. A. P. Brayton, long a merchant of Watertown.

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